



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*The European magazine,
and London review*

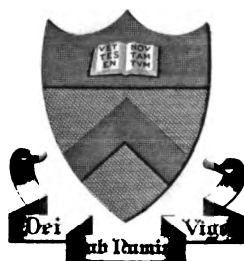
Philological Society (Great Britain)

0901

E891

V.69

Library of



Princeton University.



THE BIBLE, CROWN AND CONSTITUTION

No. 32 Cornhill.

Digitized by Google

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS; BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,

Arts, Manners, and Amusements of the Age;

INCLUDING

STATE PAPERS, PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL, AND LONDON GAZETTES;

Intelligence, Foreign, Domestic, and Literary;

STATE OF THE NAVY, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,
AND OBITUARY;

A MONTHLY LIST OF BANKRUPTS, THEIR ATTORNIES,
MEETINGS, DIVIDENDS, AND CERTIFICATES;

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS;

*Price of Canal, Docks, Fire-Office, Water-Works, Bridges, and Institution
Shares, with the Rates of Government Life Annuities, Loan for
the Year 1815, Course of Exchange and Bullion;*

ALSO

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

Published by Authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, &c. &c.

VOL. 69,
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1816.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL,

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1816.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

THE European Magazine

FOR JANUARY, 1816.

[Embellished with, 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION, CORNHILL; 2, a Portrait of the Rev. HENRY G. WHITE; and, 3, a Portrait of JAMES FORBES, Esq. F.R.S.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Memoir of the Rev. Henry G. White, A.M.	3	Property Tax	44
Description of the Frontispiece	6	Prodigy in Spinning	ib.
Query	8	LONDON REVIEW.	
Memoir of James Forbes, Esq. F.R.S. &c.	9	Phillips's Speech in a Case of Crim. Con. in Dublin	45
Born Cyclopedics	11	Select Portions of the New Version of Psalms, for every Sunday throughout the Year; with the principal Festivals and Fasts	49
On Card-playing	14	MUSICAL REVIEW	ib.
Process of procuring Gas-Lights	15	THEATRICAL JOURNAL:—Harlequin and Fancy; or, the Poet's Last Shilling—Mrs. Barnes—Harlequin and Fortunio; or, Shing-moo and Thun-ton—Revival of Midsummer Night's Dream, &c. &c.	51
FRAGMENTA. No. V.—Being Thoughts, Observations, Reflections, and Criticisms, with Anecdotes and Characters Ancient and Modern	17	POETRY	58
The Way to be Happy	22	The Invisible Cap	ib.
CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES. No. VIII.—Addison—Howard	26	To Twilight	ib.
THE HIVE. No. XIII.	27	Stanzas on the Institution of the Magdalen	59
Curiosities of different Countries.	ib.	A Rhyme for Chimney	60
Sentimental Fragment	ib.	Journal of Proceedings previous and subsequent to the Surrender of Buonaparte [Continued]	60
Anecdote	28	STATE PAPERS.	62
The affecting Story of Berinthia	ib.	Definitive Treaty of Peace with France	ib.
Letters on Gay's Fables. Letter VII.	29	Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Austria	65
THE LITERARY GARDEN. No. XI.	30	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	66
Letter from Miss Euphemia B—, during her first Visit to London, to her Friend, Mrs. L—, in the Country.	30	Abstract of Foreign Intelligence	77
RECIPES. No. IV.	40	Abstract of Domestic Intelligence	81
Mr. Lyon's Method of improving the Quantity and Quality of Fruit, by peeling off the outer Bark of the Trees	32	India Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..	83
A Cure for Chilblains before they are broken	ib.	Births—Marriages—Monthly Obituary ..	84
THE OBSERVER. No. XI.	33	Literary Intelligence	86
Observations during a Tour in France [Continued]	34	List of New Publications	88
THE REPOSITORY. No. XXIII.	37	Acknowledgments to Correspondents.	ib.
Translation of the Great Charter of King John, granted June 15th, A.D. 1215, in the Seventeenth Year of his Reign	ib.	List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Certificates	ib.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XXI.	43	New Patents—Theatrical Register.	92
State of the Quantity of Porter brewed by the Twelve principal Houses ..	44	London Markets	93, 94
Penalty on Hackney Coachmen for abusive Language	ib.	Prices of Canal, &c. Shares	95
		Rates of Government Life Annuities ..	ib.
		Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion ..	ib.
		Price of Stocks	96

London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1816.

B

5917334

5917334

Digitized by Google

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Stations.	Line.	50-64.	Frigates	Sloop & Yachts.	Bomb. Fire Sh.	Brigs.	Cutters.	Ac. & V. Lug & c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltic - - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	7
Irish Station - - - - -	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	5
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	8	0	6	2	0	8	0	0	14
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	1	0	2	4	0	5	0	4	12
West Indies { Leeward Islands - - - - -	1	1	2	3	0	7	0	0	14
Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	0	1	2	3	0	7	0	0	13
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	2	0	7	4	0	6	0	0	19
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	3	1	12	6	0	3	0	0	25
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	16	3	35	36	0	49	1	8	160
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	12	9	36	36	0	26	2	9	130
Guard Ships - - - - -	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	37	16	71	74	0	75	3	17	303
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	149	11	121	78	10	73	4	7	455
Building - - - - -	21	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	36
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	207	28	303	166	10	150	7	24	194

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN from January 6 to January 13, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	51 0 30	0 22	6 21	4 28	1
Kent	55 4 00	0 25	6 23	0 27	4
Sussex	55 4 00	0 23	6 21	9 34	0
Suffolk	50 1 00	0 21	7 10	5 25	6
Cambridge	44 7 00	0 19	7 13	10 22	8
Norfolk	47 4 25	0 19	8 17	2 24	0
Lincoln	46 2 27	0 4	0 15	5 27	7
York	48 8 30	6 24	10 17	0 30	2
Durham	48 10 00	0 28	2 19	8 00	0
Northumb.	45 10 37	10 21	4 17	11 00	0
Cumberl.	53 8 31	9 25	2 17	4 00	0
Westmorl.	59 0 24	0 25	7 18	10 00	0
Lancaster	56 9 00	0 00	0 21	10 38	0
Chester	50 9 00	0 29	4 20	2 00	0
Gloucester	53 10 00	0 25	0 21	7 32	4
Somerset	58 1 00	0 27	9 16	10 33	6
Monmouth	56 9 00	0 27	2 00	0 00	0
Devon	62 5 00	0 25	3 18	5 00	0
Cornwall	66 1 00	0 27	2 19	6 00	0
Dorset	54 2 00	0 22	8 20	4 38	0
Hants	51 4 00	0 23	8 18	4 32	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	53 6 00	0 25	10 24	6 30	8
Surrey	54 4 30	0 25	0 24	4 30	0
Hertford	49 10 39	0 23	11 22	10 37	0
Bedford	48 11 32	0 21	8 19	0 26	9
Huntingd.	45 6 00	0 21	2 18	6 24	10
Northampt.	44 6 00	0 20	11 16	6 26	8
Rutland	47 6 00	0 25	0 20	9 30	0
Leicester	52 5 35	0 23	10 18	0 33	6
Nottingh.	54 8 53	0 25	0 19	8 32	8
Derby	57 8 00	0 29	9 20	2 37	0
Stafford	53 11 00	0 29	7 19	9 36	9
Salop	53 2 35	4 28	1 19	9 33	9
Hereford	49 0 32	10 26	8 20	2 30	2
Worcester	52 0 35	8 29	9 24	10 33	11
Warwick	48 9 00	0 28	1 23	5 36	10
Wilts	48 4 00	0 23	9 22	2 36	0
Berks	53 8 00	0 22	10 20	11 33	4
Oxford	46 9 00	0 20	7 18	3 26	6
Bucks	51 8 00	0 24	0 21	4 27	1

WALES.

N. Wales	58 8 00	0 25	4 22	8 00	0
S. Wales	54 5 00	0 23	10 11	8 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1815	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1816	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Dec. 28	29.90	34	SW	Snow	Jan. 11	29.00	48	W	Rain
29	29.95	46	SW	Fair	12	29.50	39	W	Fair
30	30.35	38	NW	Ditto	13	29.03	40	W	Ditto
31	30.56	33	SW	Ditto	14	29.20	39	W	Ditto
1816					15	29.34	38	S	Rain
Jan. 1	30.49	38	SW	Ditto	16	29.62	36	W	Fair
2	30.27	34	S	Ditto	17	29.40	41	SW	Rain
3	30.05	35	NW	Ditto	18	29.71	36	SW	Fair
4	30.35	31	W	Snow	19	29.69	39	S	Ditto
5	30.32	37	W	Ditto	20	29.50	37	W	Rain
6	29.83	40	S	Rain	21	29.24	39	SE	Ditto
7	29.76	38	W	Fair	22	29.40	40	SE	Ditto
8	29.68	41	SW	Rain	23	29.45	40	E	Ditto
9	29.50	47	SW	Fair	24	29.18	39	SE	Ditto
10	29.44	35	W	Ditto	25	29.04	28	NE	Ditto



LONDON Published for the European Magazine by James Akerley N° 32 Cornhill 1796

The Rev. Henry G. White, D.D.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY, 1816.

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF
THE REV. HENRY G. WHITE, A.M.

CURATE OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING, GREAT TOWER STREET; AFTERNOON LECTURER OF ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE; ONE OF THE PREACHERS AT THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS; AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HAYTER.]

The PULPIT—in the sober, solemn use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers—
Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support and ornament of Virtue's cause.

COWPER.

and the memory of the wise,
valiant, and the good, is not
a tribute to that splendid
talent which occasionally
our intellectual hemisphere,
valuable as a stimulus to future
incitement to prospective
The Muse of Biography

"were the mirror up to Nature,"
instructive force of precept,
the more commanding dignity
The achievements of the
and the researches of the philoso-
are thus transmitted to posterity
on pages which their own fame has rendered
imperishable, and which, secure of
admiration from the present age, must
equally command the willing homage of
succeeding generations.—Happily, per-
haps, for mankind, this noon-tide blaze
of excellence is confined to compara-
tively few; yet even in its remotest
influence is incalculably precious.—
What heart glows not with enthusiasm
when tracing the career of Him, whom
rescued nations hail as their deliverer?
—What bosom echoes not their praise,
whose unobtrusive virtues must at least
excite the wish to imitate them?—
Amongst those characters who have been

distinguished by a share of popular ap-
proval, few have better merited that
meed of honour than the subject of this
imperfect sketch:—few in his apparently
contracted sphere of usefulness have pos-
sessed superior claims upon the public
attention, or have received more fre-
quent testimonies of public respect.

A reluctant acquiescence with repeated
entreaties, at length enables us to add a
Portrait of the Rev. HENRY WHITE to
that extended series, which has embel-
lished the preceding volumes of the
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; but its accom-
panying Memoir will be restricted al-
most to the barren recapitulation of a
few dates. The life of a parochial clergy-
man, indeed, seldom displays much va-
riety of incident, otherwise than as it
consists in constant claims upon his
professional assiduity, or in the un-
deviating attention paid to professional
obligations.

HENRY GOSTLING WHITE, A.M.
was born at *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, on
the 8th of July, 1769, and is the second
son of ROBERT WHITE, M.D. a late cele-
brated physician of *Bury Saint Ed-
munds*; of whose very numerous family
of *twenty-four children* there now are;

main but *three* survivors—HENRY, the subject of our present Memoir, settled in London:—ROBERT, an eminent solicitor of *Halesworth*, in *Suffolk*;—and a daughter, married to the Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, of *Yelverton*, *Norfolk*.

Early destined for these important duties by which he has been since distinguished, after passing through the initiatory rudiments of education at *Norwich School*, Mr. WHITE was removed to *Winchester College*, under the learned and pious Dr. WARTON, and from thence to *Pembroke College*, *Cambridge*, about the year 1790: from which, however, he again shortly afterwards removed with a *bene decessit* to *Clare Hall*. The almost unvarying routine of a student's life offers but little *materiel* for the biographer; and we shall at present only notice, that he there gained all the college prizes of his year, in the classical and mathematical examinations previous to entering the *Senate House*. After the usual regularity of procedure, by the degrees of A.B. and A.M. Mr. WHITE was, about the same time, elected *Fellow of the Society of Clare Hall*; and in May 1793 took orders, and was progressively ordained *Deacon*, and *Priest*, by his Grace the present ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY—then BISHOP OF NORWICH. Shortly subsequent to Mr. WHITE's marriage, he was appointed curate of *Eye*, in *Suffolk*, where he must have continued some years, as we believe, it was not until the latter part of 1801, that he was settled in the metropolis, where his talents were to embrace a wider sphere, and he was to receive new distinctions in this field for science, industry, and enterprise. Mr. WHITE's primary ministrations in London, appear to have been *Tavistock Chapel*, *Covent-garden*, and the *Afternoon Lectureship of St. Mary, Rotherhithe*; which latter, with the curacy of *Alkhalles Barking*, *Great Tower-street*, (where, we think, he was appointed in 1803), he still retains. Mr. WHITE has since been minister at the *Foundling* and *Abemarle Chapels*; and in 1813, was unanimously elected *Alternate Morning and Evening Preacher* at that truly benevolent establishment, the *Asylum for Female Orphans*, *St. George's-fields*; on which occasion, we understand that several other Ministers most handsomely declined, in order to secure his unopposed election. In the unremitted discharge of this important duty, we cannot omit ob-

serving, that the very material increase of both the collections and congregation, affords a most convincing evidence of that zeal and fidelity with which he unfolds the doctrines of the Gospel, and pleads the cause of the fatherless. Mr. WHITE's pulpit talents are, however, too widely known, and too justly appreciated, to attain additional eminence from our encomium, or to receive increasing fame from our eulogy. To the most impressive energy of manner, he adds a command of language at once scriptural, eloquent, and interesting, and which, while it compels attention, enforces seriousness.

A frequent and successful intercessor in the cause of charity; a contemporary, but anonymous critic justly observes, that,—“as one of the few efficient preachers at the call of Benevolence, Mr. WHITE's pretensions are unquestionably of a superior description,—his figure and features are striking,—his manner is pleasing,—his language is highly correct, and even graceful,—whilst his voice, which is clear and full, touches, in its breaks, the true chord.”—This sketch is only an *outline*, but the friends of Mr. WHITE will instantly acknowledge its fidelity of delineation, and recognise their pastor. There are, we believe, few public eleemosynary institutions, which have not, at different periods, received the aid of his talents; and we are confidently informed, that, during fourteen years residence in London, he has preached more than *three hundred* charity sermons, at which have been collected considerably upwards of *TEN THOUSAND POUNDS*!—A slight mention of one of these, of which the result was important to Mr. WHITE, our readers will forgive us for introducing.—On Sunday, May 28, 1815, he was selected to preach the anniversary sermon of a charity, which, whether considered in its unexampled magnitude of extent, or in its superior political utility, must rank among the first of those salutary establishments which do honour to our age and country, and cannot be named but with that respect and admiration it must ever command. We allude to the “*Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands*,”—a society which has under its constant superintendence above *SIXTEEN THOUSAND* CHILDREN, and of whose *London Board of Correspondence* his Royal Highness the

Duke of Kent and Strathearn is President. This opportunity for a display of more than usual ability was not lost upon the Preacher, and the gratitude of the Institution was most feelingly expressed by its ROYAL PATRON, from whom, in the course of the same week, by the hands of the Duke's Private Secretary for Charities, Mr. WHITE very unexpectedly received a warrant of appointment—naming him a *Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness*.

As a candidate for different churches in London and its vicinity, Mr. WHITE has, contrary to every expectation, been singularly unsuccessful—the chapel of *South Lambeth*, and the *Living of St. Mary at Hill*, having been each lost by only a *single vote*! From the contest for the *Chaplaincy of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, on the decease of the respected Rev. Wm. WINKWORTH, Mr. WHITE retired previous to the election; but in July 1814, he was again a candidate for the rectory of *Clerkenwell*, at the vacancy occasioned by the death of the venerable Rev. HENRY FOSTER, and, though a comparative stranger in the parish, obtained nearly *one thousand votes*. The result here, indeed, could scarcely have been anticipated favourable, as the *local connexions* of the Rev. Mr. SHEPPARD rendered his choice almost certain; and, under existing circumstances, few ministers would, perhaps, have succeeded even so far as Mr. WHITE. The disappointment was, however, productive of a most honourable testimony to the liberality of his conduct at the election, and which could not but have been highly grateful to his private feelings, as manifesting a conviction on the part of those who had supported him, that, if he could not command success, he had at least *deserved it*. This splendid tribute of the respect and attachment excited on that occasion, was a superb *ten service of plate*, valued at *one hundred guineas*, presented by a committee of the parishioners of *St. James's, Clerkenwell*, and bearing an appropriate inscription, written by JOHN SMITH, Esq. of *Pentonville*.

It would be, perhaps, scarcely relevant for us here to enter into any critical analysis of Mr. WHITE's literary attainments; and we shall, therefore, only very briefly name some of those works for which the public are indebted to his pen. As a *translator*, he has assisted in giving English versions of

"*Bertrand de Molville*"—" *Les Annales Politiques*"—and the greater part of *Madame Gentil's Series*; for which last work he wrote the original preface. At one time a stated contributor to the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, we are informed, he was the unknown author of several celebrated critiques which appeared in that work, about the years 1802-3. Of single sermons, Mr. WHITE has, we believe, not published more than three or four; and of one of these, on occasion of the *Waterloo Subscription*, it was recently our pleasing duty to speak in terms of high eulogium and panegyric. Proposals have, however, been some time issued for the publication of *Two Volumes of Discourses*,* to which the list of subscribers—both in point of rank and numbers—is already such, as to leave no doubt of the very general respect entertained for their Reverend Author. Mr. WHITE has also, we understand, nearly ready for the press, the *M.S. Diary of a Tour into North Wales*, by our celebrated lexicographer Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. This is a work which cannot fail to be interesting, and has hitherto been considerably delayed by the expectation of obtaining several additional *Original Letters*.

It only remains for us to mention, that, in domestic life, Mr. WHITE has not been unchastened by the trials of severe affliction in his numerous family; and the recent untimely fate of a beloved son will be in the memory of all our readers. Nearly at the same period the grave closed over both his aged parents.—

"Death's shaft flew thrice, and thrice his peace was slain."

The parent and the child are indeed separated; but the consolations of Religion whisper, that, in a better and a brighter world they shall meet again, never to be parted more—"When the sea shall give up her dead, and all that are in their graves shall rise"—When HEAVEN'S assembled millions shall behold—"OUR GOD IN GRANDEUR, AND OUR WORLD ON FIRE!"

December 7, 1815.

T.

* On various Subjects, Doctrinal and Practical. Price to subscribers, 1*l.* 1*s.*—to Non-subscribers, 1*l.* 5*s.* The names of subscribers are received by the Author, 11, Trinity-square: Messrs. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard; Asperne, Cornhill; Jennings, Poultry; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Hooper, Fenchurch-street; and Kerly, Stafford-st. Bond-st. EDITOR.

FRONTISPIECE.

THE BIBLE,* CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,† No. 32, CORNHILL.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES ASPERNE, BOOKSELLER, &c.

Tuum est.

"*It is your own,*" is the motto of EARL COWPER,‡ to whom the estate whereon these premises are included, belongs; which was, we think, a grant from CHARLES II. to SIR ASTLEY COWPER, for his eminent services, 1663. It is curious to reflect on the change that has occurred in Cornhill betwixt that time and the present. On the spot where these premises are situated, SIR MARTIN BOWS, who lived in Lombard-street, had his garden wall and back door. The King's weigh-house was also situate near. Some merchants' and

drapers' houses, and the house of Alderman Blackwell, a goldsmith, stood betwixt this and what is now called Exchange-alley. The POPE'S HEAD TAVERN, where a pint of wine, with bread included, was sold for a penny; and another great tavern, called the CARDINAL'S HAT,§ which it has been frequently said, had appertaining to it more beauty and elegance than reputation ||

WILLIAM RUS, alderman and goldsmith, resided in Lombard-street and Cornhill, which was his back premises; he died about 1433, and was buried in St. MICHAEL'S.¶ He left a debt, owing him by the DUKE OF ORLEANS (*his ladgar*), to the high altar of that church, and to provide the chaplains of said church bread, called *singing brede*.

The TUN, upon Cornhill, was a prison, pillory, &c. for night walkers, cheats, scolds, and, sometimes, for those that had committed more flagitious crimes. It was built first in the year 1297, 27th of EDWARD I. and stood at the east end of the spot where the ROYAL EXCHANGE was afterwards built, just opposite to where ASPERNE'S SHOP now stands.** Close by, on the east side, also stood the STANDARD in Cornhill, long famous in history; where, from times very remote, the citizens used to assemble,†† proclamations to be read, notices to be given, and every matter that required publicity to be promulgated. Next, on the west side of No. 32, where the two pumps now stand,‡‡ was a handsome con-

* The following texts of Scripture are placed in the front of the Bible:—*Thus*, 3d chap. 1st, 2d, and 8th verses.

(1. "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work;

2. "To speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness unto all men."

8. "This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men.")

1 Peter, 2d chap. 13th, 14th, and 17th verses.

(15. "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King, as supreme,

14. "Or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well.

17. "Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King.")

† And on the Book of Constitution, Joshua, 1 chap. 8th verse.

("This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein; for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and thus thou shalt have good success.")

‡ For a Portrait of the present Earl, and a genealogical account of the Cowper family, vide Vol. LXII. page 340.

§ Both these had passages into Lombard-street.

|| Lady Birds (courtizans), and Blue Bottles (servants); so called from the general colour of their liveries.

¶ In the chapel of St. Mary.

** For a View and description of the Pump vide Vol. XXXVII. p. 341.

†† This, in very ancient times, we take to be a plain perpendicular stone, like the London Stone, which was certainly the standard of the Romans and the Saxons, and was like the *Miliarium aureum* in the Forum of Rome, a centre of admeasurement.

‡‡ In the year 1783 Mr. SEWELL was a

Spill of sweet water; it was built of stone, and castellated, in the year 1282, by HENRY WALLIS, mayor; it was somewhat in the shape of a tun, standing erect, and consequently gave its name or appellation to the adjacent prison, of which, indeed, it shared the influence, having the *pillory*, for those that *cheated in weight or measure*, on the top; the *tumbrel for lewd women to ride*,* at bottom; and the *buckets to sluice scolds* round the sides.†

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE we have already taken notice of in the *Vestiges*,‡ to which we refer the reader, only we shall make one presentation from the *WARD BOOK of Cornhill*, for the sake of contrast betwixt those times and the present.

"1394. Presented, William Grimbel, for keeping typpling in the vaults under the Exchange, and for broylinge of her-rings, sprots, and bacon, and other thinges, in the same vault, noysome to the merchants and others resorting to the Exchange."§

liberal contributor to the forming of this conduit into a tank, to the advantage of the combustible and frequently visited neighbourhood,(s) as will be further noticed.

* When a *band* or *whore* were carted, the phrase was, *To ride to the Tuns*, or *From Paul's*. Vide *Eastward Hoe*, &c.

† The foundation of the old prison might be in some degree traced, a few years since, when the sewers were opened at the east end of the *Royal Exchange*, and opposite *ASPERNE'S*.

‡ Vide Vol. LXII. page 425.

§ These vaults, as they were misnamed, were shops, such as are now to be seen within the columns of the *Royal Exchange*. This mode of building, of which the first rude specimen still remains in the city of Chester, was neither uncommon in our provincial cities, nor in the metropolis, where many of the shops were thrown back in the same manner, in order to enable persons to walk under a kind of piazza, and, of course, to defend them from the weather. We can remember many years since, observing some in *Aristol* constructed in the same manner; and have reason to believe, that, in times far remote, many of the ranges of shops in *East and West Cheap*, *Walling-street*, *Cannon-street*, &c. were of the same construction; which, in narrow streets of great traffic, was certainly extremely convenient to the pedestrian passengers.

(a) A great fire happened in *Change-alley*, March 25, 1748; also in *Cornhill*, Nov. 10, 1750; Nov. 7, 1765; and Nov. 10, 1772; likewise, in *Pope's-head-alley*, Dec. 1, 1778, &c.

With respect to the shop, No. 32, *Cornhill*, from whence, although we have not travelled far, we have still made many excursive observations, it has been lately new fronted, and the upper part ornamented in a style of elegance which the Plate will best exhibit. The motto of EARL COWPER, Mr. *Asperne's* landlord, may be with propriety applied to the tenant; the design "is your own," so are the inscriptions, which indicate at once the *LOYALTY* from which it has never deviated, and that it is an office dedicated to the sale of literature upon those principles in general, and of the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE* in particular.

The *bibliothecal passion* did not stretch very far eastward, the west, the north, and the middle region of the metropolis, *Paul's*, *Paternoster-row*, and *Little Britain*, were amply furnished with booksellers before *Cornhill*. It was not till after the fire of London that any of consequence settled there. The house, No. 32, a correct View of which forms our Frontispiece, was, we think, one of the first. It has been a booksellers' shop upwards of an hundred years, and was burnt down, with one hundred and sixty others, March 25, 1748; the damages computed at nearly 300,000*l*. JOHN BROTHERTON was the first possessor that has come to our knowledge; JAMES BROTHERTON succeeded him in 1752; JOHN SEWELL became his apprentice, and was afterwards received as a partner. That connexion continued till 1775, when Mr. BROTHERTON died, and left Mr. SEWELL nearly the whole of his property.

In 1783 Mr. SEWELL became one of the proprietors of the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*. Mr. ISAAC REED,|| so well known in the literary world, and DANIEL BRAITHWAITE, Esq. formerly of the Post-office, (a gentleman endeared during a long life to many friends, by his general virtues and unwearied benevolence) were sharers in the same work. In this year he was, as has been already stated, a liberal contributor to the expence of the recovery of the water of the ancient conduit; which, considering how the *WARD*, even as has been seen in the eighteenth century, had suffered from fire, was a work that did all the projectors of the *roservoir* immortal honour. In the year

|| For a Portrait and Memoir, vide Vol. LI. p. 88.

1792 Mr. Sewell joined the association at the *Crown and Anchor*. The series of loyal papers issued from his shop, which were continued by his successors, in 1803, formed an epoch in that species of writing only to be equalled by the age of the *Freeholder*.

"If an honest man is the noblest work of God," such a one was JOHN SEWELL," says Mr. NICHOLS,* "who; with some harmless eccentricities, possessed a mind and spirit of which the energy and value could only be duly estimated by those who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His shop was the well-known resort of the first mercantile characters in the city, particularly the ship-builders, and those trading to the East Indies, who were there used to feel more of the freedom and ease of their own parlours than the restrictions of a house of trade; yet such was the effect of long established method, that, perhaps, in all LONDON, a shop could not be named, in which so much business was daily transacted with so little bustle or ostentation."

On the decease of Mr. Sewell,† in 1802, he was succeeded in business by the present inhabitant Mr. James Asperne; who issued the following circular to his predecessor's friends,‡ and on the demise

* Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. III. page 738.

† For a Portrait and Memoir, vide Vol. L. p. 3.

‡ "JAMES ASPERNE takes the liberty of soliciting the friends of the late Mr. JOHN SEWELL, bookseller, in CORNHILL, (as his successor) for a continuance of the favours heretofore conferred on him.

"He has been the Assistant and Chief Manager of his Business nearly twenty-five years, and doubts not, by diligence and attention, to execute any commands they may be pleased to entrust to his care, with punctuality, dispatch, and to their entire satisfaction.

"If he has the good fortune to obtain their favour, it will be the happiness of his life to merit it by every exertion in his power, and to prove himself their grateful humble Servant.

"No. 32, Cornhill,
Jan. 26, 1803."

"We, the undersigned Executors of the late Mr. Sewell, satisfied of the ability, diligence, and integrity of Mr. James Asperne, do recommend him from our own knowledge as deserving the Favour he solicits.

"WILLIAM SEWELL.
WILLIAM ATRINSON.
SAMUEL KENTISH.
HENRY BLINDES."

of Mr. Reed, and the retirement of Mr. Braithwaite from the concern, became, and still continues, sole proprietor of the *European Magazine*. How it has been conducted may be evinced by its increasing sale, and the high estimation it is held at the present moment by the literary world, the following letter from the warehouse-keeper of the Stationer's Company will demonstrate:—

"SIR, "London, Jan. 8, 1816:

"I am authorized and requested to DEMAND of you TEN copies of *The European Magazine* for April 1815, and subsequent months, for the use of the following Libraries and Universities:— Bodleian; Cambridge; Sion College; Edinburgh; Advocate's Library; Edinburgh; Glasgow; Aberdeen; St. Andrew's; Trinity College, and the King's Inns, Dublin.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"GEO. GREENHILL,

"Warehouse-keeper to the
Company of Stationers.

"To Mr. James Asperne,
Cornhill."

Exclusive of the above DEMAND, Mr. Asperne has received one from the Librarian of the British Museum; a convincing proof that our labours are deserving a place in that national repository: but to the preface of the present volume we refer our readers for ample information relative to that popular work.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*:

SIR,

A FEW Sundays ago I went to attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's: having acceded to the demand of 1s. each, six of us, for our entrance, judge my surprize at the request of another shilling each to be accommodated with seats; which I withstood. Now, as this paying to enter a place of worship seems rather singular, I wish some of your readers would inform me by what authority such money is demanded, and into whose pockets it goes?

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
A COUNTRYMAN.

Swan with Two Necks,
Jan. 13, 1816



LONDON: Published for the European Magazine by James Agnew 37, St. Andrew's Church Lane.

James Forbes Esq. F.R.S.

Engraved by T. Hood from an original Picture by Murphy.

MEMOIR

OF

JAMES FORBES, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY
T. BLOOD, FROM A DRAWING BY MUR-
PHY.]

THIS Gentleman, descended from the noble family of that name in Scotland, was born in London in 1749: and, after finishing his education with a beloved and revered preceptor, the Rev. David Garrow, at Hadley, he was appointed a writer in the East India Company's service at Bombay, where he arrived on the 23d of February, 1766. At that presidency, and several of its subordinate settlements, he filled various stations, during a period of eighteen years; and left India, with honourable testimonies of his conduct from the governor and council, on the 23d of February, 1784; the eighteenth anniversary of his first landing at Bombay.

On settling in England, Mr. FORBES purchased a house and estate at Stanmore Hill, in the county of Middlesex; where he spent near twenty years in domestic happiness; generally making an autumnal tour among the varied beauties of his native isle. After visiting every county in England and Wales, and viewing some of the magnificent scenery in Scotland, in the summer of 1796 he undertook a journey through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland; and after dividing the winter between Rome, Naples, and Florence, returned the following year to his sweet retreat at Stanmore Hill.

In the spring of 1803, Mr. FORBES went with his family to Holland; from whence he intended passing through Flanders and France, to make a longer residence in Switzerland and Italy: but this design was frustrated by the unparalleled cruelty of Buonaparte, in seizing all the English found in the French dominions, and detaining them as hostages in different fortresses. On this unexpected event, Mr. FORBES addressed the following memorial to M^{rs}. CARNOT, then president of the National Institute at Paris, to be presented to the First Consul: which, on his assuming the imperial character, procured the liberation of himself and family:—

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1816.

“ Memorial of M^{rs}. JAMES FORBES (Gentilhomme), Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London, and of the Arcadian Society at Rome.

“ I left England before I had completed my sixteenth year: with some knowledge of drawing, and an ardent desire to explore foreign countries, I travelled, and resided upwards of nineteen years in different parts of Asia, Africa, and America; endeavouring to investigate the manners and customs of the inhabitants, to study the natural history, and to delineate the principal plates and picturesque scenery in the various regions I visited: to these I added the costume of the natives, and coloured drawings of the beasts, birds, fishes, insects, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, produced in those climates. During that time, I resided some years among the Brahmins in Hindostan, at a distance from all European settlements; where I had an opportunity of observing the mode of life and peculiar tenets of that singular *Caste*.

Twenty years are now elapsed since I returned to my native country: and not having seen the continent of Europe, I left England a few years ago, to view the classical scenes of Italy, the romantic regions in Switzerland, and the various kingdoms in Germany.—The late war prevented my then visiting France: but when Peace once more waved her olive over the contending nations, I accompanied my wife and daughter to Holland; and from thence, ignorant of the renewal of hostilities, arrived at Paris the day after the English were made prisoners. We were compelled to share the same fate, and are now with the other hostages in Verdun.

“ My drawings, and the illustrations accompanying them, written during my different voyages and travels, occupy fifty-two thousand pages, contained in a hundred and fifty folio volumes; the work of my own hands: which obtained me the honour of being elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London. My friends insisted upon my publishing them; and previous to leaving England, I had devoted some time to a selection of the most interesting subjects; which I was preparing for the press; and in that state they now await my return: for which Sir Joseph Banks, the president of the Royal Society, is now exerting

his interest, - as also several of the members. Could you, sir, second their wishes, and procure my liberation before declining years render me incapable of finishing this undertaking, it would confer the greatest obligation on

"Your obedient servant,

"JAM. FORBES.

"Verdun,

21st Germinal, An. 12.

(11th April, 1804.)"

The Institute at Paris warmly interested itself in behalf of Mr. FORBES; and by its means, his memorial was presented, at a favourable moment, by Marshal Berthier, to the new emperor; who read it himself, and gave an order for the immediate liberation of Mr. FORBES and his family; allowing him the choice of returning to England either by Morlaix or Rochelle: saying at the same time to the Marshal, that the man whose right hand had done so much, should no longer be detained a prisoner, nor prevented from publishing so extensive a compilation.

This imperial order was dated the beginning of June 1804, a very few days after Buonaparte had assumed that title. — Mr. FORBES accordingly proceeded with his family from Verdun to Paris; and from thence through Normandy and Bretagne, to Morlaix; where he embarked in a neutral vessel, and landed at Dartmouth two days afterwards, having met with the kindest attention, after his liberation, from every department in the French government; which had issued orders for no questions to be asked, no books or papers to be inspected, nor the smallest impediment offered at any of the custom-houses: an order which was every where implicitly obeyed.

At the request of numerous friends of the Verdun captives, whose situation was then but imperfectly known in England, Mr. FORBES printed the letters he had written during his travels in Holland, Flanders, and France, especially those from Verdun; accompanied by two engravings of that fortress: and in 1813 he published his "*ORIENTAL MEMOIRS*," in four quarto volumes; containing the selection from the manuscripts mentioned in the memorial to the French Institute; illustrated by ninety-three engravings of the most interesting subjects contained in the Memoirs.

Among the presentation copies to a few illustrious personages, and some en-

deared friends of the author, one of the choicest sets to the Institute at Paris, which had so kindly interested itself in his liberation, was not omitted — for which he received a very flattering acknowledgment — and was further gratified by the following minute which appeared in the *Moniteur*: —

"ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

"*Account of the Proceedings of the Class of the Fine Arts, belonging to the Royal Institute of France, for the Year 1814; by Joachim le Breton, permanent Secretary to that Class, Member of the Class for Ancient History and Literature, and also of the Legion of Honour. Read in the Public Sitting, on Saturday, the 1st of October, 1814.*"

"The correspondence of this class evidently proves, that even during the storms of the political world, the arts, sciences, and literature, prevent nations from entirely breaking asunder their mutual ties of union and esteem towards each other. The well-informed and sensible Dr. Burney; the celebrated painter, Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Fuseli, Professor in the same Academy, have, as far as circumstances would allow, kept up these friendly relations with this class; and, through its medium, with the arts of France. At the same time, the man most esteemed in science, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, as well as several other English *savans* and literati, were corresponding with the other classes of the Institute. One of them, Mr. James Forbes, has given to all the classes a most honourable testimony of his remembrance, in presenting them with his magnificent work, entitled "*ORIENTAL MEMOIRS*," in four volumes, quarto, embellished with ninety-three engravings of subjects, selected from several thousand original drawings, sketched on the author's travels, and particularly during a residence of eighteen years in the East Indies. Science, history, and the fine arts, have received, with the distinction it deserved, this interesting result of the zeal and researches of Mr. FORBES; as well as the expression of his noble feelings so well defined in his preface; and in his letter, conveying the present of his work to the French Institute; which had been the fortunate means of obtaining his liberty from the French government," &c.

This public mark of approbation, from so distinguished a body, was truly gratifying to Mr. FORBES'S feelings; but still more so is the reception this work has met with in his native country.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
ON occasionally consulting the new Cyclopædia, by Dr. REES, now publishing, I have been struck more than once with passages, that appeared to me deserving notice: hence I was led to employ some leisure hours, from time to time, in a cursory inspection of the work from the beginning. The results of these may not prove useless, perhaps, to the possessors of a book, which I presume few of your readers are without: and I hope not unamusing even to those who may not have an opportunity of referring to it.

Your obedient servant, U. D.

HORÆ CYCLOPÆDICÆ.

ÆOLIAN ISLANDS. "They are now called *Isole di Lipari*." To this should be added, "or *Isole Eolie*."

ÆOLUS, IN MECHANICS. Apparently a mere extract from the inventor's advertisement, without the slightest account of it.

ALEXANDER. About the middle of the 14th column of this article we find the following curious sentence: "The naves and spokes of the *axle-trees* of this carriage were covered with gold, and their extremities, made of gold, represented the *muscles* of lions biting a dart." Surely it required but little attention to correct it to "the naves and spokes of the wheels of this carriage were covered with gold; and the extremities of the *axle-trees*, made of gold, represented the *muzzles* of lions biting a dart."

ALPHABET. Near the bottom of column 3, "Any consonant also becomes a word, by adding an *e* mute to it in pronunciation." Indeed! What sound can be produced by a mute *e* added to *b, p, d*, or *t*? or how can a mute *e* be added in pronunciation?

The opinion, that the AMBARVALIA were held twice a year, in January or April, and again in July or August, Dr. REES thinks "the more probable, in that Ovid, who, in his *Fasti*, describes the feasts of the first six months

of the year, from January to June inclusive, says nothing of the ambarvalia." A strange inference this. May we not reasonably conclude, from the silence of Ovid, that the ambarvalia were held only once in the year, and this in the last six months?

AMBIDEXTER. "An ingenious French writer is surprised, that, among all the modern refinements in the art of war, none have thought of restoring the ancient practice of forming ambidexters, which, it is certain, might be of considerable service in the way of stratagem."

I confess I cannot perceive its serviceableness in this way, though I can on some other occasions, as in the instance of a horseman disabled in the right arm. A body of cavalry too, trained to use the left as the sword-arm, would have an advantage over right-handed adversaries, as they would have learned to parry thrusts or cuts made by the right hand, but their opponents would not be equally prepared to defend themselves against those made by the left.

It is observed farther, that the want of ambidexterity is ascribable to education and habit, "there being no difference of right and left in the nature of things." But this is not strictly the fact: in the distribution of the viscera there are evident differences between the right and left side, which have probably some effect on the motions of the limbs, particularly the arms. In a few individuals, the common position has been found to be reversed, the heart being placed on the right side, and so of the rest. Whether these persons were left-handed is not known, as the peculiarity was not discovered till after death, and then there were no means of ascertaining it. I am not acquainted with any dissection of a person known to have been left-handed. That we render the left hand of too little use to us by education is probably true: but perhaps an equal use of both hands would prevent the right arm from acquiring the strength and expertness it now does.

Under AMERICA, in *geography*, it is said: "From the situation of Peru, which is within the torrid zone, one would suppose it to be uninhabitable." This is a curious observation: as if no other part of the world within the torrid zone were inhabited!

"AMPHORA, *Italic* contained 72lbs. of wine or water, 80 of oil, and

180 of honey." But it is impossible that this could be true of the same measure. Indeed in the next paragraph, where for 570 cyathi we should read 576, Arbuthnot's authority is given for its containing about 57 English wine pints.

ANAGALLIS. "The blossoms of the male or common pimpernel open about light in the morning, and close in the afternoon; and from this circumstance it is denominated the *shepherd's*, or *poor man's*; *weather-glass*. But with rain or much moisture in the air, the flowers either do not open, or [they] close up again." From a strange transposition; the reason here assigned for the popular name is ridiculous. No doubt what follows it as a distinct sentence should have preceded it, coming in after the word *afternoon*.

"ANCHOR, *riding at*. The state of a vessel moored . . ." The word *moor* is never used with propriety, unless there be two anchors down; but a vessel may be anchored with a single anchor, and ride at anchor thus; as is frequently done when a ship comes to anchor merely for a short time, or expects to be wanted to put to sea in haste. When a ship rides at a *mooring* chain, though she has no anchor out, there are at least two anchors down, one at each end of the chain.

"ANCHOR, *weighing*, imports the act of withdrawing . . ." The commencement of the explanation here points out the orthography, that ought to be employed; though I have seldom seen it, and never of late. The obvious derivation of the term is from the word *away*; and as I have no doubt of this being the true etymology, I should always write it *way*, as it occurs sometimes in old authors. Let us consider the process. On heaving in the cable, the ship, being the more movable of the two, approaches nearer and nearer to the anchor, till at length the cable is shortened so as to become perpendicular. The anchor is then said to be apeak (*à pique*). On continuing to heave in the cable, the buoyancy of the ship, overcoming the force with which the anchor holds the ground, pulls it *away* from it. Surely then the anchor is *away*, a very appropriate expression; not *weigh*, a term here without meaning; and from the adverb *away* seamen have very judiciously formed the adverb *way*. By-the-by, I know no art that possesses such an extensive set of technical terms, so sys-

tematically framed, as that which forms the pride and strength of Britain.

A similar corruption has occurred to another nautical phrase, that of getting under *way*, commonly written *weigh*. When the last anchor is got away from the ground, as above described, the ship, being no longer held fast, would, of course, drive with the tide or current, if some of the sails were not set, to impel her through the water. When this is done, and the ship makes *way* through the water ahead, and has consequently what is called *head way*, she may with propriety be said to be got under *way*; but what *weigh* has to do here I cannot divine.

"ANDALUSIA . . . is separated, . . . on the east, from Portugal by the river Chanca . . ." I should never have looked toward Portugal for an eastern boundary to any part of Spain. The fact is, the Chanca skirts a small part of the north of Andalusia, so that for "on the east" we should read "and." The passage then would run properly enough, with a little correction of the pointing: "It is separated, on the north, from Estremadura and New Castile by the Sierra Morena mountains, and from Portugal by the river Chanca; on the west, from Algarva by the Guadiana, &c."

ANDROIDES. Near the end of this article, I find the absurd notion of ventriloquists *speaking from the bottom of the belly*. I remember old Grimaldi, the father of the present, an excellent clown, but no ventriloquist, could produce a sound from the lower part of his belly at will; but it was not an articulate sound. I have known him more than once, in a convivial meeting, engage to produce such a sound as often as called for, and I never found him fail to answer the call.

ANEMOSCOPE. How can that here described *pretel* changes of the wind, when it is nothing more than a common vane, or weathercock, with an index pointing out the direction of the wind precisely, instead of leaving it to be guessed in some measure by the eye?

ANGLING. I think a few words in reprobation of the barbarity of this *sport*, as too many call it, would not have been amiss. Fly-fishing indeed, when artificial flies are used, or fishing with dead baits, is not attended with the cruelty of impaling animals alive: but who, that has any feeling, can read the article ANGLING, SKAP, without emotions of horror?

ANGUSTUM ovum. The glass beads, mentioned in the last paragraph, certainly are not the *anguina ova* of Pliny; and the druids of his days. The latter were no doubt natural productions: most probably echini.

ANIMA mundi. In the first paragraph an error of the press makes the reference to *elastic* instead of *plastic* nature. In the last paragraph we have: "The principal thing objected to, on the Christian scheme, against Plato's doctrine of the *anima mundi*, is, that it mingles the Deity too much with the creatures.... Yet is the same principle asserted by Seneca." As if Seneca had been a Christian.

Under **ANIMA gemmarum** we have the obsolete notion of *metalline sulphurs* retained.

ANIMAL. In the first paragraph of this article, the author appears not to understand the meaning of *locomotion*, which signifies a change not of position merely, but of place. A lady, seated on a chair before her glass, and adjusting her ornaments, in the employment of her arms and fingers exhibits motion, spontaneous motion if you please, but not locomotion; till, satisfied with her performance, she rises, and proceeds to the drawing-room, or some other place, to display her attractions. The motions of the sensitive and twining plants have equally an appearance of spontaneity, it is true; but they do not change the place of the plant, and therefore are not locomotion. On the contrary, naturalists have observed, that the muscle, to which the author denies the faculty of locomotion, unquestionably possesses it. Perhaps the principle of self-preservation, as mentioned at the end of the second paragraph, is the truest characteristic of animal life here given: though it may be doubted, whether some animals exhibit much stronger proofs of this than certain plants.

To say, as in the third paragraph, that "we are utterly insensible of our own vegetable life;" while it is implied, that we are sensible of our animal life; I cannot but consider as erroneous. We are not more "ignorant of the process, by which our aliment is formed into chyle," than we are of that by which our limbs are moved in obedience to our will. If we be sensible of pain from the want of aliment, and pleasure from the satisfaction of this want; of pain from the excess of heat or cold, and pleasure

from a due temperature; as vegetables are equally exposed to these causes with ourselves, why should they not be equally sensible of the effects? If we must make a distinction between animal and vegetable life in ourselves, surely these belong rather to the vegetable than the animal: and is not the due performance of all the functions in us, that the author terms vegetable, connected with pleasurable sensation? Whence, but from this source, arises the pleasure of mere existence? Perhaps even the dread of death is no more than the fear of losing this pleasure. If, then, our vegetable life be a source of enjoyment to us, why may not plants possess the same? Nay, let me go farther: as all pleasure appears to be connected with motion, with action, may not crystallization, may not chemical change, be sources of pleasure to mineral bodies? I shall never forget an idea I formerly heard delivered from the pulpit by my much lamented friend, the truly eloquent Fawcett, when speaking of the goodness of God in furnishing sources of pleasure and happiness to all his creatures; that "perhaps every particle of dust beneath our feet is susceptible of pleasurable sensation from the motion impressed on it by our tread."

ANNAPOLIS Royal. "The entrance is difficult, so that only one ship can pass in or out at a time; and it must go stem foremost, on account of the strong current and tides." As if *stem foremost* were not the usual way of a ship's sailing! But the editor had already shown, under the word *Afore*, that he does not know the stem from the stern-post. Indeed there seems a sort of perversity in his use of the words: see *KNEX of the head*, *KNIGHT heads*, and various other places. More has, very properly, *stern foremost*, quoting Charlevoix for the assertion.

ANNOTTO "is preferred by the dyers to indigo, and sold one fourth dearer." A dyer must be a stupid fellow indeed, that could prefer annotto to indigo, where indigo would be of any use; for who would think of using a yellow dye to produce a blue colour? It would be just as sagacious to assert, that yellow ochre is preferred to ivory black, for giving a colour to leather; for this would certainly be true of a man about to clean his buckskin breeches, though not of one intending to black his shoes.

(To be continued.)

ON CARD-PLAYING.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I WAS much pleased with the observations of your Correspondent, who wrote in the "*Literary Garden*" of last month, on the subject of CARDS; having myself been frequently led to reflect with disgust on the sadly improvident waste of time, occasioned by the prevailing attachment to these contemptible *play-things*.—It is mentioned in your last Number, p. 501, that cards are said to have been invented to divert the melancholy of Charles VI. King of France; upon this circumstance it is, justly enough, remarked by Mr. Malkin, in his ingenious essays, that the universal adoption of an amusement which was invented for a *Fool*, is no very favourable specimen of wisdom.—Certain it is, that wherever these pernicious *toys* are introduced, they put an end to all rational enjoyment, and banish at once from the company the pleasures of conversation, with every chance of edification or improvement from intellectual intercourse.

In almost every other species of amusement adopted by society, there is a probability of some mental advantage resulting from the pastime; but to the card-player, during the time he is engaged in his favourite sport, the door of useful knowledge is completely shut, and he might just as well be a deaf and dumb member of the community as be engaged in such an employment as this; contrived, as the poet says,

— "by idleness,
To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain,
To palliate dulness, and give time a shove."

I have often thought, that a person would be passing his time to a more useful purpose, in a party where cards are introduced, by taking his seat in a corner, and "*twiddling his thumbs about*," as Frank Oatland says; for here there would be some chance of deriving advantage from the cogitations of the mind, which might be exercised on a variety of subjects, and in a variety of ways, at all times familiar to a person of good understanding.

I shall conclude these hasty remarks with the following judicious observations of the ingenious Mr. Butler, author of the book of "*Arithmetical Questions*," and several other useful elementary works:—

"It is of little importance to whom we are indebted for these pestilential time-wasters, which not only weary the mind without improving it, but strengthen the passions of envy and avarice, and often lead to fraud and profusion, to corruption and to ruin; which deaden the feelings of humanity, absorb every idea of justice, and too frequently annihilate every virtuous principle.

"The odious fashion of card-playing," says Dr. Johnson, "was produced by a conspiracy of the old, the ugly, and ignorant, against the young and beautiful, the witty and the gay; as a contrivance to level all distinctions of nature and of art; to confound the world in a chaos of folly; to take from those who could outshine them all the advantages of mind and body, to withhold youth from its natural pleasures, to deprive wit of its influence, and beauty of its charms; to sink life into a tedious uniformity, and to allow it no other hopes or fears, but those of robbing and being robbed."*

"See where around the silent vot'ries sit,
To radiant beauty blind, and deaf to wit;
Each vacant eye appears with wisdom fraught;
Each solemn blockhead looks as if he thought.

Here coward insolence insults the bold,
And selfish avarice boasts his lust of gold;
Ill temper vents her spleen without offence,
And pompos dulness triumphs over sense."
PYE.

"Now, in opposition to the foregoing strictures, let us place card-playing in the most favourable point of view; let us suppose, what, however, we fear is seldom the case, that it may be undertaken to recreate the body or to relax the mind; that it may be untainted with avarice, and unpolluted by passion; that, in short, it may be what is styled an innocent amusement; yet, even in this instance, we cannot but again adopt the language of Dr. Johnson, that it is unworthy of a reasonable being to spend any of the little time allotted us, without some tendency, either direct or oblique, to the end of our existence. And, though every moment cannot be laid out in the formal and regular improvement of our knowledge, or in the stated practice of a moral or religious duty, yet none should be so spent as to exclude

wisdom or virtue, or pass without a possibility of qualifying us, more or less, for the better employment of those which are to come. It is scarcely possible to pass an hour in honest conversation, without being able, when we rise from it, to please ourselves with having given or received some advantages; but a man may *shuffle cards from noon to midnight*, without tracing any new idea in his mind, or being able to recollect the day by any other token than his gain or loss, and a confused remembrance of agitated passions and clamorous altercations.*

"It is said by a late writer, I cannot but regard it, both as the interest and the duty of persons of taste and sentiment and knowledge, to take every opportunity of discountenancing a species of fashionable amusement, that of *Card-playing*, which is only adapted for the propagation of ignorance, which occasions a shameful waste of that time which might be much more beneficially, as well as agreeably employed, which is equally useless to the body and to the mind, and which is best calculated to please those persons, of both sexes, who are the most devoid of genius, and the most insignificant and frivolous."†

I am, sir, yours, &c.

Islington, Jan. 10, 1816.

J. N.

GAS LIGHTS.

THIS truly valuable modern discovery, now matured and brought to perfection by the combined efforts of several persevering individuals, stands pre-eminently conspicuous, whether considered in a domestic or national point of view, producing from smoke, and refuse coal, the most agreeable, silvery, and incomparable light, combined with the most powerful heat, whereby the interior of shops and dwellings are rendered nearly as light as at noon-day; and the public streets and squares much more safe and convenient, even by one-fourth in number of lights, than by the common oil-lamps; which latter, by comparison, appear more imperfect and insufficient than ever.

This gaseous fluid is extracted by distillation, and the process I shall endeavour to render comprehensive to my readers.

A number of square cast iron ovens, called retorts, are ranged, and fixed horizontally in brick-work, with flues passing under and over them. About a bushel of small coals is put into each; the doors are then screwed very tight, and secured by luting.

By external fires the retorts are kept intensely hot for the space of four or five hours; when the coke is taken out, and a fresh charge introduced; in which operation it is interesting to witness the effect—the door being unscrewed, the admission of atmospheric air causes ignition, and a very considerable report. This report can be almost destroyed by applying a light at the instant the door is opened.

From the upper side of each retort, a vertical, or rather syphon-like, pipe receives the gas and smoke in its gross state—with which, likewise, passes a portion of tar and ammonia into a larger horizontal pipe elevated, and from thence continued, somewhat diminished, in an inclined direction; and immersed in troughs filled with water, for the purpose of condensing it to the chemical and purifying vessels—which are of cast iron, very large, and three in number.

In the first of which is deposited the tar and ammonia; two products probably much over-rated in value—the utility of the latter is certainly not yet fully ascertained.

The gas disengaged now passes over by a double syphon-like pipe, partly immersed in water (condensing a quantity of essential oil, which passes into a receiver), into the second vessel, which contains a fluid composed of certain proportions of water and lime—in passing through which it deposits its sooty and sulphureous qualities. Again disengaged, it undergoes a second similar process in the third vessel—and now become transparent, the volatile fluid is conducted through another quantity of water, under the gasometers, in a distinct building.

The gasometers are immense vessels formed of plate iron closely rivetted, suspended each by a strong chain, bottom upwards; which chain passes over two wheels, of large diameter, fixed in the strongly framed roof of the building, and kept nearly in equilibrium, by ponderous weights at the other end of the chain—the shape of the gasometer is circular, on an oblong square—and some of which already formed will con-

* Rambler, No. 60.

† Hist. of Philip Waldegrave, vol. i. p. 32.

tain 25,000 cubic feet, and weigh nearly ten tons.

Each gasometer rises and falls in a tank, somewhat larger, and of the same depth, filled with water. As the gas accumulates from the purifying vessels, it lifts up a certain weight or proportion of the gasometer regulated by the equipoise, and which weight or pressure is necessary to give the required impetus, to force the gas into a larger outlet main pipe, likewise under the gasometer, the mouth standing a few inches above the water, which conveys it into the streets, and from thence by smaller pipes into the houses.

As the gas diminishes in quantity the gasometer sinks; and when nearly exhausted, care is taken to open the cock of the second; which if neglected, it has sometimes happened, all the lights are instantaneously extinguished. By this ingenious mechanism, no danger of explosion can be apprehended: for when the gasometer is raised to its greatest elevation, and can hold no more, the surplus quantity of gas finds vent through the surface of the water, under the mouth or rim of the gasometer.

The apprehension generally entertained of the explosion of gas is certainly not well founded; for, like water, it is equally under command: if conveyed in sound pipes, and directed by safe cocks, no danger can possibly happen; on the contrary, if the pipe, tube, or cock, should prove unsound, the gas would escape, and the room would soon become intolerable from the noxious effluvia—then by shutting the main cock, the cause would be removed; so, in like manner, when a water-pipe proves defective, feeling the inconvenience, we very naturally endeavour to shut off the water, till the pipe can be repaired.

In the event of the breaking of the chain (more particularly liable in frosty weather), I certainly anticipate some unpleasant consequences; for the additional sudden pressure acting upon the gas, would probably impel the flame of every light to elongate very considerably; and if not immediately observed and counteracted by each commanding cock, might otherwise prove injurious.

I think it necessary to mention this circumstance, to prevent, as much as possible, the consequent alarm, bearing in mind the old proverb, "that prevention is better than a cure." Hence

the necessity of keeping any thing combustible as far from the light as possible.

The quantity of gas daily prepared for a thousand lights, in the dark winter months, is immense, and, probably, far exceeding the calculations erroneously formed by experimental theorists.—Hence arises the incompetency of the present establishments to increase, at present, the number of lights, and the consequent disappointment to the public desirous of being supplied, as likewise to the shareholder—doubtless deceived by the too sanguine prospects of wealth held out by the original projectors, and still continued by interested individuals; which, like many other speculations, so prolific of late years, has already decided by practice the fallacy of theory, as will be more particularly experienced in water-works, and, I fear, gas-light schemes.

To introduce the use of gas generally into shops, squares, and principal streets, the stations for the manufacture of it must be increased, both in number and magnitude, with the corresponding machinery and apparatus, and which are of the most expensive nature imaginable—the heavy disbursements in the first formation, and the casual and permanent expense of conducting such concerns, cannot, I am well convinced, be supported or maintained by the present inadequate rate of supply.

The coke produced, if not so valuable as coal, is certainly useful, and applicable to various purposes. The consumption of coke should be promoted by every individual interested, or wishing success to a useful discovery, so conducive to the interests and convenience of the community—it keeps a steady and clear fire, emits little smoke,—therefore well adapted for bright stoves, and for chimnies inclined to smoke by particular winds; and will, in some degree, diminish the frequent necessity of sweeping chimnies.

The employment hereby given to a vast number of workmen, particularly in iron, copper, and brass, is deserving of particular mention, and has certainly proved a national advantage, in the stagnation of our commerce and trade.

The many beautiful and ingenious productions, in brass-work, now exhibited in the shops to shew the lights to the best advantage, do great credit to the artists, and forms a new era in that particular branch of business.

December 1816.

2.

FRAGMENTA.

No. V.

AMINO THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

DERIVATION.

THE etymology of words is very uncertain, and except a person is acquainted with the change of letters which usually takes place in deriving one language from another, he may be often led into error by similarity of sound. This cannot have a better illustration than by the Spanish word *Hijo*, soon, which appears to be derived from the Greek *ἵος*, *Hyios*; and not to bear the least resemblance to the Latin *Filius*, from which, however, every person will see it is directly formed, who knows that the Spaniards often change the Latin initial *F* into *H*, as *Ferrum*, *Hierro*, *Fornicus*, *Hermoso*, and that in the middle words they sometimes substitute the *J* for *L*; as *Folium*, *Hojo*.

We are often misled in seeking the etymology of a word, by mistaking the language whence it takes its rise. For instance: Few have ever looked to the French word "*Allois*," for the derivation of the English "*Along*," "*Come along*;" yet it is the same in sound and meaning.

Were the right language thought on, it would appear clearly that the interjection "*Gadso!*" has not a shadow of *preference* in its etymology.

I venture, at the risk of raising a smile at my own expense, to bring forward an etymological conjecture. Those who may think lightly of the derivation may yet be amused with the anecdote, which stands on as good a foundation, as to authenticity, as any of its contemporaries. In the pontificate of Hugh, the 31th bishop of Mans (for such is the species of date given to the tale), *Dangerose*, a lady so fair that she was commonly styled "*La Belle Fille*," or "*La Belle Nymphe*," resided at the castle of *Chevre-le-Gaudin*, in *Maine* (which to this day retains the name of "*Le Chateau de Belle-fille*"); she was courted by *Damase*, lord of *Amiers*; but he being too poor a kin to obtain her in marriage, the lady's delicacy yielded to her attachment, and they lived together in an illicit alliance. The pious bishop of

Mans, after in vain attempting to dissolve the union, launched the bolts of excommunication, in the most awful manner, against the seducer. But *Damase*, who seems to have been too powerful a baron to think about religion, ridiculed the good prelate's menaces, and said, vauntingly, that "*Fire and water would stand him in stead, as much as ever, in spite of the bishop*;" who, in his turn, replied, that "*Fire and water would avenge the cause of Heaven on the haughty lord, within six months; unless he repented*." The baron continued obstinate. One day, as he was hawking, he was obliged by a violent storm to betake himself, with his falconer, to a little boat, that, by crossing a river, he might gain a place of shelter. A flash of lightning, however, falling on him and his vessel before he had passed the stream, he died half burnt and half drowned; and though the falconer's body was soon found, that of *Damase* could never be heard of. The fair *Dangerose*, terrified at the fate of her paramour, threw herself at the feet of Bishop Hugh, lamented her sin, and, withdrawing to a remote part of her estates, spent the rest of a long life in unceasing penitence. After this alarming interposition of Providence, the example of *Dangerose's* misfortune being in every one's mouth, those who are acquainted with the French language will know that "*Ceci seroit la Dangerose*" was a natural expression for all the neighbourhood, when any thing which drew peril after it was spoken of; this expression probably extended itself to the English provinces in the vicinity of *Maine*; and from hence the French "*Dangeroux*," and the English "*Dangerous*." Let our great *Johnson's* history of the word *Danger* be examined before this etymon be condemned.

"*DANGER*, *n. s.* (*danger*, *Fr.*), of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minshew*, *dawes*, death; to which *Junius* seems inclined."

Let the impartial critic now judge between the four words proposed by different persons as roots for *Danger* or *Dangerous*, *Dangeroze*, *Damnum*, *Angaria*, or *dawes*.

Those perilous rocks on the western coast of our island, called "*The Bishop and his Clerks*," are said to derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago. A fleet of mer-

D

chantinen, coming from Spain, were shipwrecked upon them, and only Miles Bishop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preserved on the fragment of a mast. Hence the appellation takes its rise.

A good etymologist ought (as was said of Menage, with respect to his "Origines") "to find out, by every means, not only whence a word comes, but whither it goes."

ERRORS.

Notwithstanding the perpetual complaints of writers suffering under the lashes of periodical censure, it yet appears probable, that establishments at Rome, similar to our present boards of criticism, might have prevented many inaccuracies, even among the most elegant classic writers, and at the same time spared more than half the labour to modern commentators, by pointing out errors and obscurities, while the authors were at hand to illustrate them.

Under such a judicature, even the accurate Horace would have been told of his having mistaken the sense of Euripides, who makes the divinity Bacchus say to Pentheus—

"Δίους μ' ὁ δέμων αὐτὸς, ὅταν ἐνὶ βόλῃ,"
which Horace thus translates—

"Ipse Deus, simul atque volam, me solvet ;"
and explains thus—

"Opior
Hoc sentit ; Moriar. Mors ultima linna re-
rum est."

Now this sense, though applicable to the purpose of the Latin poet, could not, without gross absurdity, be given to the words of Bacchus, who knowing himself to be an immortal deity, could never mean that death would release him from the tyrant's power. The "Ipse Deus" was certainly himself, who, although unknown to Pentheus, could in an instant assume divine authority, and confound his enemies.

Nor would this prince of lyric poetry have escaped uncensured for admitting one indelicate line—

"Sed nimis arcta premunt olide convivia
capræ ;"

which deforms the most elegant dinner-invitation that was ever written.*

* It must not be concealed, that Dean Swift has translated this line with all its strength, in his exquisite imitation of this epistle; but then the great bard never piqued himself on delicacy of diction.

Nor would he have dared to insert without alteration, in a second copy of his MSS. the 12th ode of his 4th book, which, though abounding with beautiful thoughts, is a production unworthy of a gentleman. It is, indeed, the indelicate triumph of an old rake over a superannuated courtesan, who, in the decay of her beauty, had taken to drinking. The subject was surely beneath a man of honour, especially one who owned that he had formerly doated to madness

—"Que me surprenaît mille—"

on the poor wretch whom he so wantonly insults.

Virgil, perhaps, had he stood in awe of these critics, would have been rather more attentive to dates in forming the plot of his exquisite *Æneas*. To his irregularities, however, we Britons, who glory in our Shakespeare, must not object. Nor must our neighbours of Germany, who have written and acted with applause, at the courts of Vienna and Berlin, two tragedies,† each of whose scenes of action comprehend a space of thirty or forty years.

Who shall presume to be severe on those who err in points of history, when we find the great, the pointed Seneca, in his third book "De Ira," speaking of Antigonus, the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, as uncle to Alexander the Great? Or who shall expect exactness, as to chronology, in a poet, when the precise and terse Juvenal can write—

"Si prægustarat Atrides
Pontica ær-acti, cunctis medicamina Re-
gis?"

That is to say—"If Agamemnon had secured himself from poison, by taking Mithridate's antidotes." When Mithridate lived many ages after the son of Atreus.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Humourous Lieutenant," a play in which Antigonus and Demetrius Poliorcetes are the heroes, and where, of consequence, the scene must be laid many years before the Christian era, Demetrius is introduced discharging a pistol; an anachronism so very ridiculous, and inconsistent with the genius and learning of the two dramatic bards, that one commentator, fired with the true

* Viz. Gaetz de Bertichingen, and a tragedy, translated into the French language, under the title of "Les Voleurs."

spirit of attachment to his authors, has ventured to assert, that the blunder was introduced on purpose to render the comedy still more burlesque! "*Absurdum per absurdius.*" There seems to be a palpable obscurity about Demetrius Poliorcetes; his chronology has misled a philosopher, two poets, and one critic!

Himerius, the sophist, speaking of Abaris, the Scythian, says, that—"he was a barbarian only in his dress. For he spoke Greek, and when he opened his lips, the auditors imagined they were hearing an oration in the Academy, or the Lyceum." This, as Bayle observes, as Plato and Aristotle founded their schools long after Abaris' time, is a very gross blunder.

Although it has been generally agreed among the learned, that the laurus of the ancients was not that shrub which we usually call laurel, but the bay, which our botanists call laurus, and the Italians alloro; yet from a passage in Virgil's Georgics this appears very doubtful. Speaking of the "*mala medica*," which is supposed to be the citron, the poet describes it thus—

"*Faciem simillima lauro,
Et si alium lato jacteret odorem,
Laurus erit.*"

Now there is not much resemblance between the bay and any of the orange tribe; but the plant we call laurel is so much like them, that a nosegay composed of the Syringa blossom and laurel leaves is often worn as a substitute for a sprig of orange flowers; and the citron is still more like the laurel than the orange, having a large leaf.

The following lines of a Latin poet, Palladius, seems to corroborate this opinion:—

"*Inseritur lauro cerasus, partu quo coacto
Tingit adaptans virgines ora pudor.*"

Now this is exactly the case of the common laurel, which is, for that reason, classed by modern botanists with the cherry, and is called by them lauro-cerasus, as it used to be styled in English the cherry-bay; but the common bay is quite of a different family. Pliny also describes the laurel, as having very large berries, "*maximas baccas.*"

Some modern writers have made a distinction between the laurel and the bay, as if the first was the reward of heroes, and the last of poets; but this

error seems to have originated from Thomson, who speaks of Sir Philip Sidney as meriting the warrior's laurel, the lover's myrtle, and the poet's bay. But Ovid puts this matter beyond dispute—

—" *Te citharæ, te nostræ, Lauro,
pharetræ.
Tu ducibus Latii aderis, cum lata trium-
phum
Vox canet*——"

Our Spenser also says—

"The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets sage."

Pompey has always been esteemed the champion, and Cæsar the enemy of Roman liberty. But it seems an error to suppose that Rome would have been more free had Pompey been conqueror at Pharsalia. We take our notions on this subject from the writings of Tully, and the opinion of Cato. But Pompey was praised by the friends of liberty, at Rome only, because he was the chief of their party against Cæsar; yet Octavius was in exactly the same predicament against Antonius, and is as highly commended by Cicero, whose private opinion of Pompey was not very favourable, as appears from several of his epistles.

Lucan, who was a determined enemy of Cæsar, gives the following character of both chiefs—

"*Nec quenquam jam ferre potest, Cæsarum
priorem.
Pompeius ve parem*"

"But Cæsar, now, would no superior bear,
Nor Pompey empire with an equal share."

Here Cæsar has the character of a jealous republican, Pompey of a tyrant!

It is a mistake to suppose that all wolves were eradicated from England by King Edgar. The following extract from Rymers's *Fœdera* will show that those unpleasant natives kept their footing in the island to a much later date:

"Anno 9 Edw. primo. The King sent an injunction to the Sheriffs of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, reciting that he had directed Peter de Corbet to hunt and destroy wolves, in the forests of those countries, with men, dogs, and snares, and enjoining said sheriffs to give all possible assistance.

Nande informs us, that during the civil contest of Italy, two little towns, of Brisighella and Inola, both in the dis-

trict of Bologna, were remarkably incensed against each other, although near neighbours. Those of the former place, not being very great proficient in the Latin tongue, were peculiarly disgusted with the compliment which they apprehended was partially paid to their adversaries, in the daily service, "*Qui immolatus est nobis*;"* and with great patriotism decreed, that, in lieu of this offensive passage, the priest should chaunt "*Qui Brisignolatus est nobis*."

During the horrors occasioned by the civil war of the League, in France, the fanatical ecclesiastics of Paris armed themselves, ridiculously, as half soldiers and half monks,† and paraded with a bishop as colonel, and two parish priests as adjutants, on the Pont Neuf. There they gave a volley, by way of salute, to their general, the papal legate. But, unluckily, being but young in the profession of arms, many of them fired with ball. The legate, seeing his chaplain fall dead by his side, found the action grew too warm, and made haste to give his benediction, and to dismiss his awkward recruits.

Louis XI. of France, one day, observing, among the crowd who assembled to see him dine, an officer whom he disliked, made a private sign to Tristan L'Hermite, his "Grand Prevost," to put him out of the way. Tristan, well accustomed to the signal, but unluckily mistaking the man alluded to, accosted a well-fed monk who stood in the same line with the captain, allured him into the palace-yard, thrust him into a sack, and threw him into the Seine. Next day, Louis, hearing that the proscribed officer had been seen posting towards Flanders, reproached Tristan with his neglect. "To Flanders!" said the Grand Prevost; "your majesty must be in an error. The monk has got half way to Rouen by this time; I sent him adrift tied up in a sack."—"What monk?"—"Him your majesty pointed at."—"Hah, Pasque Dieu!" said the King, with his usual oath, "you have

* "Who was sacrificed (or immolated) for us."

† "Le 3 de Juia 1590, Capucins Minimes, Cordeliers, Jacobins, Cappel, Feuillans, tous, le robe retroussée, la cuirasse sur le dos, l'épée à côté & le mousquet sur l'épaule, le Rev. l'Eveque de Senlis à leur tête, avec un esparton, marcheant quatre à quatre,"—*Sapp. de l'Etoile.*

drowned me the best priest in my kingdom. It cannot be helped now, so we will have half a dozen masses said for his soul; but it was that dog of a captain, not the poor monk, that I meant."‡

If Brantome's account of D. Carlos, Prince of Spain, is to be credited, the world has been led into a gross error as to his character. Far from being that promising youth which dramatists and anecdote writers have painted him, he was the most abandoned profligate, an insulter of every thing which was modest and decent; and the young nobility who kept company with him were notorious for the wretched lives they led, and the miserable ends to which they were brought in time. The account given by the facetious Frenchman, of that prince's rambles through the streets of Madrid, is more diverting than edifying.

When Seddon speaks of the great error which Charles the 1st committed in drawing his powerful friends about him at Oxford, where they were not in their proper sphere of service, he makes use of the following homely, but nervous, comparison:—"It is as if a man should have use for a little piece of wood, and he runs down into the cellar and takes the piggot; in the mean time all the beer runs about the house."

Among the many whimsical events to which the transactions of the South Sea year gave rise, as well in France as in England, the following odd mistake is recorded in the "*Lettres de Mad. Charlotte Elizabeth, Duchesse d'Orleans*."—A celebrated physician, named Chirac, was called to the assistance of a sick lady, just as he had heard a melancholy tale of the lowering of the Mississippi stock, in which he had large concerns. Full of this interesting intelligence, he entered the sick lady's chamber, and, feeling her pulse, muttered to himself—"Ah! heavens! How they sink! Down, down, down!" Terrified at those ominous words, the poor lady screamed out, rung her bell, and summoned all her people about her. "I am a lost woman," said she, in tears; "the doctor has told me that my pulse is sinking down to an extreme."—"Pardieu, mes-

‡ Brantome, *Vie de Don Juan d'Autriche.*

"madam," said the physician, "I spoke of the actions;* your pulse is in an excellent state, and you will be well by to-morrow morning."

There are few studies more uncertain than verbal criticism, and yet we know of none whose professors are so positive in their assertions, or so angry with those who have the misfortune to differ from them in opinion. What havoc has Bentley made with the classics, and Warburton with Shakspeare, by indulging this propensity? I have been taught moderation in this respect, by what happened to a friend, while he was learning Italian. On looking over the names of the months in Veneroni's grammar, the student found them all correspond with the Latin, English, and French, except July, which was written *luglio*. Here was the clearest proof of a false printing; one letter only made the mistake, which he immediately rectified by turning the L into J, saying, at the same time, in his mind—" *Sic corrigo, nesci periculo.*"

In the tragedy of Hamlet, when that prince is questioning Horatio and Marcellus about the Ghost, and they tell him it was armed from head to foot, he says—

"Then saw you not his face?"

To which Horatio replies—

"O yes, my lord, he wore his *beaver up*."

Here, wearing the *beaver up* plainly signifies its being so placed as not to hide the face. There is, however, reason to believe, that wearing the *beaver up* is the proper expression for its covering the face: for in a note on Mrs. Macauley's History of England, vol. iii. page 487, chapter 5, quarto edition, where some authority is quoted, giving an account of Lord Brooke's being killed, it is mentioned as extraordinary, because "his *beaver was up*, and he was armed to the knee." Dr. Franklin, in his tragedy of Matilda, has followed the historian—

"He wore his beaver up, nor could I see His face."

No man is supposed to have understood the passions incident to humanity better than Otway; yet few have committed greater errors in the expression of those passions. One or two instances,

* The term used for the public funds in France.

taken from his most admired works, will sufficiently illustrate this observation.

The scene between Jaffier and Belvidera, in the middle of the fourth act of *Vénice Preservée*, is strangely managed. The lady, who herself had instigated her husband to give evidence against the conspirators, instead of soothing and softening the anguish of his heart, when he flies to her for comfort, aggravates his distress to the most agonizing pitch, by acquainting him with the tortures which his betrayed friend Pierre is to suffer. And after having displayed bleeding bowels, broken limbs, racks, and torments, with the utmost horrors of eloquence, and even goaded the wretched man, by asking him how he shall be able to bear the sight of all this? she wonders that he should "look so terribly" upon her! Is this nature? Or, could the vilest and most unprincipled of women have taken a more judicious method of driving a man of any sensibility to despair and suicide, than the way pointed out by the tender and faithful Belvidera?

Is the cool, the indulgent, reply of Monimia to the insulting, loose, and unmanly speech of Polydore, at the close of the first act of the *Orphan*, natural? What can have less resemblance to nature, than the uncouth mélange of politics, irony, wit, and profligacy, in the last advice which Acasto (who believes himself actually on the threshold of death) seriously and soberly gives to his children? As to the brutal and insolent treatment which the worthy and inoffensive, but dependent, clergyman meets with, in the same tragedy, from his patron and his patron's visitor, whatever may be said against it, it is most certainly not to be criticised on, by any means as *out of nature*. Otway, however, was not the only dramatic poet of eminence who could err against nature and propriety. Even Farquhar might fall under the same censure. The speech which he puts in the mouth of Archer, in the last scene of the *Beaux Stratagem*, "And the lady, if she pleases, may go home with me," is, at once, one of the grossest violations of decency and common sense. Mrs. Sullen, although separated from her husband, had still a character to preserve; and to add to the absurdity of the proposal, the words are spoken in the presence of her mother-in-law, her sister-in-law, and of her own brother, Sir Charles Freeman.

The continuation of Scarron's Comic Romance, and which is always printed with it, is one of the strongest instances of the grafting of dulness on genius, that has ever occurred. Besides leaving the story as unfinished as he found it, the continuer had not discernment to see, that Scarron intended to make *Destiny* turn out to be the young earl of Glaris. That such was the author's design, is surely sufficiently obvious from the following passage:—"My father and mother," says *Destiny*, "loved him tenderly, and had an aversion to me, though I was the more hopeful boy of the two. There appeared nothing but what was meant in him; As for me, I seemed to be what I was not, and rather an earl's son than *Gariquet's*."

When the celebrated opera of *Artaxerxes* first came out, the last chorus was sharply censured by the reviewers. As nearly as can be recollected, the stanza objected to was thus:

"Live to us, to empire live,
Great Augustus; long may'st thou
From the subject world receive
Laurel leaves to deck thy brow."

The reviewers justly remarked the great absurdity of styling a King of Persia Augustus, and crowning him with Yaurcl. However, on referring to *Metastasio*, it appears that the opera of *Adriano in Syria* immediately follows *Artaserse* in the first volumes of his works, which very properly opens with this chorus:

"Vivi a noi, vivi all'impero
Grande Augusto, e la tua fronte
En l'Oriente prigioniero
S'accostamo al sacro altar."

The ingenious translator, probably not liking *Metastasio's* finale, almost literally translated the first chorus of the next opera, to supply its place.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

MAN is a creature formed by his Creator to be so far happy in this world, that he may be superlatively so in a future. This I will endeavour to prove, although I know there are many of opinion that he was designed to be miserable, and, to confirm what they assert, have painted in gloomy colours his sufferings in every age, and in every situation of life; in infancy, in manhood, and in second childhood; and, to support this hypothesis, have al-

leged, that the wisest man was of the same opinion: but it should be borne in mind, that Solomon spoke only by comparison; he did not mean, when he said "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," to contend that friendship, love, and all other endearing joys, are literally vanities, but are so when compared with the bliss of seraphic souls. But let us hear a few of their pretended proofs.

When man is born, they allege he comes into the world crying, is afterwards racked with pains and disorders; when grown older, is tortured by a pedagogue, who endeavours to beat learning into his brains; then he becomes apprenticed to some trade, where he endures similar torments; at last, to divert himself, as he imagines, of all calamities, he marries, but is again miserably disappointed, for his wife spends his little property, insults him with opprobrious epithets, calumniate his character, brings debtors round his door, and ultimately elopes with his enemy: in this deplorable situation, his children, instead of pouring consolation into his bosom, partly imitate the conduct of their mother, commit murder, accuse him of the deed, and, through the medium of false witnesses, drag him to the gallows.

It must be remembered, that I have not maintained that there is no misery in the world; but only contend, that when man is miserable, it must generally be ascribed to himself: yet I will say, that the unalleviated distresses of a human being, as just laid down, are not to be found in nature. Man, I will admit, hath endured many of the miseries mentioned, but who endures them all: surely, if he is unkindly treated by pedagogues, he is certain of deriving some pleasure from his business, his wife, or children: again, if his life is so shockingly ended, the beginning, and perhaps most of it, was more fortunate: he has enjoyed the affections of a mother, the sympathy of a friend, and the love of the poor.

However, I shall not take the trouble to answer every argument which has been urged by these hypochondriacs; but shall, first, proceed to describe a few of the many valuable pleasures we are capable of enjoying; and, secondly, shew, that when man is miserable, it must generally be ascribed to himself, and not to his Creator: lastly, I shall conclude with some miscellaneous directions for our attainment of happy-

ness; and thus hope to shew what *really* are pleasures, and that we are beings who possess souls which, with proper care, are capable of rising above the petty hopes and wishes of the wicked.

I shall begin by describing the kindness or pleasure we receive from affectionate parents, as it is certainly our first, and perhaps greatest, enjoyment. What terms can describe our joys in this situation of life: no thought for the past or future: Reason not having yet taken possession of our minds, we enjoy every pleasure which is offered to us: we know no sorrow, for the authors of our existence suffer none to enter into our breasts: if we ask, it is given; if we transgress, they forgive; in all our little employments, in all our amusements, they participate, and thus increase our joys by their sympathy; so that gratitude is instilled into our souls, and ever after becomes our predominant virtue.

"Short liv'd possession! but the record fair
That mem'ry keeps of all thy kindness there,
Still outlives many a storm, that has effac'd
A thousand other themes less deeply trac'd."

COWPER.

When this happiness in a small degree leaves us, we become acquainted with Friendship and Study; the former stimulating, the latter improving, our reasoning powers, which now take possession of our minds. To our friends we open our very souls, and disclose the every day occurrences of our lives; with them we consult, and reciprocally advise. If from imprudence we act wrong, or are unkindly treated by the world, they instruct and console us, at the same time partake of the noble and refined principles which are diurnally instilled into our understandings: thus are our and their virtuous opinions united, and so inseparably continue till death cuts them asunder.

"Friendship, peculiar boon of heaven,
The noble mind's delight and pride,
To men and angels only given,
To all the lower world denied."

DR. JOHNSON.

Let me now describe Study, that delightful employment, whose refreshing and exhilarating powers have a similar effect on the mind that wine has on the corporeal frame: when taken with moderation, it frequently improves the health, and refreshes the understanding; when taken to an excess, it destroys both. But we cannot become studious unless we read; as religion, phi-

losophy, and science, are almost wholly acquired from books. By perusing them, we can converse with men of old; for if we read the lives or productions of great characters, their persons will become present to our view, and we shall enter into the same sublime ideas; make their virtue, learning, and magnanimity our own; that is, we shall engraft with our conceptions their experience. Besides, they will excite in our minds an admiration for the sublimities and beauties of nature; make us pious, liberal, and refined. Indeed, they not only instil into the mind virtue, philosophy, erudition, and the pleasures of imagination, but when in pain are sympathetic physicians; if melancholy, excitors of mirth; in the closet, the garden, or the bed, companions; and in the hours of distress, inestimable friends. Oh, treasures unspeakable! oh food for the soul! without them we should be ignorant; without them we should be little better than brutish beasts.

Love is the next endearing pleasure; a passion painted in glowing colours by almost every ancient as well as modern writer; a delightful sensation, felt not only by the wise, the illiterate, the rich, and the poor, but by every class of society, in every age and in every clime, from the ice-bound land of the Laplander to the burning regions of the Ethiopian. To partake of most enjoyments, we must endure some uneasiness, but love is almost wholly pleasure. To form some slight idea of this tender passion, picture to yourself a youth walking or sitting in an alcove with an amiable beauteous female: imagine her listening to his chaste and eloquent language: then picture to yourself the modest blushes on her angelic countenance when she is gently checking his ardour, when, with seraphic smiles, she is about to reprove him for the kisses he has stolen: kisses sweeter than the spices of the East, or the perfumes of the flower-garden: every action, every sentence, every smile, from this dear girl, appears to him more graceful than the statues of Phidias, more interesting than the eloquence of Cicero, and more beautiful than Aurora.

"Oh woman! lovely woman! Nature
made thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without you:
Angels are painted fair, to look like you;

There's in you all that we believe of
 heav'n;
 Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,
 Eternal joy, and everlasting love!"

OTWAY.

But, O joys unutterable when this treasure is linked to the dear youth of her choice, when Hymen makes these happy creatures one. New pleasures flow on their enraptured souls. If then the casualties of life or the frowns of fortune depress the man's mind, they are soon alleviated by the angelic sympathy of the partner of his heart. All his pleasures are increased, because she partakes of them: he shuns the revels of debauchery for the tempting happiness of his fire-side; and the society of his friends becomes more pleasing as they participate with him, and receive a modest welcome from his wife. Indeed, when looking on her, he may with rapture utter,

"O Marriage! happiest, easiest, safest state,

Let debauchees and drunkards scorn thy rights

Who, in their nauseous draughts and lust, profane

Both thee and heaven, by whom thou wert ordain'd.

How can the savage call it loss of freedom, Thus to converse with, thus to gaze at,

A faithful, beauteous friend.

Blush not, my fair one, that thy love applauds thee,

Nor be it painful to my wedded wife, That my full heart o'erflows in praise of thee.

Thou art by law, by interest, passion mine: Passion and reason join in love of thee.

Thus, through a world of calumny and fraud,

We pass both unreprouch'd, both undeceiv'd,

While in each other's interest and happiness

We without art all faculties employ,
 And all our senses without guilt enjoy."

Probably these joys are crowned with an offspring the images of his lovely partner. What under heaven is more interesting! What more beautiful than to see a parent pleased with the innocent smiles of his children, and rejoicing when they rejoice, or to behold him rearing their tender minds, satisfying their wants, and exclaiming, "Ever beneficent Father, I thank thee for bestowing on thy unworthy servant this abundance of bliss. O that these lovely innocents may grow up in virtue! O that they may never know unhappiness! Grant that at all times

it may be their only hope and desire to improve and assist mankind, and ever adore thee, thou wise and good Being." Besides, he now begins to consider himself a member of society, attends to his vocation, and undertakes the duties of life with pleasure, as the present and future happiness of his family stimulate him to increase his store, to improve his mind, and gain the love and esteem of his fellow-creatures.

When become an old man, we still discover cheerfulness in his countenance, for his mind is virtuous, temperate, and tranquil. His wife, children, and friends (the comforts of his grey hairs) are around him: the consolation of having obeyed the commands of Omnipotence, brought into the world valuable members of the community, relieved the distressed, and instructed the wicked and the ignorant, with the glorious hope of enjoying a crown of immortal glory, make the remainder of his days pass away easy and imperceptible—piety and charity are his predominant virtues, linking him to man and his Creator.

To these pleasures let me add those arising from nature, benevolence, and devotion, which may in some degree be separated from the preceding.

First, The beauties of nature excite in the imagination many delights. For who can view the spangled heavens, the silver moon, the rising sun, or the declining day, and be not enraptured? Who can behold the diversified beauties of the garden, the extensive, picturesque, and sublime appearance of the ocean, bordered with hills and inhabited by myriads of creatures swimming on its surface, and be not in ecstasy? Or admire animated nature speaking around us, obeying our commands, pleased with our caresses, charming our ears, and enlivening our souls, and be not delighted, raised, refined? Instead, then, of railing at Providence, let us admit that this world is beautiful, is governed by a wise omnipotent Being, who is bounteous and merciful to ungrateful, discontented creatures.

Secondly, Those who with bounteous hands assist their unfortunate brethren (that is, with humanity and meekness relieve their necessary wants, pour consolation into their bosoms, and instruct and lead them into the paths of virtue and wisdom), are seldom or never unhappy. A guardian angel watches over and assists them, because they have as-

asted others. But I need not shew the consequences of doing good; for surely there is scarce a wretch but has some time or other known them, though he has afterwards, with unaccountable inconsistency, injured, instead of benefited, his fellow-creatures, and, by so doing, has deservedly brought on himself the displeasure and punishment of his Maker.

Lastly, Devotion, or communion with God, is the most delightful employment of our lives; for is it not an inexpressible pleasure to hold communion with Perfection, to pour out our gratitude, our supplications, our praises, to him who condescends to be termed Father, who is pleased when we are happy, and satisfied if we but love him and obey his commands. "Come to me," says the Lord, "and you shall be joyful, disclose the secrets of your heart; ask, and if good it shall be given!" Are not these encouragements, ye hypocondriacs? Why then cry out that the Lord is unkind, that he created us to mourn and endure bitter torments? Why roll yourselves in ashes? Why blaspheme by grumbling before his presence! Shame! Shame! you cannot reply: Go into your chamber, and beg forgiveness; pray for yourself and fellow-creatures; let praises flow spontaneously from your tongue, then your mind will become enlivened, for your soul will be innocent and tranquil.

That the pleasures I have enumerated, and endeavoured to describe, are to be found in human nature, I think will be admitted, however it may be urged that misery is predominant, or that men suffer more pain than they enjoy pleasure. This being admitted, it is evident that men were not created to be miserable; for if they were, they could never enjoy the pleasures alluded to.

However, it must be borne in mind, that without some portion of misery men would probably not enjoy the pleasures around them: life would be continual summer, which would either cause satiety or indifference. A short chilly winter for a time alters the face of nature, and makes it dreary and desolate; but spring soon appears, and changes torpidity to joyful life. After the same manner acts misery on the soul of man; he is for a time depressed, but soon pleasure appears, and causes a more than renovative happiness: for instance, there is no individual more happy than he who, being tortured

by the gout, is suddenly relieved. Besides, misery is frequently our best friend. If we have led a dissolute life, it generally, like a kind father, reproves us, and draws our attention to religion. When vice is unknown, misery will for ever quit the world.

Permit me to make another remark; viz. that some persons cannot enjoy happiness unless they are in danger of death? What could in the eyes of most men insult the feelings, or cause more excruciating pains, than the punishments and cruel deaths of the primitive Christians and martyrs of the sixteenth century? Nevertheless, we learn from undoubted authorities, that the former joyfully sang hymns, and many of the latter offered with enthusiasm their bodies to the bloody hand of the executioner.

From these desultory remarks, then, I think it appears, 1st, That we are not made to be miserable, as there is by far more pleasure than pain in this world; 2dly, That pain often causes of increases happiness; and, 3dly, That some men are not so unhappy as we are apt to suppose.

I shall now proceed to shew, that mankind generally cause their own misfortune; however, I shall be very brief, having said more than I purposed on the first part of my subject. When reason takes possession of their minds, instead of improving it for the good of themselves and their fellow-creatures; they too frequently corrupt it by prejudice, negligence, intemperance, extravagance, and impiety; so that there is scarcely one misery which befalls them but may be ascribed to those corruptions. If man becomes poor, it is generally caused by extravagance or negligence; if diseased, he has been intemperate; if unkindly treated by his progeny, he has neglected their education, and suffered them to run into wickedness and folly: lastly, if an unforeseen calamity, as the loss of those who are most dear to him, befalls him, and causes bitter groans to come from his dejected breast, and depress his mind to madness, he neither follows the dictates of reason or religion; as one teaches us to prepare for death, and the other consoles us with the hope of again seeing them in another world.

I shall now conclude by seeing how the miseries of life can be prevented or alleviated. To attain this important end, I think the following must be ob-

E

served; viz. 1st, Improve the mind; that is, instil into it piety, liberality, and valuable erudition. 2dly, How many of the misfortunes men endure must be wholly ascribed to intemperance: for instance; numbers would enjoy a competent fortune, and possess a vigorous and tranquil understanding (the happiest state of life), were they to subsist only on necessary food; I mean, water, milk, vegetables, and a small portion of animal diet: on the contrary, by purchasing the luxuries and superfluities of the table, they destroy their healths, debauch their minds, spend their small earned property, and ruin their families. Man, therefore, if he wishes to be happy, must be temperate. 3dly, Emulation rouses the intellect into action: do not, however, let it become an envious ambition; that is, be not distressed or malicious if your competitor excels you, but rather imitate the Spartan who was pleased "that there were 300 better men in Sparta than he." 4thly, Beware of bad habits; for by habituating ourselves in acts of virtue or vice, we shall ultimately become consummate virtuous or vicious characters. Thus, if I from my infancy accustom myself to lay by all the money I can possibly spare to put out to interest, I shall in time become a miser, and probably a rogue: therefore honestly acquire a competence, but let not a love for money enter your breast, otherwise you will become selfish, and consequently miserable. 5thly, Check the dissolute passions; I mean, resist anger, lust, and pride. This is not so difficult as may at first be supposed; for if you are habitually industrious and philanthropic, and consider yourself not on an equality with your fellow-creatures till you are equally good and wise, those base propensities will seldom take possession of your frame. 6thly, Trifles cause unnecessary discontent, and perhaps, by noticing them, bring on most of our uneasiness. It is absurd to let every little domestic disappointment, or every little disagreeable occurrence, excite irritation and passion. Do not fret and decry against Providence, because you choose to make trifles things of importance. Enjoy the many blessings around you, and momentary miseries will only make you ashamed that you ever considered them a sufficient provocation to make you unhappy. Finally, Always bear in mind that you are sent

into this world to prepare for a future; that is, to love God with all your heart, and do unto others as you would others should do unto you. If this important and indispensable rule is observed, instead of being miserable, you will always enjoy pleasure and comfort; joys will appear numberless; and though you will consider this world beautiful, yet it will appear but a small brilliant star when compared to the more beautiful, the more bounteous, the more extensive and cheering light of heaven. The habitation of the perfect will open with pleasures which will not annihilate the happiness you possessed here, but increase that happiness by blinding you firmly to God and man, and bestowing an inconceivable increase of bliss without temptation or anguish. J. M.

CHARACTERS

OF

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

No. VIII.

ADDISON.

ADDISON wrote the best English prose—judiciously criticised the works of genius—improved the stage—delineated the characters of private life—ridiculed the follies and condemned the vices of mankind—taught philosophy and morality—pointed out the beauties of nature—wrote divine hymns—"employed wit on the side of religion—restored virtue to its dignity"—and led a charitable life. "See in what peace a Christian can die," were his last words—Words which ought to be engraven on every heart—May we so live and die!

Is it not extraordinary, that this amiable, and perhaps most useful of English Worthies, was sometimes envious and a flatterer.

HOWARD.

Man has a soul which even in this world can probably rise to perfection. To arrive at this desirable state we must become beneficent, as beneficence is the grand characteristic of the Deity, the source of all perfection. Unfortunately for the world, there are few who even attempt to approach this state of bliss, much less attain it. If, however, those characters are perfect who reject the glittering pleasures of fortune; leave their native land to humanely visit the haunts of vice, poverty, and

disease; subsist on vegetable food to relieve wretched sufferers, whether Christian or Turk; refuse honours, and expose corruption—Howard was perfect. Without one selfish motive did he relieve mankind. All he did was for the cause of virtue. All Englishmen should praise and imitate.

THE HIVE.

No. XIII.

CURIOUSITIES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

THERE are at Hungary waters which petrify, and others which will eat away iron to such a pitch, that it will consume a horse-shoe in twenty-four hours.

Between the great Lake of Liviade, in Greece, and the Euxean sea, the distance between which is four miles, there are upwards of forty cavities dug in a rock, and carried on under a great mountain for the water to run through; otherwise the lake, being surrounded with mountains (which continually furnish it with little rivulets) would overflow and drown the neighbouring country.

The most considerable antient monuments that are to be seen in the kingdom of Naples, are, 1, The grotto of Pausilippus, which is a great road about a mile in length, made under ground, and goes entirely through a mountain near the city of Naples. It is said by some to be the work of Lucullus; but others attribute it to Coccinius Neva. 2d, Some remains of a fine amphitheatre, and of the academy of Cicero, near Pozzuolo; likewise the arches and ruins of that famous bridge, three miles in length, built by Caligula, between Pozzuolo and Bayes, to which Suetonius seems to make allusion, when he accuses this emperor of having made foolish structures. 3d, The foundation of Bayes, and some arches with the same pavement as that which is seen under water when the sun appears. 4th, The Elysian Fields, so celebrated by the poets, to whom they owe all their reputation. There is nothing particular found here; it is but an ordinary soil, like that near the place where the city of Bayes was situated. 5th, The reservoir called Piscina Mirabilis, which is a large subterranean building erected near the Elysian Fields, and designed to preserve fresh water for the Roman galleys, which formerly put into harbour

thereabout. 6th, The ruins of Nero's Palace, and the tomb of Agrippina, his mother, in the neighbourhood of this same Piscina; as also the baths of Cicero and Tritola, and the lake Averno, so famed for its infectious exhalations. 7th, The grotto or abode of the famous Sybil of Cinna, near the place where Cinna existed, without forgetting the Dog's Grotto, which is situated near the Grotto of Pausilippus. Lastly, The too simple tomb of the celebrated poet Virgil, which is to be seen in the gardens of St. Severin, near the entrance into the Grotto of Pausilippus.—To all these curiosities may be added that famous miracle of nature, the terrible volcano Mount Vesuvius, which is not distant from Naples above seven miles, or thereabouts.

Though the island of Iceland is so cold a climate, yet there are hot and boiling springs in it, and a terrible volcano, called Hecla, which, though always covered with snow to the top, often throws out quantities of fire and sulphureous matter, which generally make a noise, that the loudest claps of thunder are not so dreadful.

In many places of the island of Corsica is to be found a stone, vulgarly called Catochite, which, when handled, sticks to the fingers like glue.

SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

Thou heavenly orb, that risest from the ocean, and doth gild its blue waves with thy beams—thy course knows no check—thy brightness no interval!—The vapour of the air may, for a moment, obstruct thy rays, in their progress to the innumerable worlds which owe their light to thee. But thou art still the same, and thy glory triumphs in unimpaired splendour. The clouds, which are blown on between thee and me, are emblems of that life which I shall shortly leave—while thou art the symbol of that immortality which I hope shortly to enjoy.—The voice came from the rock; and looking thither, I saw the venerable form from whose lips proceeded the solemn exclamation. He stood upon a crag, and a staff supported him;—his beard was silvered by age, and it touched his girdle;—and while I gazed with curious wonder at him, he raised his right hand, and continued his orisons.—“If this day, which is the last of eighty-five years that I have passed in this m.

scorable world, should be the last of my life—Father of heaven, I shall thank thee!—I know thy goodness—I trust in thy mercy;—and that the severe penance of thirty years in this solitude, will have satisfied thy justice.—Adelaide—the object of my love, and the victim of my rage, forgave me;—her lips, quivering in the agonies of death, pronounced my pardon, and I fear not to meet her in the world whither I am going, and where my contrition will avail me.” I was now summoned to the boat, and could hear no more.

ANECDOTE.

A traveller who had seen the remotest parts of the globe, on his return, was solicited by his friends to relate his adventures.—“I have seen,” said he, “in a certain region, a strange set of beings, who often sit together whole nights, without the attraction of any thing to gratify the appetite. At times, they utter some inarticulate sounds, without meaning or connexion; rolling their eyes in the oddest manner possible at each other. On other occasions, their countenances are marked with the horrid expression of the most malignant passions.”—“Heavens!” exclaimed the hearers of the traveller, “what can be the object of these unhappy wretches? Are they servants of the public? *No*. Are they in search of the philosopher’s stone? *No*. Of the perpetual motion, perhaps? *No*. Then they are certainly sent thither in order to repent and atone for their crimes? *No*; you are as much deceived, my friends, as ever. Good God! then they must be madmen. What in the name of wonder can employ them? *Why gaming*.”

THE AFFECTING STORY OF BERINTHIA.

BERINTHIA was a young lady under the care of an aunt, a gentlewoman about forty years of age, whose sobriety and reputation were spotless and unblamable. Berinthia was about eighteen when Flavio, a young gentleman in his twenty-first year, of a neighbouring county, hearing of her beauty and fortune, got admission into the family with whom she resided, and, after a few visits, was so taken with her amiable person, as to beg permission to pay his addresses to her. Her female guardian gave her consent, after

finding he was not disagreeable to Berinthia. Flavio was not the sop, or the milk-sop, as too many young fellows are now-a-days, who from their constant attendance on the fair sex are generally stiled *ladies’ men*; but a youth of a manly deportment and genteel appearance, who thought it a baseness below human nature to fawn and flatter merely to deceive and ruin; and therefore to a sensible lady he could not but be acceptable. After three months courtship, the day was appointed for their marriage; but the day before, when he was on a party of pleasure with Berinthia, and several of her friends, he had the misfortune to fall from his horse, and fracture his skull; of which wound, in a week afterwards, he died. Berinthia’s grief on his sudden and affecting catastrophe was genuine and unfeigned, and was near occasioning the loss of her reason; but proper methods being taken, in about four months time she regained her wonted health; though even then she could not help shedding tears on the mentioning of his name. When Berinthia was in her twentieth year, two young gentlemen laid claim to her affections, from different motives: the one for the love of her person, good sense, and other valuable endowments, and the other for that of her fortune;—the first, named Cleanthes, was a very sensible and prudent young man, but indifferent in his person, and short in stature; the last, gay, smart, and unthinking, but extremely genteel, being tall, fair, and of very polite address, but little fortune; we will name him Strephon. Berinthia undoubtedly was much perplexed to which to give encouragement, as they both appeared to have a real affection for her. Cleanthes had a pretty fortune of his own, and was the next heir to an estate of three hundred a-year. Strephon was only a fortune-hunter, endeavouring to find out a lady of advantageous connexions, whose wealth might enable him to shine away in the *beau monde*, with a grandeur and magnificence like that of a nobleman. After a short time, the person of the latter spoke so well in his behalf, and his frequent solemn asseverations were so prevalent, and so often repeated, that the tender and too easily believing Berinthia declared herself entirely in his favour; and he (fearful of her changing her mind) urged her to fix the happy day wherein she would put

an end to his sufferings. Her aunt, finding the young lady had chosen him as her intended partner for life, thought it would be useless to advise her to defer her marriage, and therefore left it to Bernithia's discretion to determine when it should be solemnized; in consequence of which they were married in about a month afterwards; when Cleanthes hearing of it, in a fit of despair, shot himself through the head. This being told her, together with the coolness and indifference her husband treated her with, from the first month after her union, threw her into a settled melancholy, and she, before the seventh month was expired (tired out with the ill-usage of Strephon, who turned out a gamester and debauchee) hanged herself in her bed-chamber one morning, and died universally lamented by all her numerous acquaintance.

Learn from hence, ye amiable fair, that the *outside* appearance of a man is not to be so much regarded by you in choosing a husband; let the *good sense* and *virtue* of your admirer determine you in his behalf, and you will have more reason to expect true happiness with such a one, than in a connexion with the handsomest coxcomb upon earth.—Farewell.

LETTERS ON GAY'S FABLES.

LETTER VII.

ON FABLE THE EIGHTEENTH OF GAY.

THE PAINTER WHO PLEASED NOBODY AND EVERY BODY.

(By the Author of "Fables for the Fire-Side.")

THE plan of this fable is ingenious, and the moral, which the author means to exemplify, is a very useful and important one. You cannot be too well aware, that when our self-love is successfully flattered, there is nothing so absurd which it may not induce us to believe.

Our faith will sometimes not stop short at manifest impossibilities.

GAY introduces this lesson with a just observation, that we generally enough judge with soundness of mind of the true measures of probability in matters of indifference. A traveller who attempts to impose upon your faith, by pretending to have met with monsters and chimeras in some distant country, shocks your ideas of nature and proba-

bility, loses his credit with you, and becomes ridiculous.

The soldier who tells you that, without supernatural aid, he has routed whole legions with his own arm, you set down for a silly braggadocio, and wish for better company.

But suppose the case of the fable not indifferent: make it your own: imagine yourselves to have sat to Shee or Hoppner, and that your portraits were taken by spectators for those of two of the Graces. Suppose, too, the painter were to insist, that he had never succeeded so well, in point of resemblance to his originals, as in that of the two young ladies for whom the portraits were intended; tell me honestly, whether your self-love would not be too willingly inclined to believe him.

I do not say, there is nothing in your minds which would not, after the first moment of surprise, enable you to combat this agreeable little foe. But if not more resolutely resisted a second and third time, he might at length remain master of the field. This is the useful lesson which our fabulist means to inculcate, when he tells you of a certain painter, whose skill was such, that, from every face or figure placed before him, he transposed to the canvas the most marked resemblance. Every one saw himself reflected, as truly as from his looking-glass; traced either his own monstrous length of nose; an inordinate width of mouth; a cadaverous complexion; wry neck, or distorted limb, &c.: and what was the consequence? We are told, that the painter lost all his old customers; and that none of them would take their pictures home? To what scheme has the artist recourse in this unfortunate circumstance, where his greatest merit is represented as having spoiled his fortune? Why; he places in his gallery a bust of Apollo and another of Venus, cast from those, we may suppose, of the Belvidere and the Medici, as the most beautiful we know. By some interest or other, he prevails upon a new set of personages to sit to him, and places them all in such a manner between himself and his celebrated models, that my lord on the canvas possesses, together with the features, all the grace and spirit of the Apollo, and the countenance those of the Venus, with her delicacy and beauty.

From these two sources, and those alone, the painter now derives both

fame and fortune. Every one, whether of your sex or ours, the handsome and the ugly, the old and the young, the brown and the fair, were enraptured by the perfect resemblance of their pictures. But if, now and then, an individual among those who sat had happened to discover the greatest contrast to the real portraiture in his mirror, and expressed some little doubt, the painter aided the flattery of his pencil by that of his address and eloquence, and soon won over the happy bean or belle to the clearest conviction of the similitude.

Now please to observe the conclusion of the fable :

Through all the town his art they prais'd ;
His custom grew ; his price was rais'd :
Had he the real likeness shown,
Would any man the picture own ?
But when thus happily he wrought,
Each found his likeness in the thought.

This effect of his flattery is not very happily expressed, but it shews the author's meaning.

But taking the fable altogether, it is double-faced : one aspect favours virtue, and the other vice. As far as the poet shews you to how ridiculous a degree men may be duped by the excessive credulity of self-love, the moral is unexceptionable. But are one part of mankind to promote their own fortunes and successes in life by taking advantage of the other, in applying to the weakest passion of our nature ? Among the whole catalogue of our vices, is there one so mean as flattery ? It always supposes falsehood and injustice in the sycophant, and those generally attended with disingenuousness or craft, and yet it is certainly recommended in the fable, by the brilliant success which there follows the practice of it. It would be but a poor apology for the defective plan of the story, to say, that from the different examples it exhibits, it is calculated to do as much good as harm ? But even so much cannot be admitted in defence of it. For there results much more mischief to mankind from knavery than from folly. Should Hecate be duped into a belief that she is as beautiful as Venus, she excites the laughter of the world ; but shall the flatterer whose artifice has thus wrought upon her credulity, to serve his own interest, escape its detestation ? He ought not to do it. He will, however, much more probably be an object of

imitation, at least with those who find such encouragement given them to imitate him as is found here in the ill management of our fabulist.

[Inscribed by the Author to the Misses Mathews, Governesses of an Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, at Union-place, Regent's Park.]

THE LITERARY GARDEN.

No. XI.

Est-ce vivre ? et peut-on, sans que l'esprit murmure,

Se donner toute entière au soin de sa perruque ?
Desbouligères.

PERMISSION has been obtained to insert in the present number of the Literary Garden, the following letter from Miss Euphemia B —, during her first visit to London, to her friend Mrs. L — in the country, containing reflexions which it is hoped will not be regarded with indifference, particularly by the female class of readers.

“ MY DEAR FRIEND,

“ I assure you I begin to be quite tired of the metropolis, and sigh for the pure air and tranquil pursuits of the country. Yet do I not altogether repent of my visit to Lady G —, since it has given me an opportunity of seeing so much of what is termed fashionable life, in which I must own, there is much to laugh at, and not a little to disapprove.

“ I had always understood that a London life was a life of perpetual novelty and variety ; but in this respect I find I was mistaken. To be sure, the squares and public buildings, the motley groups in the streets, the prodigious number of splendid equipages, the opera, the theatres, the exhibitions, &c. being objects that were at first quite new to me, amused me for a time ; but being seen every day, they soon ceased to attract my notice. The same may be said of the elegant, and often magnificent, appearance displayed in the houses of persons of rank, fortune, and fashion, any one of which, in the country, would afford an inexhaustible fund of conversation ; but the instances of grand and princely mansions, of superb and costly furniture, are so numerous in London, that they scarcely excite a passing remark. In fact, it is as easy to become familiarized with mag-

nificance as it is with simplicity; there is, however, this remarkable difference between these two opposite states—the one is apt to produce satiety, the other never.

“One of the things which has most astonished and disgusted me in a London life, is the quantity of time that is wasted in *dress*, and in the preparations connected with it; such as going to the haberdashers, milliners, jewellers, &c. If you have a morning call to make, you must change your dress after breakfast for that purpose; and when you return, you have to make some sort of difference in your appearance for dinner. In the evening, if you are engaged to a party, you make another change; and it is then, and not till then, that you are, in the language of fashion, dressed. Thus, in one and the same day, you change your habiliments, either wholly or in part, four different times. You are *en déshabille* when you come down to breakfast: you are in your *morning-dress* when you go out before dinner; you are in your *afternoon-dress* when you sit down to dinner; and you are in *full-dress*, i. e. you are *dressed*, when you go out to parties in the evening. I assure you I do not exaggerate when I assert, that nearly one half of a fashionable lady's life is here wasted in this manner.

“I need not tell you, my dear friend, how irksome this mode of spending time is to me; as it scarcely leaves me half an hour a-day for reading; which, you know, is one of my greatest pleasures. I fear I shall, from this cause alone, fall into a serious illness, if I continue many weeks longer in London.

“I am sensible that it is due to society to dress as well and as elegantly as our circumstances will admit. It is required of us to yield to fashion to a certain extent; but surely we ought not to make dress the first consideration in life; to allow it to occupy almost every hour of the day, to the exclusion of more rational and more important pursuits.

“I cannot bear to think that all our attention should be given to the body, and none to the mind. What an insult to the understanding of the other sex, to suppose that they will admire or esteem us merely for the shape, colour, or texture of our gowns, regardless of moral and intellectual qualifications!

“Wearied with the perpetual routine of operas, plays, routs, balls, concerts,

and card-parties (I do not mention masquerades, having declined all invitations to them), I most anxiously look forward to the day when I shall return to Cheshire, and again enjoy the society of my less splendid and less fashionable, but more agreeable and more rational, country-friends; in the number of which I need not assure you that you hold the foremost place.

“I remain, my dear Mrs. L——,

“With every sentiment of regard,

“Yours, most truly,

“EUPHÉNIA H——.”

“P.S. In one of my former letters, I told you, I think, that I had frequently met with the gay Mrs. H——. She died after a short illness last week. She had been long invited to almost every fashionable party in town; and I verily believe fell a sacrifice to the perpetual round of gaiety in which she had been engaged. She had been ushered by her mother into the circles of high life at the early age of seventeen, and was only thirty-seven years old when she died. During the twenty years that elapsed between her first introduction into the fashionable world and the period of her death, you will, doubtless, be surprised at the aggregate number of hours she must have spent in the occupation of dressing and undressing. I shall not go beyond the truth if I state four hours a-day for the three spring months, i. e. ninety days; which computation, for the spring quarter, gives three hundred and sixty hours. For the remaining nine months of the year, i. e. two hundred and seventy days, when there is so much less visiting, I will put down only two hours a-day, and this gives five hundred and forty hours: these added together will make for an entire year a total of nine hundred hours—which being multiplied by twenty, the number of years to which Mrs. H——'s fashionable career extended, gives 18,000 hours as the aggregate quantity of time which this lady, during a short life, spent at her toilette!

“In this computation, I have taken 360, the round number, instead of 365 days for the year, allowing, which I think is but fair, five days in the year for the casualties of colds, head-ache, &c.; on which days, it is most probable that the same dress would be continued from the time of getting up to the time of going to bed.”

RECIPES.

No. IV.

FRUIT TREES.

THE following is an account of the experiments of Mr. Lyon, of Comley Garden, near Edinburgh, to improve the quantity and quality of fruit by peeling off the outer bark of the trees:—

It is five years in spring 1815, since Mr. Lyon began his practice, and this is the 5th crop he has had since the trees were first peeled. He was led to think of his practice in consequence of his observing that every tree, sooner or later, burst its bark and exfoliated (however imperfect) of its own accord. He thence conceived that this was an effort of nature to throw off an incumbrance, and that it required the assistance of man to complete it. The idea occurred to himself without deriving any hint of it either from books or conversation. By the experience he has had, he is convinced that it will answer equally well with young and with old trees. It renovates the old, and evidently promotes the growth of the young. This he has ascertained by a very satisfactory experiment; for having planted contiguously some young trees from the same nursery, and of the same age and size, and having peeled them alternately, those peeled are greatly superior to the others. By peeling the outer bark also, he increases the quantity, and improves the quality of the fruit; for, on those branches of the same tree that are peeled, the fruit is larger and finer than on the branches where the bark has been retained. He had no apricots or vines to practice upon in his garden, but he has every reason to believe that the plan would succeed with them, as he has found it successful with cherries and plums. But, as the structure of stone-fruit trees depend almost entirely on the transverse bark, the removing of that will be sufficient, and it is attended with no danger. The operation of peeling is most easily done in winter, when the inmost bark adheres firmly to the wood, and is not easily torn off; but it may be performed at any time with caution and dexterity. Young trees and small branches are done with the greatest safety in March and April, when the sap has begun to be in motion; the season for removing the transverse bark of the cherry-trees, &c. is any time in summer, when that bark separates easily from the longi-

tudinal. The instruments he uses are four in number.—They are cheap and simple, but it is impossible to give an adequate idea of them without an engraving. It is easy to take off the outer, without injuring the inmost bark, provided proper instruments are made use of. In regard to the effects of this operation, it is difficult to state them precisely; but making allowances for the difference of seasons, Mr. Lyon calculates, that after fruit trees have undergone this operation, the produce is more than doubled; and in many cases, trees that yielded little or nothing have become highly productive. Peeling prevents some diseases, and cures others, both in old and young trees. 1st, By removing the strictures of the bark, indurations, contractions, rotting, &c. are prevented; 2d, Mr. Lyon is of opinion, that the canker may be cured in any tree by peeling, if taken in time, and cutting off, if it be necessary, a part of the capillary root, to prevent the tree from receiving too much nourishment from the earth; and, 3d, in regard to vermin, he has found thousands of insects and their eggs under the bark that has been peeled off. Indeed, old trees in general have immense numbers of such vermin. He cannot say how far the practice of peeling may prevent the blight, but the blossom is certainly stronger and healthier, and, of course, resists better every attack of the elements or of insects. If the tree is properly peeled, it will send out new wood in every part; and the more diseased the tree, it will furnish new wood in greater abundance. Mr. Lyon is also accustomed to cut rings in the bark, to the size of about one-half or one-third of an inch, with a view of forcing new wood, and if the incision is covered with a rag, the hollow is filled up in the space of four or five weeks with new bark. On the whole, those who have old trees that have given up bearing may safely try the experiment, and, indeed, they may not be in the least apprehensive of trying the plan with one or two young trees, for the sake of ascertaining its practicability and advantages."

A CURE FOR CHILBLAINS BEFORE THEY ARE BROKEN.

Wash them in water as hot as you can bear, and dry them with a cloth; rub them with spirits of hartshorn before the fire, and keep them warm.

OBSERVER.

No. XI.

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where rumour of oppression and detest
Might never reach me more. My ear is
pained.

My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is
filled.

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart;
It does not feel for man; the natural bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
Which falls asunder at the touch of fire.

COWPER.

WE never wander so widely from our real interests, nor indeed commit a greater violation of the laws of civil society, than when we feel disposed to bear any kind of hatred for our fellow-creatures. It appears so consonant to every idea of sense and virtue that mankind should be in one bond of unity, and endeavour to promote each other's welfare, and at the same time so reasonable a conjecture that it must be the most eligible method of promoting our mutual happiness, that we cannot fail wondering at the cool reception it generally meets with. Pride is, indeed, a very great obstacle in its way, and the most formidable antagonist it has; for the heart of man, in general, feels more inclined to follow its dictates than those of any other passion that affects it. Surveying it, however, as a simple political system, there is certainly nothing more eminently calculated to produce such beneficial effects (for the most ordinary capacity has sufficient reason to be able to perceive it); it converts to our own interest, it adds to our present happiness, and creates a desirable pleasure in the bosom. Independent of these advantages, the voice of justice requires to be heard in its favour: religion and morality teach us how to value it; in short, we are bound by every tie of nature to exercise the fruits of a benevolent impulse towards each other.

We are too often seduced from our duty in this particular by considerations of wealth and fortune, and unjustly despise another, because he happens to be less opulent than ourselves. We forget that worth centres in the mind, that virtue does not always follow riches, and that no situation in the world, however poor and mean, deserves contempt; we also forget the source from whence our wealth pro-

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1816.

ceeded, and how soon it may be stopped. The same Creator that formed one made the other, and both are therefore equal objects of his regard. He has no respect to the conditions of mankind; then why should man presume to arrogate to himself the right of despising another for a supposed inferiority, where an actual superiority is most likely to prevail.

Another hindrance to universal fellowship is the diversity of opinions that usually prevail in the bosoms of mankind, and an obstacle which on the least exercise of thought becomes most absurd and ridiculous. "The interests, education, and means," says Addison, "by which men attain knowledge, are so different, that it is impossible they all should think alike." And if so, why has one man any reason to claim a right of precedence in opinion over another. Different pursuits engender different ideas, custom imparts opposite precepts, but still the mind that possesses one kind of ideas should not despise that which harbours another. This sort of infatuation (for I can call it nothing else) greatly prevails with regard to religious opinions. There are so many ways in vogue for the attainment of everlasting happiness, and so many paths drawn out, that the world has enough to do to defend its own methods: each party or sect fancy themselves to be the true supporters of religion, while they abandon its chiefest ornament by being continually at war with each other. The benevolent principles of charity are disregarded, for they exclaim against all those whom they differ with. Such conduct is a scandal to the precepts they follow, and disgraceful in the highest degree; they do not practice what they profess, but are immersed in contemptible disputes, suggested by illiberality of idea. Every one we know has a right to persevere in his own way; and as long as he does not invade ours, we have no business to meddle with his. Men will often, for the same reason, retain their original opinions: it is ridiculous, then, to find fault with each other, when both act from the same motive.

But never so much do we injure our fellow-creatures, as when we contract a dislike for them on account of some of their actions which may displease us, without investigating the reasons and causes which led to such actions. How often have we in our hearts con-

F

denned another, when, had we known the circumstances which preceded his fault, the impulse of charity would have forgiven him: pity and compassion are often cast aside for the unfeeling tribute of contempt; and we sometimes betray a want of charitable sensation where a gentle commiseration is due. The imprudence as well as unkindness of this conduct is obvious. The human heart should be ever prone to forgive, and remember what palliation the crime may admit of. How many circumstances conspire in this world, either through want of knowledge or effect of accident, to make a person appear guilty. And, indeed, here lies the grand fault—without considering what has caused the event, we pass judgment on the offence as in its most complicated baseness it would deserve; where, perhaps, it has been through an entirely different motive. But it should be remembered, a nice line of distinction must be drawn. When vice appears, let us not immediately condemn the object that possesses it; but before we pass our sarcasms, discover from whence it arose: if ignorance, accident, or distress, occasioned it, every allowance should be made while we endeavour to correct its influence; and if it sprung from premeditated wickedness, it should certainly receive its due deserts, though in that manner that betrays the emotions of a charitable inclination, more inclined to forgive than accuse. Conduct such as this would be more liable to reclaim vice. No heart is sufficiently hardened, but it sometimes experiences a virtuous emotion? how then can it be better applied than by exciting the latent spark: a professed contempt and abhorrence would more likely repress it; while, on the contrary, charity would revive it, increase it, and finally bring it to good effect.

Some of our fellow-creatures are often imperceptibly led into error by the peculiarity of their situations, and in such a manner as to merit pity as well as contempt. Can we justly despise the unfortunate youth who, from an early reception of bad habits instilled into him by his parents, falls at last a prey to vicious principles; secluded from virtuous scenes, accustomed to the most disgusting expressions, is it a wonder he should naturally follow such examples? he only knows what has been taught him, and finds pleasure only in those ~~maxims he has been accustomed to prize.~~

But behold a still more affecting situation. Deprived of honour, the wretched prostitute wanders without a home to shelter her head; the austerity of the world refuses her even subsistence; it forgets, alas! she once was innocent, and that there was a time when her artless conduct knew no stain, her cheek no other blush than that of modesty; and it also forgets by what means she has been deprived of these things. One sex has ruined, and abandoned her to infamy, her own despise and reject her: what course must she pursue. Though, through the villainous protestations of a scoundrel, she has lost her pretensions to chastity, she still has virtue left: her gentle heart, bred in simplicity, was not proof against the unmanly attacks of the worst character nature can produce; and had her own sex consoled with her, and comforted her, she might still have survived the blow, and hailed once more a return of peace. Who can deny but that a gentle mode is here most preferable, whereas harsh and cruel treatment is productive of the worst consequences. If the too stern and rigid moralist had, in the first instance, held out assistance, virtue might have been protected, and a being saved from the deadly path of certain ruin.

It is evident what would be the result of the exercise of charitable benevolence in lieu of scornful detestation. Let us remember, when we examine the actions of others, the frailty of human nature; and also, that according to our judgment with regard to others will our conduct be examined. Let the tears of compassion and the tenderness of regret ever accompany our reproofs of vice; for by so doing, we shew the beauty of a virtuous life, and perhaps reclaim a wanderer from its paths.

OBSERVATIONS during a TOUR in
FRANCE.

(Continued from Vol. LXVIII. page 391.)

As my companions wished to make a few purchases of trinkets, &c. before we left Paris, they devoted nearly the whole of the following day (Saturday, August 20) to the shops: but as I had no very pressing wants of this nature to satisfy, I spent my time in exploring the curiosities in the neighbourhood of the Fauxbourg St. Germain's. In passing, however, through

the Gardens of the Palais Royal to that quarter of the city, I met with a beautiful Italian greyhound, which I purchased of a woman for five francs. That mode of dealing which in England is confined to the lower Jews, it appears, is very common in France, for the vender of this little domestic, in the first instance, demanded of me a louis (20 francs), and when I made the offer of the smaller sum, it was rather with the desire of declining to buy, than with any expectation that she would close with me upon my own terms. But five francs is better than nothing, and a ready money customer is not to be slighted. Such, at least, appeared to be the principles upon which she acted; and such, according to the report of several English whom I met with, are the principles upon which the shopkeepers and petty dealers in France usually act; I have even heard that these people frequently ask for an article ten times as much as it is worth, and are well contented if their customer is weak enough to give a fourth. The proprietors of the most respectable boutiques or magazines often disgrace themselves by such conduct: it follows, therefore, that every Englishman should be aware of the fact, and bargain with them as with Jews, or he will be defrauded. The necessity of always following such a practice in purchasing at these shops is, indeed, extremely obnoxious to the feelings of an honourable Englishman; but, unless he is content to make feeling subservient to policy, he is not entitled, on his return to England, to adduce the sums he may have expended as vouchers for the truth of his assertion, that "the French are all cheats."

I have already taken occasion to notice some of the most remarkable buildings of the Faubourg St. Germain and its vicinity; it therefore only remains for me to speak of the Pantheon and the Jardin des Plantes.

The *Pantheon* was originally a church, and dedicated to St. Geneviève, but has since been transformed into a splendid mausoleum in honour of the illustrious dead. It is described as St. Paul's in miniature; for, like that cathedral, it is built in the form of a cross, and is ornamented with a noble pediment, supported by colonnades, together with a lofty dome. The following inscription, upon an entablature, on the base of the pediment, sufficiently designates its peculiar appropriation:—

AUX GRANDS HOMMES LA PATRIE RE-
CONNOISSANTE.

The dome is supported by four solid masses of masonry, or clusters of pillars, and the whole interior is decorated with light and variegated columns. The vaults beneath are very spacious, and are arranged in the form of galleries, lined with arcades or cells, over the doors of which we recognise the catholic cypher X P, and the letters A and Ω. Each cell contains a stone sarcophagus, wherein the body is deposited; but some (like the cenotaphs of Voltaire and Rousseau) are empty.

It must be admitted that the idea of appropriating a suitable building exclusively to the reception of the remains of those who "have deserved well of their country," is creditable to the character of the French nation; but, how such a design could be conceived and perfected during a period when, according to the notions which have obtained in England, all honourable feeling seemed to have been merged in fierce revolutionary principles, is an anomaly not easy to be explained. This is not, however, the only problem presented by the events of the last twenty-five years, that remains to be solved. Two suggestions present themselves upon this subject, which it may not be amiss here to submit. The first is, that a noble feeling of patriotism or love of country did lay at the bottom of the events we are contemplating; and, secondly, that the savage ferocity we deplore was, in fact, a consequence of that state of long-continued and wide hostility into which France was thrown by the formidable league against her independence under the old Duke of Brunswick.

I left this beautiful structure (the Pantheon) with reluctance; and, after some considerable trouble, found my way to the *Jardin des Plantes*. This extensive garden contains, perhaps, the most complete collection of exotics in Europe, and the care that is taken to preserve them from the fatal effects of an unsuitable situation and unhealthy climate, is much to be admired. In addition, or, rather, as appendages to the garden, there are, a *menagerie*, and a *museum of natural history*. The latter, which is said to be of incalculable value, I did not enter, as I purposed devoting more time to its examination than I could then spare, though in this I was ultimately disappointed.

That this garden should be a centre

of attraction to the learned, the curious, and the idle, is not surprising, when we consider the various fascinating peculiarities by which it is characterised. The plants and trees labelled according to their genus and class, and disposed in conservatories or in ponds, as they respectively need—the artificial mount, from whence Paris may be seen to very considerable advantage—the menagerie, where the most ferocious beasts are confined in dens, kept clean and neat—the yards below, where clumsy bears are taught to climb up trees, or to kneel and beg for the cake or fruit of the spectator—the enclosures for curious breeds of sheep, deer, oxen, goats, and other quadrupeds, where they are protected from the inclemency of the weather by shady trees and thatched sheds or cottages, into which they may retire; all these united, constitute a fund of amusement and instruction upon which one may draw for some time and not exhaust it. The cleanliness and system that prevails throughout, give it such an ascendancy over other similar institutions, that I cannot but think the *Jardin des Plantes* one of the greatest ornaments to the capital of France, and that it reflects the highest honour on the taste and science of the French government, by whom it is patronised.

Much fatigued with my morning's delightful perambulations, I called a coach and drove to the *Hôtel de Londres*, where I found my friends, and dined with them. After dinner we amused ourselves with a walk on the *boulevard du Temple*; the peculiar attractions of which I have already ascribed.

The next day was Sunday. Of this we were only reminded by our almanacs, as all or by far the greater part of the shops were open, and the usual bustle prevailed in the streets. We hastened to the *Thuileries*, and, on entering the *Salle des Marchaux*, found it more than ordinarily crowded with spectators, who were, if possible, more vociferous in their loyal exclamations than usual.

As we could not hear of any Protestant place of worship, we walked to *Notre Dame*, in the hope of witnessing the celebration of high mass and hearing a sermon; but were disappointed. The church was far from being full, and service was merely performed in one of the minor chapels or oratories, without any extraordinary pomp. In returning

to our hotel we looked into several other churches, but in none of them were we gratified with the ceremony of high mass. Probably the priests were reserving themselves for the approaching festival of *St. Louis*; for all saints' days are more religiously observed in catholic countries than the sabbath-day. This brings to our recollection an historical fact which is recorded of the age of popery in our own country; viz. that the cathedral of Canterbury, originally dedicated to the Saviour of the World, and called *Christ Church*, after the erection of an altar to the martyred Archbishop *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, very soon lost its original designation, and assumed that of the new saint. It has, therefore, been properly urged in defence of the conduct of King Henry the VIIIth. in demolishing *Becket's* shrine and burning his bones, that he therein did an act of substantial justice in dispossessing an usurper and restoring the church of Canterbury to its rightful owner.

The charge of idolatry has never been satisfactorily removed from the church of Rome; and whenever her pretended saints appear and altars are raised to them, such is the corrupt bias of the human mind towards idolatry, that, although prophets and apostles have left many memorials of what they denominated the "jealousy" of God respecting his worship, the major part of mankind will be tempted to run after the creatures of their own fancies, to the exclusion of the great, all-wise, and all-powerful Creator.

The feast of *St. Louis*, which had not been observed for some years, was expected to be celebrated in such a manner on the Tuesday, as to atone for past sins and omissions by those extraordinary manifestations of external piety which were to be exhibited. Unfortunately for us, previous arrangements compelled us to be travellers on that day.

In the afternoon (of Sunday) we joined, for a short time, the promenade in the gardens of the *Thuileries*, which, like that of *Hyde Park* on the Sunday, was crowded with multitudes of the *boiton*. This promenade is held in a part of the gardens where the pedestrians are screened from the scorching heat of a summer's sun by the luxuriant branches of lofty trees. Here it is that the Parisian belles display all their attractions, criticise the gait or dress of the

persons, discourse on the newest fashions, or offer an opinion on the politics of the day. The walk is between two rows of chairs, all of which are occupied by ladies and gentlemen lounging at their ease, and eyeing the passers with the most prying curiosity; so that it requires no small portion of courage in an Englishman to expose himself to the effects of so severe an ordeal.

The following day (Monday, August 22), after securing places in the Calais diligence for the next morning, we rambled through the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau. On the boulevard Du Temple we were surprised by a most extensive groupe of statuary, in granite and bronze, designed as a fountain, or a chateau d'eau, which we had not had an opportunity of seeing before by day-light. It consists of eight lions, which are represented as sporting in the midst of a large basin of water, and sprouting it out of their mouths. This design, however well it is executed, cannot be admired for chastity of conception; in our opinion, at least, the idea of water issuing in such large quantities from fishes or tritons is but barely tolerable; but when beasts of prey are pressed into the service, and made to disgorge what no stretch of the imagination could induce us to believe they ever drank in such abundance, the absurdity strikes so forcibly on the mind as to eclipse the beauty of the sculpture.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXIII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAIN-
ING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up these ideas."—LOCKE.

MAGNA CARTA.

TRANSLATION OF THE GREAT CHARTER
OF KING JOHN, GRANTED JUNE 15TH
A. D. 1215, IN THE SEVENTEENTH
YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to all his archbishops, bishops, ab-

bots, earls, barons, justiciaries, foresters, sheriffs, commanders, officers, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, *wiseth* health. Know ye, that we, from our regard to God and for the salvation of our own soul, and of the souls of our ancestors, and of our heirs, to the honour of God, and the exaltation of holy church and amendment of our kingdom, by the advice of our venerable fathers, Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and cardinal of the holy Roman church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William of London, Peter of Winchester, Joceline of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, Benedict of Rochester, bishops, master Pandolph, the pope's sub-deacon and familiar brother Kymerio, master of the knights-templars in England, and of these noble persons, William Marischal earl of Pembroke, William earl of Salisbury, William earl of Warren, William earl of Arundel, Allan of Galloway constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz-Gerald, Peter Fitz-Herbert, Hubert de Burgh, steward of Poicton, Hugh de Nevil, Matthew Fitz-Herbert, Thomas Basset, Allan Basset, Philip de Albany, Robert de Roppel, John Marischal, John Fitz-Hugh, and of others of our liegemen, have granted to God, and by this our present charter, have confirmed, for us and our heirs for ever:—First, that the English church shall be free, and shall have her whole rights and her liberties unhurt; and I will this to be observed in such a manner that it may appear from thence, that the freedom of elections, which was reputed most necessary to the English church, which we granted, and by our charter confirmed, and obtained the confirmation of it from pope innocent III. before the rupture between us and our barons, was of our own free will. Which charter we shall observe: and we will it to be observed with good faith, by our heirs for ever.—We have also granted to all the freemen of our kingdom, for us and our heirs for ever, all the underwritten liberties, to be enjoyed and held by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs.—If any of our earls or barons, or others who hold of us in chief by military service, shall die, and at his death his heir shall be of full age, and shall owe a relief, he shall have his inheritance for the ancient relief; viz. the heir or heirs of an earl, a whole earl's barony, for one hundred pounds; the

heir or heirs of a baron, a whole barony for one hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a knight, a whole knight's fee, for one hundred shillings at most; and he who owes less, shall give less, according to the ancient custom of fees.—But if the heir of any such be under age, and in wardship, when he comes to age he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.—The warden of an heir who is under age, shall not take of the lands of the heir any but reasonable issues and reasonable customs, and reasonable services, and that without destruction and waste of the men or goods; and if we commit the custody of any such lands to a sheriff, or to any other person who is bound to answer to us for the issues of them, and he shall make destruction or waste upon the wardlands we will recover damages from him, and the lands shall be committed to two legal and discreet men of that fee, who shall answer for the issues to us, or to him to whom we have assigned them; and if we granted or sold to any one the custody of any such lands, and he shall make destruction or waste, he shall lose the custody; and it shall be committed to two legal and discreet men of that fee, who shall answer to us in like manner as was said before.—Besides, the warden, as long as he hath the custody of the lands, shall keep in order the houses, parks, warrens, ponds, mills, and other things belonging to them, out of their issues; and shall deliver to the heir, when he is at age, his whole estate, provided with ploughs and other implements of husbandry, according to what the season requires, and the profits of the lands can reasonably afford.—Heirs shall be married without disparagement, and so that before the marriage is contracted, it shall be notified to the relations of the heir by consanguinity.—A widow, after the death of her husband, shall immediately, and without difficulty, have her marriage goods and her inheritance; nor shall she give any thing for her dower, or her marriage goods, or her inheritance, which her husband and she held on the day of his death. And she may remain in her husband's house forty days after his death, with which time her dower shall be assigned. No widow shall be compelled to marry herself while she chuses to live without a husband, but so that she shall give security that she will not marry herself, without our consent, if she holds of us,

or without the consent of the lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.—Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any land or rents for any debt, while the chattels of the debtor are sufficient for the payment of the debt; nor shall the sureties of the debtor be distrained, while the principal debtor is able to pay the debt: and if the principal debtor fail in payment of the debt, not having wherewith to pay, the sureties shall answer for the debt; and if they please, they shall have the lands and rents of the debtor, until satisfaction be made to them for the debt which they had before paid for him, unless the principal debtor can shew that he is discharged from it by the said sureties.—If any one hath borrowed any thing from the Jews, more or less, and dies before that debt is paid, the debt shall pay no interest as long as the heir shall be under age, of whomsoever he holds; and if that debt shall fall into our hands, we will not take any thing except the chattels contained in the bond.—And if any one dies indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower, and shall pay nothing of that debt; and if children of the defunct remain who are under age, necessities shall be provided for them, according to the tenement which belonged to the defunct; and out of the surplus the debt shall be paid, saving the rights of the lords of whom the lands are held. The same rules shall be observed with respect to debts owing to others than Jews.—No scutage or aid shall be imposed, except by the common council of our kingdom, but for redeeming our body, —for making our eldest son a knight, and for once marrying our eldest daughter; and for these only a reasonable aid shall be demanded. This extends to the aids of the city of London.—And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties, and its free customs, as well by land as by water. Besides, we will and grant, that all other cities and burghs, and towns and sea-ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.—And to have a common council of the kingdom, to assess and aid, otherwise than in the three foresaid cases, or to assess a scutage, we will cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, earls, and greater barons, personally, by our letters; and besides, we will cause to be summoned in general by our sheriffs and bailiffs all those who hold of us in chief, to a certain day, at the distance of forty

days at least, and to a certain place; and in all the letters of summons, we will express the cause of the summons; and the summons being thus made, the business shall go on at the day appointed, according to the advice of those who shall be present, although all who had been summoned have not come.—We will not give leave to any one, for the future, to take an aid of his freemen, except for redeeming his own body, making his eldest son a knight, and marrying once his eldest daughter; and that only a reasonable aid.—Let none be distrained to do more service for a knight's fee, nor for any other free tenement, than what is due from thence.—Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be held in some certain place. Assizes upon the writs of Novel disseisin, Mortdancer (death of the ancestor), and Darrien presentment (last presentation), shall not be taken but in their proper counties, and in this manner.—We, or our chief justiciary when we are out of the kingdom, shall send two justiciaries into each county, four times a year, who, with four knights of each county, chosen by the county, shall take the foresaid assizes, at a stated time and place, within the county.—And if the foresaid assizes cannot be taken on the day of the county-court, let as many knights and freeholders, of those who were present at the county-court, remain behind, as by them the foresaid assizes may be taken, according to the greater or less importance of the business.—A freeman shall not be amerced for a small offence; but only according to the degree of the offence; and for a great delinquency, according to the magnitude of the delinquency, saving his contenment: a merchant shall be amerced in the same manner, saving his merchandise, and a villain, saving his implements in husbandry. If they fall into our mercy, none of the foresaid amerciaments shall be assessed, but by the oath of honest men of the vicinage.—Earls and barons shall not be amerced but by their peers, and that only according to the degree of their delinquency.—No clerk shall be amerced for his laytenement, but according to the manner of others as aforesaid, and not according to the quantity of his ecclesiastical benefice.—Neither a town nor a particular person shall be distrained to build bridges or embankments, except those who anciently, and of right, are bound

to do it.—No sheriff, constable, coroner, or bailiff of ours, shall hold pleas of our crown.—All counties, hundreds, wapontacks, and tithings, shall be at the ancient rent, without any increment, except our demesne-manor.—If any one holding of us a lay-fee dies, and the sheriff or our bailiff shall shew our letters-patent of our summons for a debt which the defunct owed to us, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or our bailiff to attach and register the chattels of the defunct found on that fee, to the amount of that debt, at the view of lawful men, so that nothing shall be removed from thence until our debt is paid to us. The clear overplus shall be left to the executors to fulfil the last-will of the defunct; and if nothing is owing to us by him, all the chattels shall fall to the defunct, saving to his wife and children their reasonable shares.—If any freeman shall die intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by his nearest relations and friends, at the view of the church, saving to every one the debts which the defunct owed to him.—No constable or bailiff of ours shall take the corn or other goods of any one, without instantly paying money for them, unless he can obtain respite from the free will of the seller.—No constable (governor of a castle) shall distrain any knight to give money for castle-guard, if he is willing to perform it by his own person, or by another good man, if he cannot perform it himself, for a reasonable cause. Or if we have carried or sent him into the army, he shall be excused from castle-guard, according to the space of time he hath been in the army at our command.—No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or any other person shall take the horses or carts of any freeman, to perform carriages, without the consent of the said freeman.—Neither we, nor our bailiffs, shall take another man's wood, for our castles or other uses, without the consent of him to whom the wood belongs.—We will not retain the lands of those who have been convicted of felony, above one year and one day, and then they shall be given up to the lord of the fee.—All kydells (weirs) for the future shall be quite removed out of the Thames, the Medway, and through all England, except on the sea-coast.—The writ which is called *Precipe* for the future shall not be granted to any one concerning any tenement by which a freeman may lose his court.—There shall be one measure

of wide through all our kingdom, and one measure of ale, and one measure of corn; viz. the quarter of London; and one breadth of dyed-cloth and of russets, and of halberjects; viz. two ells within the lists. It shall be the same with weights as with measures.—Nothing shall be given or taken for the future for the writ of inquisition of life or limb; but it shall be given *gratis*, and not denied.—If any hold of us by fee-farm, or soccage, or burgage, and holds an estate of another by military service, we shall not have the custody of the heir, or of his land, which is of the fee of another, on account of that fee-farm, or soccage, or burgage, unless the fee-farm owes military service. We shall not have the custody of the heir, or of the land of any one, which he holds of another by military service, on account of any petty serjeantry which he holds of us by giving us knives, harrows, or the like.—No bailiff, for the future, shall put any man to his law, upon his own simple affirmation, without credible witnesses produced to that purpose.—No freeman shall be seized, or imprisoned or disseised, or outlawed, or any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor will we send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.—To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay right or justice.—All merchants shall be safe and secure in coming into England, and going out of England, and staying and travelling through England, as well by land as by water, to buy and to sell, without any unjust exactions, according to ancient and right customs, except in time of war, and if they be of a country at war against us. And if such are found in our dominions at the beginning of a war, they shall be apprehended without injury of their bodies and goods, until it be known to us, or to our chief justiciary, how the merchants of our country are treated in the country at war against us; and if ours are safe there, the others shall be safe in our country.—It shall be lawful to any person, for the future, to go out of our kingdom, and to return, safely and securely, by land and by water, saving his allegiance, except in time of war, for some short space, for the common good of the kingdom, except prisoners, outlaws according to the law of the land, and people of the nation at war against us, and merchants who shall be treated as is said above.—If any one holdeth of

any escheat, as of the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other escheats which are in our hands, and shall die, his heir shall not give any other relief, or do any other service to us, than he should have done to the baron, if that barony had been in the hands of the baron; and we will hold it in the same manner that the baron held it.—Men who dwell without the forest, shall not come, for the future, before our justiciaries of the forest, on a common summons, unless they be parties in a plea, or sureties for some person or persons who are attached for the forest.—We will not make men justiciaries, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs, unless they understand the law of the land, and are well disposed to observe it.—All barons who have founded Abbays, of which they have charters of the kings of England, or ancient tenure, shall have the custody of them when they become vacant, as they ought to have.—All forests which have been made in our time, shall be immediately disforested; and it shall be so done with water-banks, which have been made in our time, in defiance.—All evil customs of forests and warrens, and of foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their officers, water-banks and their keepers, shall immediately be inquired into by twelve knights of the same county, upon oath, who shall be chosen by the good men of the same county; and within forty days after the inquisition is made, they shall be quite destroyed by them never to be restored; provided that this be notified to us before it is done, or to our justiciary, if we are not in England.—We will immediately restore all hostages and charters, which have been delivered to us by the English, in security of the peace, and of their faithful service.—We will remove from their offices the relations of Gerard de Athyes, that, for the future, they shall have no office in England, Engelard de Cygony, Andrew, Peter, and Gyone de Chancell, Gyone de Cygony, Geoffery de Martin, and his brothers; Philip Mark, and his brothers; and Geoffery his grandson; and all their followers.—And immediately after the conclusion of the peace, we will remove out of the kingdom all foreign knights, cross-bow-men, and stipendiary soldiers, who have come with horses and arms to the molestation of the kingdom.—If any have been disseised or dispossessed by us, without a legal verdict of their peers, or their

lands, castles, liberties or rights, we will immediately restore these things to them; and if a question shall arise on this head, it shall be determined by the verdict of the twenty-five barons, who shall be mentioned below, for the security of the peace. But as to all those things of which any one hath been disseised or dispossessed, without a legal verdict of his peers by king Henry our father, or king Richard our brother, which we have in our hand, or others hold with our warrants, we shall have respite, until the common term of the Croisaders, except those concerning which a plea had been moved, or an inquisition taken, by our precept, before our taking the cross. But as soon as we shall return from our expedition, or if, by chance, we shall not go upon our expedition, we shall immediately do complete justice therein.—But we shall have the same respite, and in the same manner, concerning the justice to be done about disforesting or continuing the forests which Henry our father, or Richard our brother, had made; and about the wardship of lands which are of the fee of some other person, but the wardship of which we have hitherto had, on account of a fee which some one held of us by military service; and about abbeys which had been founded in the fee of another, and not in ours, in which abbeys the lord of the fee hath claimed a right. And when we shall have returned, or if we shall stay from our expedition, we shall immediately do complete justice in all these pleas.—No man shall be apprehended or imprisoned on the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other man than her husband.—All fines that have been made with us unjustly, or contrary to the law of the land; and all amerciaments that have been imposed unjustly, or contrary to the law of the land, shall be remitted, or disposed of by the verdict of the twenty-five barons, of whom mention is made below, for the security of the peace, or by the verdict of the major part of them, together with the foresaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and others whom he may think fit to bring with him; and if he cannot be present, the business shall proceed, notwithstanding, without him; but so, that if one or more of the foresaid twenty-five barons have a similar plea, let them be removed from that particular trial, and others elected and sworn by the residue of the same twenty-

five, be substituted in their room, only for that trial.—If we have disseised or dispossessed any Welshmen of their land, liberties, or other things, without a legal verdict of their peers, in England or in Wales, they shall be immediately restored to them; and if a question shall arise about it, then let it be determined in the marches by the verdict of their peers; if the tenement be in England, according to the law of England: if the tenement be in Wales, according to the law of Wales: if the tenement be in the marches, according to the law of the marches. The Welsh shall do the same to us and our subjects. But concerning those things of which any Welshman hath been disseised or dispossessed without a legal verdict of his peers, by king Henry our father, or king Richard our brother, which we have in our hand, or others hold with our warranty, we shall have respite, until the common term of the Croisaders, except those concerning which a plea had been moved, or an inquisition taken, by our precept, before our taking the cross. But as soon as we shall return from our expedition; or if, by chance, we shall not go upon our expedition, we shall immediately do complete justice therein, according to the laws of Wales, and the parts aforesaid. We will immediately deliver up the son of Leweline, and all the hostages of Wales, and charters which have been given to us for security of the peace.—We shall do to Alexander king of Scotland, concerning the restoration of his sisters and hostages, and his liberties and rights, according to the form in which we act to our other barons of England, unless it ought to be otherwise by charters which we have from his father William, late king of Scotland, and that by the verdict of his peers in our court.—But all these foresaid customs and liberties which we have granted in our kingdom, to be held by our tenants, as far as concerns us, all our clergy and laity shall observe towards their tenants as far as concerns them.—But since we have granted all these things aforesaid, for God, and to the amendment of our kingdom, and for the better extinguishing the discord arisen between us and our barons, being desirous that these things should possess entire and unshaken stability for ever, we give and grant to them the security underwritten; viz. That the barons may elect twenty-five barons of the kingdom, whom they

please, who shall, with their whole power, observe and keep, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties which we have granted to them, and have confirmed by this our present charter, in this manner. That if we, or our justiciary, or our bailiffs, or any of our officers, shall have injured any one in any thing, or shall have violated any article of the peace or security, and the injury shall have been shown to four of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, these four barons shall come to us, or to our justiciary if we are out of the kingdom, and making known to us the excess committed, require that we cause that excess to be redressed without delay; and if we shall not have redressed the excess, or, if we have been out of the kingdom, our justiciary shall not have redressed it within the term of forty days, computing from the time in which it shall have been made known to us, or to our justiciary if we have been out of the kingdom, the foresaid four barons shall lay that cause before the residus of the twenty-five barons; and these twenty-five barons, with the community of the whole land, shall distress and harass us by all the ways in which they can, that is to say, by the taking of our castles, lands, and possessions, and by other means in their power, until the excess shall have been redressed, according to their verdict; saving our person, and the persons of our queen and children; and when it hath been redressed, they shall behave to us as they had done before: and whoever of our land pleases, may swear, that he will obey the commands of the foresaid twenty-five barons, in accomplishing all the things aforesaid, and that with them he will harass us to the utmost of his power: and we publicly and freely give leave to every one to swear who is willing to swear; and we will never forbid any man to swear. But all those of our land, who, of themselves, and their own accord, are unwilling to swear to the twenty-five barons, to distress and harass us together with them, we will compel them by our command, to swear as aforesaid. And if any one of the twenty-five barons shall die, or remove out of the land, or in any other way shall be prevented from executing the things aforesaid, those who remain of the twenty-five barons shall elect another in his place, according to their pleasure, who shall be sworn in the same manner as the rest.

But in all those things which are appointed to be done by these twenty-five barons, if it happen that all the twenty-five have been present, and have differed in their opinions about any thing, or if some of them who had been summoned would not, or could not be present, that which the major part of those who were present shall have provided and decreed, shall be held as firm and valid, as if all the twenty-five had agreed in it. And the foresaid twenty-five shall swear, that they will faithfully observe, and, to the utmost of their power, cause to be observed, all the things mentioned above. And we will obtain nothing from any one, by ourselves, or by another, by which any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or diminished. And if any such thing hath been obtained, let it be void and null; and we will never use it, either by ourselves or by another. And we have fully remitted and pardoned to all men, all the ill-will, rancour, and resentments which have arisen between us and our subjects, both clergy and laity, from the commencement of the discord. Besides, we have fully remitted to all the clergy and laity, and as far as belongs to us, we have fully pardoned all transgressions committed on occasion of the said discord, from Easter, in the sixteenth year of our reign, to the conclusion of the peace. And, moreover, we have caused to be made to them testimonial letters-patent of my lord Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, my lord Henry, archbishop of Dublin, and of the foresaid bishops, and of Mr. Pandulph, concerning this security, and the foresaid concessions. Wherefore, our will is, and we firmly command, that the church of England be free, and that the men in our kingdom have and hold all the foresaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, to them and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all things and places for ever as aforesaid. An oath hath been taken, as well on our part, as on the part of the barons, that all these things mentioned above shall be observed in good faith, and without any evil intention, before the above-named witnesses, and many others. Given by our hand in the monastery, which is called *Mansuetudine*, between Windsor and Staines, this fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXI.

IN Dr. Lettsom's library has been found a book, written by Christine Schaffers, in seven volumes, quarto, printed at Regensburg, in 1766, the leaves of which are formed of different vegetables, and other substances.

There will be several book auctions in London this season, worthy the attention of literary men; among which are the libraries of Mr. Delaval, Dr. Harpur, rector of Stepney, and Dr. Evans, Archdeacon of Worcester; also a curious collection of old books, belonging to the family of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, of the reign of James I. and Charles II.

A society has been formed in France, for the purpose of introducing the system of education, on the plans of Bell and Lancaster. The members are extending the knowledge of their principles by the publication of a work on education every fortnight.

Dr. Waugh, at a late meeting of the British and Foreign school society, illustrated his argument in reference to the prejudices entertained by some against the propagation of knowledge, by relating an anecdote of Conrad Berner, a German monk, who told the people, in a sermon, that Luther and other ill-disposed persons had invented a language, called Greek, in which they had produced a book, called the Gospel, which contained such dangerous poison, that any man, who was weak enough to read it, became either a Jew, or an idiot!

Two French writers have recently distinguished themselves in writing on the English customs and manners: General Pillet and M. de Levis, a duke and peer of France. Among the vile calumnies and misrepresentations which these books contain, are the following:—"That the Lords always debate with doors closed; that the houses of London are all guarded by iron railings; that English ladies are high-shouldered; and that Kensington Gardens are mostly frequented by harpers!"—Pillet is still more ridiculous. We shall not scruple to take his vile calumnies; it will be sufficient to notice, that he insists that every clergyman is obliged to submit his sermons to a magistrate, and make an affidavit, that he will read them according to the authenticated copy. His book has been suppressed. A defence

has been set up on this side the water, that it is a disguised satire on his own countrymen.

Several portions of ground in the Regent's park have been devoted this year to the cultivation of Mangel-wurzel, or root of scarcity.—This root, after being recommended by the Abbé de Commeuil in France, by Dr. Lettsom and other agriculturists for a long time without effect, is now firmly established, as a root of infinite value.

To give employment to British seamen, and to reduce the inconveniences arising from the want of a due supply of fish, it has been proposed to carry into execution a general British deep-water company, similar to the one engaged in fishing at the mouth of the Severn.—The vessels are proposed to be of the finest description, and every accompanying boat a life-boat.—Seven or eight stations to be fixed upon from Solway Firth to the Land's End; six or seven from the Land's End to the North of Ireland; and eight or nine thence to Berwick.—The benefits arising from this plan are, 1st, the employment of seamen; 2d, the multiplication of life-boats; 3d, the supplying the country with fish; and 4th, the more ready assistance to vessels in distress.

A curious marine animal was lately found alive on the coast of Suffolk.—It is called the *Lepas Tubularia*.—When picked up it was attached to a cocoa nut.—It has 104 distinct heads, projecting between muscle shells, at the end of tubes, all diverging from one common base.

The pieces, remaining in the Louvre, are reduced to 256. Those taken away amount to 1115. Among those which remain are several of the first rate, by Raphael and Poussin. The Borghese collection is to remain entire.

An ancient building has lately been discovered near Palestina. A marble staircase has been uncovered, descending 60 steps into a room, in which several statues are still standing.

The fine antique bust, which was discovered in a village, between Smyrna, and Ephesus, has recently been added to the collection of Greek marbles, in the vestibule of the public library. It was executed 142 years before Christ, in honour of Crato, a musician, belonging to a society, entitled "the artists of Bacchus."

The excavations at Pompeii are continued with great activity. A new apse

tem of examination having been adopted, the whole of the remaining city will, it is hoped, be one day open to the admiration of the curious.

The arrangements of Lectures of the Royal Academy is as follows: Mr. Flaxman on sculpture, Feb. 19th; and Mr. Fuseli on painting, Feb. 22d. Each professor gives five lectures.

The turkey, which makes so distinguished a dish on the festive board at this season of the year, is a native of America, and was first introduced into Europe from Mexico in the year 1524. This fine bird still abounds in the uncultivated country behind Virginia, and unfrequented spots at the back of the southern provinces: here they commonly weigh about 30lbs. each, and have been met with in flocks of more than 5,000; the Indians make clothing of their feathers, twisting the inner webs into a strong double thread of the inner bark of the mulberry tree, which appears like matting, rich and glossy, and as fine as silk shag.

A curious circumstance occurred at the Bank in December, 1815. Two Bank of England notes, for 50l. each, were paid in, through a banking-house in the Borough, which had been issued NINETY years ago. Upon enquiry, it appeared they were found in a secret draw at the bottom of an old trunk, which a poor man was breaking up for fire wood. The simple and compound interest of the notes would have amounted to 8,500l. The year the notes were issued, the establishment of the Bank, including clerks, &c. only amounted to 4000l. per annum. The head cashier's salary was only 260l. and some so low as 60l.

PORTER.

Account of Strong Beer brewed by the following brewers, from the 1st July, 1815, to 5th January, 1816:—

	<i>Barrels.</i>
Barclay and Co.	426,883
Hanbury	360,644
T. Meux and Co.	400,000
Whitbread	44,400
M. Meux	39,668
Galvert	41,725
Combes	36,340
Goodwyn	30,000
Taylor	28,315
Elliot	20,803
Cocher	18,644
Hollingsworth	15,000

HACKNEY COACHMEN.

The following clause in the late act may be useful to our readers:—

“Every driver of any hackney coach or chariot who shall make use of any abusive or insulting language, or other rude behaviour, shall be subject and liable, at the discretion of the Commissioners or Magistrates, to a penalty not exceeding 10l.—and in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding two months.”

PROPERTY TAX.

The Commissioners throughout the several Districts of England, are to receive immediate instructions from the Tax Office, to assess Landed Property according to its present actual value, under the recent reduction of rents. From a late official calculation, the following principal landed estates of England are nearly thus estimated:—

Duke of Northumberland 125,000l. per annum.—Duke of Devonshire 115,000—Duke of Rutland 107,000—Duke of Bedford 95,000—Duke of Marlborough 90,000—Duke of Buckingham 90,000—Earl of Grosvenor 84,000—Duke of Portland 80,000—Marquis of Cholmondeley 78,000—Marquis Hertford 77,000—Earl of Bute 76,000—Earl of Lonsdale 74,000—Earl Fitzwilliam 70,000—Duke of Norfolk 68,000—Earl of Darlington 65,000—Duke of Beaufort 60,000—Earl of Harwood 60,000—Earl Spencer 54,000—Mr. Coke 54,000—Earl Egremont 50,000—Colonel Hughes 49,000—Sir William Manners 49,000, &c. &c. &c.

PRODIGY IN SPINNING.

A hank of yarn has been laid before the Irish Linen Board, which was spun by a girl only fifteen years of age, of the name of Wood. It weighs only ten grains, and of course, would require 400 hanks to weigh one pound (avoirdupois), which would make a thread 2,240,000 yards, or about 1462 miles in length; 14lbs. 6 ounces, 8 drams and a half of yarn, spun three times, would contain a thread that would measure 24,612 miles, which is equal to the circumference of the globe.

(44)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1816.

REED SIT PULCHER, QUID TORPE, QUID UTILE, QUID MORI.

ASPEN'S GENUINE EDITION, PRINTED
VERBATIM FROM THE ORIGINAL
NOTES.—*The Speech of Charles Phillips, Esq. Barrister, as delivered by him in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the Case of Guthrie versus Starns, for Adultery. With the original Introduction considerably enlarged; and with Remarks upon a recent Critique in the Edinburgh Review. By the Rev. Henry G. White, A. M. Third Edition. pp. 34. Aspinwall, Cornhill.*

AMONGST those numerous and splendid specimens of Forensic oratory which have at various periods emanated from our Courts of Judicature in the United Kingdom, it would perhaps be difficult to select a more elegant, or animated composition, than the subject of this brief review; and it is with much pleasure, that we notice its more correct re-publication from the original notes.

Long since deservedly popular as a Bard of no ordinary talents, by his poem of "THE EMERALD ISLE," MR. PATRICK has now added the palm of eloquence to the Muse's wreath which so profusely blooms around the native genius of his beloved ERYN. Though fully conscious of our temerity, in thus presuming to dissent from the critical award so recently promulgated by the Northern arbiters of science of a sister Metropolis;—we do not feel any hesitation in bestowing our most unqualified approval upon the whole Speech LIFE, in the ardour of delivery, the more rigid limits prescribed to metaphorical allusion, have been exceeded.

To such a grace beyond the reach of art,

Now we apprehend, will be disposed to censure, what few could suspect nor will much trivial blemishes (almost unperceptible) detract from his merit, whose name we have no doubt, will one day be distinguished with the SHANNONS and CURRANS of his country.

While the purest lessons of morality, arrayed in the most graceful eloquence, can interest the heart, or captivate the feelings,—this Speech must be admired as a coruscation of superior intellect,—and it will be forgotten daily—when the vice which it deprecates is obsolete! and when "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" shall cease to excite enthusiasm, or to animate virtue.

The *New Edition*, which has elicited these remarks, is rendered considerably more valuable by a most interesting preface by the Rev. HENRY WHITE, and we are persuaded, that some portion of our magazine cannot be more worthily occupied, nor the cause of despoiled innocence and insulted humanity more efficiently advocated, than by the insertion of copious extracts. In the course of this introduction, its Reverend Author most successfully combats the prejudices common, and *ex parte* criticism of the Review before alluded to; and holds up the crime of Adultery and its baneful consequences to the merited detestation of his countrymen, with a manly and triumphant eloquence becoming the Minister of God, and the Friend of Mankind. To the public in general we conceive a very essential service is rendered by Mr. WHITE's literary labours, and whether estimated by their own merits, or by the well-known abilities of their Author,—are entitled to every praise. We are persuaded that the perusal of his preface cannot fail to afford the highest gratification, and must be hailed as a most potent auxiliary to the powerful oratory of MR. PATRICK.

"Of all the criminal violations which outrage the dependence of mortal liability, that of adultery bears with it a stamp of the basest enormity. It destroys the purest relations by which the social bond can be endeared to the heart of man—it stabs the peace of the mind, with the most deadly aim, and leaves the dagger to rankle in the wound—it

casts a stain of degradation upon family descent which no progress of years can efface—it debases the creative excellence of God where it is stamped in its loveliest character, the female mind—it converts friendship into the foulest treason—it sinks the superior intelligence of the human mind into the lowest propensities of brutal appetite—it clouds the fairest prospects of domestic hope, and obscures the brightest sunshine of social possession with the blackest clouds of disappointment and misery—in short, it violates the sacred law of God, and plunges the creature into the most diabolical enmity against the Creator by prostituting the masterpiece of His creative power to the most service of sensual indulgence and iniquitous gratification.

“Such is the destructive deed of the adulterer—such is the confounding mischief of a crime which, shame to the Christianized World, we have lately seen more extensively prevalent, more licentiously practised, than ever; and, shame also to intellectual ability, at the same time artfully extenuated with all the acuteness of erudition, all the subtlety of sophistry, all the influence of argumentation and eloquence.

“But it has not always triumphed in its efforts to mask its native ugliness. The crime has been dragged from its haunts of darkness into the broad light of retributive justice, and the satanic perpetrator has been exposed to the unqualified reprobation of every sound mind.

“We are well aware that the impartial adjudication of British jurisprudence has allowed the worst of malefactors the advantage of such defenses as legal advocacy can devise. A murderer is not condemned unheard—and even that worst of assassins, he who murders the soul of his victim, and destroys, at one blow, all the vital springs of a whole family's peace,—the cold-blooded seducer, the systematic Adulterer, even this culprit is allowed to plead, by his counsel, against the well-merited tribulation of his outrage.

“We have heard his infamous machinations softened down into the plea of passion—we have heard the divine attributes of love urged in support of the most polluting artifices of lust. We have been compelled to listen even to the levities of wit exerted for the purpose of excusing this degeneracy of the human character which it is the

wisdom of man to abhor; and the mournful waste of social happiness has been measured, by the peculiar power of the violator's purse, leaving him to compute precisely what he can spare for the purpose of blasting the fond anxieties, and overthrowing the sacred authority of some affectionate husband; of prostrating in the dust of pollution the virtuous satisfactions of the once faithful wife, the tender expectations of the once happy mother.”

“It has been said, that shame may operate against the progress of a vice which moral restraint cannot hold in check. Where is the evidence of this? We have lived to see a crime which heathens execrated, and which even the half humanized Indian shudders at, made the libertine boast of civilized men; who with the sinful stain of this atrocious act upon his moral character, braves the scorn of virtue and the wrath of God, and has the effrontery to claim the privileges of his condition in society, and to profess himself a Christian, expectant of happiness hereafter. The seductive adulterer still finds access to what is called the most polished circles, while his victim is discarded from all claim to their countenance. Is such acceptance of the shameless profligate the medium of his remorse? and is such rejection of the disgraced female less likely to produce a desperate disregard to all the possibilities of retrieval of character, than to excite a penitent effort to rise from the depths of infamy into which she has been plunged? Alas! how plainly does experience answer this question in the negative. The libertine destroyer of her fame is suffered to range at large, and to poison, with the contamination of his pestiferous sentiments, every path of life in which he moves; while the fallen woman is left to wander alone in the wilderness of sin and sorrow into which she has been in some unguarded hour betrayed; without any friendly hand to lead her cowering steps back to virtue and to the consolations of repentance, and to restore her to society less unworthy of its confidence and forbearing support. Where then is this panacea, shame, to be found, that is to prove so certain a specific for the remedy of the numberless woe which this vice produces? The inhuman cases of them all focus his future connections free from the contempt of the world,—his prospects of promotion

or of profit are still within his reach;—he has paid the *forfeiture* of his crime!—a sum of money proportionate to the extent of his possessions is admitted as a compromise for his offence!—he marries; becomes himself a husband and a father, and with the very same pretensions to rights, the sacred nature of which he before despised, calls the emulator of his former crime a dishonourable scoundrel. While the forlorn, hopeless, friendless female, who owes all her wretchedness to his superior artifice to deceive, his more practiced skill to destroy, lives unpitied and dies in despair.

“Adultery is in itself so base in origin, so disgusting in its advances, so degenerate in its influence, that in whatever degree it may defile a land, it must necessarily be regarded in the moral scale of nations as an evidence of a proportionate debasement of principle; and base indeed must that index of character be of any people which the impartial hand of truth can only set to mark the descending instead of the ascending degrees of virtue. That era of the world is now arrived, at which all such distinctions of comparative depravity ought to cease, and one broad level of moral consistency spread itself over the civilized associations of Man. The distractions of warfare no longer agitate the bosom of Europe with their infernal conflicts; and the nations of the earth repose in the unities of universal peace. Let the consolatory remission then be seized by every christianized people as a propitious opportunity for the cultivation of the nobler energies of piety and virtue, and henceforward let the contest be which shall gain the most triumphant mastery over national vices; but against this Hydra evil of adultery, let every hand and heart be lifted up—And let it be opposed by wise provisions of prevention and inflexible decrees of adequate punishment.—The blush of shame is but the hectic tinge of momentary consciousness; the diseased current of the heart, whence the morbid feeling takes its rise, must be purified by a salutary regimen of severe restrictions.—It must not be deemed sufficient safety from infection because one nation boasts of fewer instances than another, in its lists of moral contamination: it ought also to be kept in mind, that the pest allows to its victim no restoration to primary health; the scar of disgrace remains

indelibly fixed, and the retributions of society will never cease to chafe the sore. He, therefore, who deliberately meditates, and wantonly extends, the progress of the pollution, ought to be regarded as the worst of citizens, the enemy of his country, and the common adversary of his kind. Against such an offender, the judicial dispensations of every government ought to set up the barrier of exclusion from all participation in those advantages of public and private station, which comprehend honorable distinction or official employ, personal aggrandisement, or relative privilege. What constitutes a traitor? open professions of attachment, and perfidious practices of deceit, offers of unbiassed service, and reserves of selfish design—pretended friendship for the power that supports him, and subtle league with the enemy of that power?—What constitutes the assassin? A concealed project against the life of another, a studious selection of an opportunity to take away that life, a dastardly stab in the dark; and an arm ready to fulfil every purpose of the basest passion of the heart!

“Both these ready prepared votaries of crime are held in deserved abhorrence, and punished with the forfeiture of their reputation and life. And what exemption from such execration of the general feeling shall that man plead, who plots the treason against his unsuspecting friend? who is admitted to all the familiar hospitalities of his fire-side; who is regarded as one of the domesticated intimates of his family; who pretends to share in their sympathies, to rejoice in the joys and lament the sorrows of their confiding hearts; but who is all this while contemplating the savage gratification he shall secure, when he shall plant that deadly sting in their happiest expectations, which shall poison every source of their felicitous union, paralyze every power of reciprocal satisfaction, encompass their happy hearth with disappointment and bitterness, and convert their so lately cheerful home into a solitary wild of mournful silence, and unsolaced regret.—This friend! this domesticated friend! this respectful, this estimable confident and guest of the generous husband, becomes the betrayer of this husband's happiest hope, the assassin of his peace, the seducer of his wife!—This condescending playmate of his children, this mirthful companion of their little sports! he

Wine filled their eyes with gladness, and their lips with smiles, when their helpless infancy of its natural guardians, estranged from the gentle plea of "their inquiring hands," and from the hushing accents of their early call; the heart of that parent who bare them; on whose bosom they hung, in whose lap they lay; who once was content to watch over the slumbers of their cradle; who once rejoiced to occupy herself in smoothing their evening pillow, and to hail their risings with the anxious greeting of maternal love.—O what treacherous artifice can be so profound, as that which thus undermines the fondest allegiance of legitimate attachment! What murder can be so foul as that which inflicts the fatal wound in the breast of one whom the assassin calls as his dearest friend, in the very instant that he strikes him to the heart—core of all his domestic bliss!"

"Ye who in your virtuous integrity still continue to bless the happy partners of your lives, as the crown of their rejoicing—ye who still consult your own best satisfactions in those of your children; in the consolatory repose of your homes, and in the chastened enjoyment of reciprocal delight—look on this fallen female; fallen from that height of fidelity and joy on which ye stand possessed of all those blessings which once, how lately, she herself could boast. Ah! look upon her, not in hatred; not in detestation; but in that reprobation of her crime which pity tempers with the conviction of the misery it brings. But we would call forth all your scorn, your abhorrence, your unyielding rejection of the savage despoiler of all her hope of good, all her fruition of a conscience void of offence—while we pour our well-merited reproaches upon the head of every libertine emulator of his guilty daring.

"O man! that in thy natural and moral relation dost assume to thyself the high distinction of Chief of the Creation; thou that boastest the celestial gift of reason, the talent of eloquence, the dignity of person, the authority of character, the influence of station!—Is it possible for thee to think for a moment without a blush, on the shameless surrender which thou makest of that reason, to the foul suggestions of depraved appetite; of that eloquence—to the artful falsehoods of dissimulation, the vicious persuasions of iniquity, desire; of that personal dignity,

authority, and influence—to the lowest pursuits of the vulgar and the vile? And canst thou without horror contemplate the ruin, the devastation, the misery, the despair which thou scatterest over the fairest part of the creation! how dark, how indelible a spot thou dost fix on the vital happiness of social feeling; into what perdition thou draggest thine own soul, and that of thy victim!—Ah check thy devastating step, and e'er thou seekest another victim, pause on the solemn reflection—**THAT VICTIM HAS AN IMMORTAL SOUL**—We will not attempt to deter thee from thy deadly purpose, by shewing thee the wounds of misery which thou wilt inflict;—thou hast wiped all sympathies of moral feeling from thy sensual heart.—**THY VICTIM WAS AN IMMORTAL SOUL!**—She has a God who gave her this soul; She has a Saviour who purchased this soul by his precious blood, from that eternal death into which thou wouldst plunge it! E'er then thou betrayest that soul, and tramplest on that blood, think how thou shalt redeem the life of the one, and avoid the judgment of the other!—And when the sure hour of Retribution shall be come, then which of thy veils and deceptions contrivances, which of thy licentious gratifications shall deliver thee from the inevitable wrath of Heaven, and the everlasting doom of misery that awaits thee in the world to come? And shall wretches like thee, ye daughters of Britain! be any longer permitted to produce that corruption of the loveliest promise of piety and truth, those wrecks of social and christian virtue, which fill the path of life with lamentation, and mourning, and woe! Shall they still have it in their power to encroach upon that sweetly retiring and pious reserve, of which the female heart is the native home, the chosen residence, the sanctifying temple, the sacred sanctuary? Assert the dignity of your situation in the scale of human life—know your own influence—confirm your christian character by that moral fortitude, whose commanding authority of pious integrity awes the audaciousness of vice; put on the bright array of steady virtue, fervent piety, and undeviating truth of heart; for these constitute the happiest hope, the firmest support, the richest ornament, and the surest safeguard of your life. Then shall we no more see the libertines of the stage

subverting by its profligate maxims the laws of God, and poisoning with its pestiferous breath the social happiness of man. It is this inflexibility of virtuous principle that has given to your sex all its just influence over society; it is this alone which can preserve it in all its parent blessing."

The *SPEECH* thus introduced, is already before the public in our last volume, (page 263—270), and fully justifies this warmth of eulogium, and unreserved praise. It therefore only remains for us to add, that the *present copy* has been again carefully collated, and is in many respects much improved.

T.

Selected Portions of the New Version of Psalms, for every Sunday throughout the Year; with the principal Festivals and Fasts. For the Use of Parish-Churches. The Words collected by the Rev. George Hay Drummond; the Music selected, adapted, and composed by Edward Miller, Mus. Doct. Twentieth Edition. 12mo.

The necessity of a reformation in the performance of congregational psalmody, and the means proposed to effect it, have been strongly enforced in the preface to the music of this selection, by quotations from the writings of Dr. Watts, Dr. Browne, Dr. Vincent, and Dr. Burney. Another extract on the subject of psalmody, from Dr. Porteus's Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at his primary visitation, may be deemed sufficient.

After his lordship has pointed out the necessity of a reformation in the performance of parochial psalmody, and recommended many excellent expedients for that purpose; and also, "That a selection should be made of proper portions of the psalms from the new version;" he concludes with observing,

that, "At a time when every other species of music is cultivated with uncommon ardour, and is become the prevailing taste and passion of the age, let some share of our attention be bestowed on our parochial psalmody; which though of a humbler and more sober cast than the generality of our musical performances, yet from its connexion with religion, from its forming an ancient and essential part of our public service, from its known and powerful influence on the minds and morals of the great mass of the people, it is of more real, and national, and practical importance, than even those sublime and elaborate compositions of our great masters, which are so generally and so justly admired."

"And there is one circumstance which ought for ever to recommend and endear it to this Protestant country; which is, that it was in the highest estimation with those most illustrious of men, the first reformers, both at home and abroad; that it was more particularly one of the principal instruments of the rapid progress of the reformation in this kingdom; and that it gave consolation and support to confessors and martyrs in that glorious cause, under the severest persecutions, and even in the midst of flames and tortures."

Of such importance is the cultivation of psalmody, not only in the opinion of this eminent divine, but of the clergy and public in general; which, indeed, is fully shown by the different editions of this work that have been sold in the short time it has been published. By the use of this book, congregations will know the Psalms and Tunes that are to be sung for every Sunday throughout the year; and as only those words are here printed which are to be sung, they will have no need to seek in their prayer-books the different, and often distant, stanzas of a psalm.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL, REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Jessie the Flow'r o' Damblane, a favorite Scottish Song, by H. A. Smith, 4th edition.

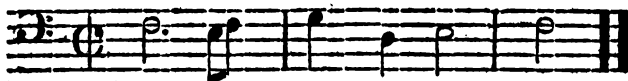
THIS air has obtained more popularity than any other that has appeared for a considerable time; and its having already run through three editions, is a proof of its extensive circulation. We *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1816.

have not before met with the name of Mr. R. A. Smith as a musical composer, but the present specimen of his talent for good melody would incline us to hope that some other productions of similar merit may in future follow it. Mr. Smith has thought proper to add this caveat in his frontispiece:

"Several spurious editions of this song having appeared, with very incorrect sets of the melody, &c. the composer feels the necessity of stating, that no copy is genuine but the one published by Mr. James Steven, music-seller, Glasgow, he being the sole proprietor of the copy-right."

The air before us certainly has no common claim to general admiration: the descant consists throughout of the

most graceful and euphonious intervals, and the cadence, at the words "the flow'r of Dumblane," is remarkably beautiful and happy. It is singular, that a similar fall of a 4th rising thence into the tonic chord, is to be found at the commencement of a *Kyrie* by the immortal Mozart, which it is very unlikely that our author should have known, being in manuscript, and very scarce; *e. g.*



Ky-ri - e e-lei - son

Although it is not easy, nor perhaps indeed possible, to lay down a certain and infallible rule for the construction of an elegant melody, yet we are enabled, from experience and observation, to discover some of the essential principles upon which a series of intervals calculated to delight a musical ear depends.

It may be safely laid down as a general rule, that a melody consisting of diatonic intervals is more attractive and gratifying than one abounding with those in the chromatic scale; one reason of which is, that a diatonic melody more easily admits of a natural and pleasing base, which base is always better in proportion to the degree of good melody which is created *in itself*, independently of the higher part, denominated the air. Intervals of 2ds, 3ds, and 6ths, with falls from both upon the 3ds, 5ths, or 6ths, from the notes on which they are taken, almost always generate good melody; and it may be observed, that four intervals collectively forming a concord will ever be more melodious than the like number collectively forming a discord: for instance; this series chosen for any part of an air



is far more pleasing to an ear (*whether cultivated or not*) than the following, which forms a discord.



When pain or grief are intended to be expressed, intervals in the chromatic scale (or, in familiar language, consisting of semitones) are most properly employed for the purpose; as also sudden transitions out of the major into the minor mode. As an instance of this, we may refer to two of the mighty Handel's most elegant and pathetic airs: "He was despised," in his oratorio of the Messiah; and, "Return, O God of Hosts," in that of Samson. The melody of both these admirable pieces proceeds chiefly by intervals, either very proximate, or forming concords when collectively taken: but in that member of the sentence, "A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief," (in the former song) the composer has most judiciously employed a flat 2d at the word "grief," which pierces both the ear and the soul of any feeling auditor; and in the latter air, the effect of the minor 3d at the words "behold thy servant in distress," followed by a chromatic change on the word "distress," will be admitted as sufficient evidence in support of the above observations.

We shall now make a few minute remarks upon the sweet little sonnet before us. The whole melody is contained in the space of 11 notes in diatonic scale, and proceeds in intervals never exceeding a 4th, and abounding in 2ds and 3ds, the most proximate distances: they are all managed with the utmost *skill of simplicity*, and we shall not easily find a more evident proof of the truth that "*Artis est celare artem*." However, the *harmonization* of this delicious tune is far inferior to its desert; the 5th and 6th bars of introductory symphony are very childish and unmeaning; and there is a

prohibited edition of the song, in which the harmony is much better at the words, "How sweet is the brier, wi' its soft faulting blossom," where the *illegitimate* copy presents a far preferable change into the relative minor key of G to the present reading, where the chord remains tediously upon the tonic. A seventh *rising* has almost always a bad effect; and this occurs at the 3d note of the 19th bar in the 2d page.

The Birth Day: a Ballad, by Joseph Major.

This is a delicate little production, the melody smooth and natural, and the piano-forte accompaniment judiciously ornamental to the air: the management

of the chord of the 7th throughout the 11th bar of the 2d page is masterly; the progression of the base, first by a perfect and then by an imperfect 5th, succeeded by the contrary motion in treble and base in the next bar, is highly commendable: the three first semiquavers of bar 4 in page 3, had better have been G, B, and E, than B, E, G, because the chord ⁶/₄ is wanted as the most correct preparation of the 7th immediately following. The concluding symphony of two bars, in a sequence of 7ths and 6ths, forms a consistent variety with the 3d bar of the same page, where the succession is entirely in 6ths. The whole is graceful, and well conducted, both in its melody and harmony.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 26. "George Barnwell." We certainly do not admire this play; but as its representation is confined to holidays, we give our approbation to the excellent lesson it offers to the contemplation of giddy or dissipated youth. Indeed, the morality of this lesson was strikingly impressive at this theatre, inasmuch as it awed a licentious and drunken mob into sober reflection, manifested by the reiterated disgust with which they hooted the unhappy females from the boxes, as they entered at half-prices. This, however, was more owing to the acting of Millwood and Barnwell, than to the piece itself. Mrs. Glover gave to her fine person all the seductive blandishment of infamy methodically refined; and Mr. Rae marked the progress of his seduction with an exquisite variety of feeling and pathos that wholly subdued the audience. It was repeated.

Same Evening. "Harlequin and Fancy; or, the Poet's Last Shilling."

Programme. The title is derived from a preliminary scene, after the manner of a prologue, in which a poor poet (Mr. Harley) apostrophises his last shilling under a sort of travesty of the old song under that name, when the shilling appears animated, bidding him leave off the "poor trade" of composing tragedies, and write a pantomime, if he want to better his circumstances. In his reply to this silver-tongued counsellor, the poet parodies with some spirit Hamlet's address at parting with the Ghost, his

famous soliloquy, and Macbeth's speech to Banquo. Harley executed this with admirable humour. Beset with duns, he then invokes FORTUNE to his aid; but FANCY appears, and chides him for not appealing to herself as a more appropriate protectress to a poet. This divinity is represented by a young lady, who never appeared upon the stage before, but whose voice, more delicate than strong, possesses some sweetness in its upper notes. She repeats the advice of the friendly Shilling, puts the creditors to flight, and invests the hero with the wand of Harlequin, transferring his garret into a grand museum and menagerie of FANCY, filled with all manner of animals, animate and inanimate, drawn, like some of our repositories of natural history, from the real and likewise unreal world. FANCY calls WHIM to the aid of her protégé, to assist him in managing this motley assembly. At this period, SATIRE enters, and threatens to make an example of FANCY, WHIM, and Co. The stern monitor allows them to strut about awhile, after which he promises to be with them again; and in the sequel he keeps his word. The personages of the pantomime are forthwith set in motion; and after the customary, or more than customary, number of tricks, jumps, and transformations, SATIRE pours down upon them once more, abuses the herd of pantaloon, clowns, &c. shakes hands with FANCY, and fills the temple with a fine transparency of

Shakespeare surrounded by his most celebrated characters. Apollo and the Muses then come forth in grand costume, and a dance of three Graces closes the unsubstantial but really magnificent pageant. There are in this pantomime many new scenes, a few well painted, and some more splendid than many we have seen for years. Mr. T. Dibdin (the author) has been successful in the part assigned to Harlequin, who does much with the spirited parodies of the poor poet. Pantomimes are made up usually with the ephemera of Fancy; but Mr. Dibdin's first and last scenes are wrought by imagination. The MUSEUM OF FANCY is a grand display of machinery: the Regions of SATIRE abound in admirable philippics on criticism; and the procession of birds and beasts is a very pointed prelude to the magnificent transparency of the Court of Shakespeare. Miss Tree, the new Columbine, is a perfect sylph; her movements are almost aerial: we never saw a sweeter Columbine. Mr. Paulo's Clown is partially inferior to Grimaldi's. In leaping and tumbling, it is superior; but the *genius* of Grimaldi is not to be rivalled. Mr. May's Pantaloon is very good; but Mr. Hope's Harlequin is not quite the thing. He displays more the attitudes of the Old School than we have hatterly been accustomed to; but, compared with dancing harlequins, he is deficient. This pantomime is played to a crowded house every night.

Dec. 29. "Romeo and Juliet." Curiosity is always on tip-toe to behold a new performer. When the *début* is by a lady, we may possibly assimilate her feelings with those ascribed by my Lord Chesterfield to a virgin bride—"full of pleasurable expectation, not unminged with pain." The person of Mrs. Barnes is not exactly that which might be coveted by a dramatic heroine: it is *petite*; but it is well proportioned. Her features are still less apt for the grandeur of stage effect; for they are extremely tame, except when elevated to dignity by impassioned sentiment; and then they are impressive. Her dress was admirably suited to the character, and her manners did not disparage the captivating Juliet. This lady has scarcely attained her twenty-fourth year: it is therefore no mean praise to add, that she disclosed correct study, a familiar acquaintance with her author, and a re-

finéd mind. Her voice cannot be said to be sweet; yet it is clear and capacious; and she has the powerful quality of understanding, when and how to make the most of situation. With such claims on the public, it will be readily anticipated that her whole performance was greeted with deserved applause. Indeed her audience was most cheering; and, if she did not eclipse some few of her rivals, she left many far behind her. At the masquerade, she gave peculiar prominence to the departure of Romeo: she made us feel that her heart followed his retiring footsteps: at the balcony, she was chaste, yet "full of young desire:" with the Nurse, she was playfully persuasive: when she took the potion, she was grand. The terrors that mingle with her resolution were portrayed with great judgment and feeling: her agonies at the ideal contemplation of Tibalt's corse were overwhelming; and her last stagger to the couch was finely conceived, although, perhaps, too lengthened. Criticism has been rather severe on this point; but we make due allowance for the magnitude of the stage, and presume she was not fully aware of the distance she had to recover. Her powers, however, were most eminently displayed on her first awaking from her trance. When borne by Romeo to the front of the stage, her glazed eyes rivetted on vacancy: we saw returning life with torpid faculties. Nothing could be more imposing, unless it was the breathless joy with which the impatient Romeo forgets his fleeting spirit, and summons up a cordial welcome to his best and unexpected happiness. The satisfaction of the house was never more unequivocally proclaimed than at the announced repetition of this play. We offer our congratulations to Mrs. Barnes with perfect sincerity, and hope to witness a renewal of her talents throughout a long range of equal excellence.—There was much novelty in the cast of this evening. Mr. S. Feuley personated Mercutio with his accustomed flippancy; and Mr. Wallack was a fiery Tibalt. We have seen both characters played better; but, from the strength of Drury-lane, we do not know who could have played them so well. It would be tedious to attempt panegyric on Mrs. Sparks's nurse: it is a *chef d'œuvre*.—Remembering with sympathetic pleasure that Romeo was among the first of Mr. Bage's performances on his induction to this theatre,

we had an indefinitely painful-pleasant about us at his re-appearance. We knew that the public taste had been vitiated by a *heretic* Romeo; and we doubted whether a classic personation of Shakspeare would be as agreeable to the public as we felt it would be to us. But our anxiety soon subsided: He appeared amid thunders of approbation. We really deem it superfluous to select beauties from this gentleman's elucidation of the poet. Nature has given him a person, and Accomplishment has graced him with action, to represent a lover with all the glowing ardours of impetuous youth, softened by delicacy and respect for the divine object of his passionate inspiration. We shall not, therefore, dwell on the elegant persuasion with which he wins the beautiful Juliet to a confirmation of his tenderest wishes; but we will glance at the lofty spirit with which he avenges the death of his friend Mercutio; at the heart-rending distraction with which he learns the sentence of his banishment; at the appropriate reading he gave to the usually monotonous description of the Apothecary; at his meeting with Paris at the tomb; at the restoration of Juliet to life; at the grandeur of his death: to all of which particular incidents he gave a sublimity of pathos rarely equalled, and possibly never excelled. But the character is to be repeated; and, when familiar with the public, we shall be more particular in observations that will then be better understood, as well as generally acknowledged by the unsceptical critic.

Dec. 5. "Othello." Othello, Mr. Kean. Desdemona, Mrs. Barnes. How is this? On Friday last, as we have noticed, under the head of Romeo and Juliet, that tragedy was announced for repetition on this evening, under circumstances peculiarly flattering to the debutants in Juliet. Notwithstanding which, we find all the fair promise of that young lady sacrificed to caprice, or other unjustifiable motive behind the curtain. Desdemona is usually represented by any pretty puppet: the character is without capacity to develop the real pretensions of a new actress; we, therefore, proclaim this unwarrantable substitution to be derogatory from the justice due to Mrs. Barnes, as well as the duty due to the public. The success of a first appearance is either confirmed or rejected by the manner with which an audience re-

ceives the notice of its intended repetition. If the applause, therefore, of every hand in the house argued encouragement, the efforts of Mrs. Barnes amply warrant her participation in every privilege that attaches to conspicuous merit. We, for instance, have warmly advocated her talents: not as a first-rate actress, but as the style of interesting female that was much wanting at Drury-lane, to step between Mrs. Bartley and Miss Kelly. But those, who went to see her Desdemona on our recommendation of her Juliet, returned dissatisfied. Mrs. Barnes's countenance has too much of repose for mere dialogue; but her eyes are full; and, when animated by any powerful emotion of the mind, they illuminate her features. We do not pretend to aver that she would have been more successful; but she might certainly have been more impassioned with "the sort of black man that a woman could love," than she was with the Moor of this evening. Mr. Kean's friends tell us, that his Othello is, without any exception, the highest effort of genius on the stage; and Pope tells us, whose authority we like much better, "praise undeserved is satire in disguise." This we will endeavour to shew, by a very simple analysis of the play. Desdemona, young, beautiful, of high descent, gifted with all her sex's softness, rejects the proffered suits of contending nobles: and, by an act of filial disobedience, gives her affections and her person to a Blackamoor.—Why?—Because her heart confesses him to be in mind one of the most exalted of the human race. Proud of this inestimable treasure, the happy Othello's generous bosom is consequently the seat of unbounded confidence and of unbounded love. This is the test to which we shall put the acting of Mr. Kean. Shakspeare, with that exquisite skill by which he reduces apparent contrarieties to the strict rule of Nature, opens a glorious field for his sooty hero to display the grandeur of his character. We mean, his summons before the midnight senate, immediately subsequent to his clandestine marriage. Such is the moment chosen by our immortal Bard to reconcile us to the gentle Desdemona's choice. But how little does the un-turbaned Moor vantage by this prolific incident? Mr. Kean does not present himself with the nobility of an illustrious chieftain proud of his own unallied

honour and his brilliant fame: on the contrary, he bursts unceremoniously upon his "very noble and approved good masters"—turns his back upon the august assembly; and, instead of displaying a dignified conviction that the "round unvarnished tale" of a soldier, rude in speech, will assert its own conscious rectitude, he folds his person in mystery, while his sullen brow teems with malignant passion. What a prelude to his address!—Instead, again, of a magnanimous being, on whom the poet has lavished the utmost power of his art to shew how nearly weakness and sublimity may be associated in the frail mechanism of mortality, we find, as it were, a created subject for the subtle Iago to act his villainies upon. Instead of a pure unruffled stream, almost imperceptibly swolled into an impetuous surge, terrifically majestic, Mr. Kean represents a boisterous torrent relentless in anticipated destruction. He does not brood over the conflicts of his soul with alternate pauses of agonizing calmness, dignity, and passion: he does not feel that his nature shrinks from the *shadow* of suspicion: he grasps at the *reality*; he fondles it. In his paroxysms with Desdemona, he never betrays a sentiment of affection; he spurns her supplicating beauties with loathing: he will not permit us to lament a noble mind artfully wrought into the extravagance of madness: his frailty is characteristic with his action, which is uniformly savage as his purposes are desperate. We sat immediately behind the orchestra: and regret to say, that Mr. Kean's energies either do not accord with nature, or accord, only, with its most unamiable attributes. His mental sufferings are not visible in the suffocation of his throat, or the inward agitations of a lacerated bosom: they are wholly confined to the rolling of his imperative eyes and the workings of his unwearied jaws; which latter have a perpetual masticating motion,—a sort of *fec-fau-fum* about them, ready to prey upon a carcase, or to satiate in human blood. In short, he substitutes fierceness for pathos, and is a barbarian instead of a distracted lover. — *Is this new reading!* — Besides, Louis the Voluptuary could not feed on *toujours perdrix*; and when VARIETY can be afforded to the public taste, legitimately, we cannot unravel why characters should be injudiciously and indiscriminately usurped.—ANON.

Mr. Kean does not always "catch the manners living as they rise," even in the splendour of his own element: for, if there be any moment throughout the play at which that gentleman could hope for unqualified success, it is that in which he ought to dart upon Iago, vociferating, "Villain, prove my wife a whore, &c." because reason has entirely forsaken its empire, and the rage of the deluded Moor has attained a climax which would licence him to raven on his fiend-tormentor like one resolved to ravage and devour. But Mr. Kean chooses to aim at courting the Graces at this most insuspicious event. He, very politely, throws himself into an attitude of fancied elegance, mechanically resting his hand upon Iago's shoulder. Unluckily, for the solemnity of our nerves, amid the din of applause that issued from the determined among Mr. Kean's partizans, Fancy irresistably placed my Lord Grizzle in the immediate optic of our mind's eye. That Great Man was in the graceful act of decently blowing his nose preciously to his lying down to die with all due decorum! Now, these observations, rough as they may appear, would, properly applied, be most salutary. We offer the touchstone to Mr. Kean's talents; not to divest him of genius, for that would be impossible, but to elicit the temperature of that genius. In our remarks on this play last month, we spoke in terms of sincere admiration of Mr. Kean's Iago: it is his *forte*: and, in pursuing our monthly criticism, we told that gentleman why he could not play the Duke Aranza, notifying nearly those intuitive deficiencies which disqualify him for Othello. Must we speak of Mr. Pope's Iago? If so, it can only be to deplore that any one should be permitted to stalk through the very character which acquires so much celebrity from the pre-eminent acting of Mr. Kean. The illusion is entirely destroyed. Let us hear of this no more!

Jan. 10th. "The Busy Body." This comedy, without the slightest pretension to legitimacy, is one of the most delightful on the stage. It circulates a joyous feeling throughout the house; and makes every one in good humour with self. In the present day, however, it brings a fault with it which we would gladly see remedied if we knew how it could be done. The characters in all old comedies, and ladies and gentlemen

of a sphere so distinct from the *polish* of the present day, that they cannot be suitably personated. How we felt for the poor actors with their small swords dangling at their awkward sides! We only wonder they do not cost them a fall; but they were, notwithstanding, spirited throughout the scene, and what was deficient in manners was compensated by vivacity. This play, we presume, was revived for a new display of Mrs. Mardyn's talents. If so, it is an unpropitious display. This dramatic witch is evidently suffering under the tortures of a drill that will annihilate her. Mrs. Mardyn is herself—she cannot be any thing else. Divest her of her joyous spirits; chill her flowing energies, and you remove her fascination. It is her peculiar charm to give interest to error. She silences Criticism by the archness of her smile, and charms the Cynic into rapture by a sparkle from her brilliant eye. For Heaven's sake let us see her with all her native blandishment. Nature will always plead for want of Art. —Harley is a very bustling Marplot; and Kent and Wallack are tolerable. Mrs. Orger is a lovely woman; and Miss Kelly, the mirror of chambermaids. We were prevented from seeing this piece on the first night, and we fear we have to lament the absence of S. Penley.

Jan. 12. "A New Way to pay Old Debts." Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. Kean.—As we have occasionally appeared stern monitors to Mr. Kean, we have to hope candour will be evident in our motives, from the delight with which it will be seen, we now aim to do him honour. Massinger is a poet more congenial with the temperature of Mr. Kean's genius, than Shakspeare: the former is a bold painter: he groups strong features with a daring hand; he is full of nature; but without that delicacy of truth that mellows the brilliant efforts of Shakspeare's pencil. Mr. Kean had previously exhibited the vigours of his mind in the part of Luke: we therefore fully anticipated the success with which he has irradiated the compound villainies of Sir Giles Overreach. This demon of wealth has arisen from low degree to a towering pinnacle of wealth and power. Mean, yet magnificent; the oppressor of the oppressed; yet the sycophantic slave of any accident that leads to the aggrandisement of his inordinate ambition. He is avaricious in begetting wealth, yet splendid in the establishment that

surrounds him. His rapacity rages like a plague, and he triumphs in proportion as he desolates. He is an enterprising and heroic villain, clothed in an ambiguous grandeur, that gilds his horrible propensities with the glare of a false magnanimity: he defies man, and is an apostate to his Creator. Now, this delineation, complex as we find it, is the precise compound that amalgamates with the ingredients of Mr. Kean's genius. His variations are those of a consummate professor; and, possibly, the delight of an audience was never more comprehensively gratified. Still, we are anxious to impress on Mr. Kean, that he is more electric than perfect. He occasionally elevates his energies beyond their appropriate tones, which gives an abruptness to the magic of his softened voice, that derogates in a degree from its *sercery*. We will not change this term: for there were moments in which the whole audience was spell-bound. The laurels of Mr. Kean, achieved on this evening, should be worn for ever with this motto—"MY NERVE!"—All who heard this hypocritical cadence of insidious courtesy will comprehend the force of our compliment—to others, it would be unintelligible; for its impressive eloquence is not to be described. One only equal passage ever graced the triumphs of the histrionic art: it is the memorable "Boy"—of Kemble in the last scene between Coriolanus and Tullus Aufidius. We must, however, enter into some few particulars. One of the most prominent is that in which the Knight receives his daughter decorated like another Iphigenia to the sacrifice. Mr. Kean's manner of surveying the splendours that adorned his beauteous victim—his insidious counsel, by which he instructs her unadulterated mind to buy her honours with her virtue rather than to fail in the acquisition; and the lofty spirit with which he enforces on her affrighted mind that his sword should save her wounded honour, were characterized with a terrific grandeur. The same excellence was manifest at the interview with Lord Lovell, wherein Sir Giles discloses his real character, and glories in his habitual tyranny. But, in the last scene, from the discovery of a blank deed instead of the instrument of his high-wrought vengeance on his nephew—his ferocity in finding his daughter married, by his own orders, in opposition to all his cherished views of am-

bition—the ghastly paleness of his rav-
ing features—the impotency of his
fiercely meditated revenge—his fall to
the earth with the torpidity of annihi-
lated respiration—and the cadaverous
hue that overspread his countenance
when raised by the servants, together
with his fixed eyes and frothing lips, as
he parted forth the last gasp of life in
their arms—were so powerful that Mrs.
Horn wept aloud at the appalling sight,
and Mrs. Glover staggered to a chair
with convulsive terrors. This play
must become popular.—One word to
Mr. Keen before we part. Let him,
we repeat, play the Duke of Gloucester
and discard the Duke Aranza! let him
bow before the unattainable nobility of
the Moor Othello; and let him embrace
Iago as one of his best friends: then
our applause will ever follow the mani-
festations of his good sense.—Why was
the part of Wellborn allotted to Mr.
Harley? We will not goad the feelings
of a deserving young man; but we must
insist that the Antipodes are not more
remote than the manners of Mr. Harley
and those of the princely Wellborn.
Mr. Oxberry is an eccentric being, and,
ludicrously placed, is often irresistibly
comic: but in this character he was
lost. Munden was himself: he kept the
house in a constant roar. The dress,
person, and manners of Mrs. Glover gave
all the charm to my Lady Allworth, of
which the character is susceptible; and
Mrs. Horn was the naïve, interesting,
and lovely personation of the innocent
Margaret. We were much pleased at
seeing our old friend Wewitzer in health
and spirits. We remember that the
time has been, and we wish him well with
all our heart.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 26. "George Barnwell." Mr.
Charles Kemble, always the gentleman,
is a very effective George Barnwell;
but Mrs. Faucit, although pretty
enough, wanted the fascinating allure-
ment essential to Millwood.

Same Evening. Harlequin and For-
tunio; or, Shing-moo and Than-ton.
Programme. Coulduff, a Tartar prince,
finding his dominions invaded and plun-
dered by the Chinese Emperor Tong-
luck, flies to the forest, and commands
his Mandarins to procure two men at
arms, in order that he may recover his
kingdom. In consequence of this,
Daria and Massonma, the daughters of
a decayed Mandarin of rank, assume the

disguise of knights, and offer their ser-
vices to the prince. Daria, the younger,
while on the way, happens to assist what
she supposes to be an old shepherdess in
rescuing a lamb from drowning; but
the shepherdess proves to be no other
than the powerful Fairy Shing-Moo, who
presents the younger sister with a white
horse and a magic box, whence issues
the great Munchikow, a personage who
excels all other mortals in eating, drink-
ing, and running. It at length appears
that the Chinese Emperor has offered to
restore his treasures to the Tartar Prince,
if he can produce a man who shall eat all
the bread in the city, drink up all the
water in the fountain of the seven lions;
and out-run his swift-footed daughter
Litapeda in the race. Munchikow is
the wonderful man who accomplishes
what is demanded: but, before the trea-
sure is restored as conditioned for, it
is agreed by Than-ton, the Chinese
War-God, and Shing-moo, that the par-
ties shall assume pantomimic forms;
till, on the plains of Waterloo, Wax
shall join with Prace to vex the world
no more. Harlequinism now com-
mences.—Mr. Farley (the author) has
great facility at giving importance to
nonsense. His pageants are gaudy, and
combine a species of wonderment, that
not only fixes the attention of young
folks, but often pleases those of graver
years. In this piece he dashes with
success at some of the fashionable fol-
lies of the day. The mock duel is an
excellent hit; and provokingly ridicu-
lous in the hands of Grimaldi. The
catterwauling trio between the cat, the
clown, and the mistress, almost throws
the house into a general convulsion:
it is inimitable. The kings and queens
walk out of their card frames, as chil-
dren may suppose Gog and Magog to
descend from their pedestals, when they
hear the clock strike ONE. The Temple
of Peace is superbly magnificent. This
piece is repeated every night with great
advantage to the treasury; and the suc-
cess is deserved.

Jan. 4. "Henry IV. Part the First."
Mr. C. Kemble has so long been known
as the princely representative of the gay
and thoughtless heir apparent, and is so
eminent for the discrimination which
ornaments his most dissolute hours with
native nobility; that we shall pass on to
say, we consider Mr. Young's Hotspur a
highly finished specimen of the profes-
sional art, every way honourable to his
distinguished merits. Here, Praise

comes to a halt. On the appearance of Sir John Falstaff, we wished to hail a witty, shrewd, and laughter-loving voluptuary—an inventive rogue—a boasting coward—and impudent liar—an oily knave, varnishing the reprobate with a sprightly inventive humour, a rich facetiousness, ever flowing and constituting the irresistible compound of a mellow boon-companion. We were compelled, however, to stare upon a stuffed figure, ambling about the stage in a pert and flippant gait, voluble in speech, vulgar in wit; a caricaturist, instead of a humourist. Is it possible that such a thing could ever have been intended to seduce the boyhood of such a Prince as Henry the Fifth! but Mr. Fawcett has a happy knack of poking himself into ridiculous situations. We know, that when a clown grins through a horse's collar, it is admirable to excel in grimace; but Falstaff never grins; nor does he retail grimace or buffoonery. The fat knight is precisely the character we have drawn; and, as we respect Mr. Fawcett in his own way, we hope he will cease to injure his reputation by straying into forbidden ground.

Jan. 17. "Midsummer Night's Dream." We are uninformed as to whose poetical enthusiasm we are to attribute the revival of a play which failed in public attraction, even when embodied by the taste and decorated with the genius of a Garrick. May we compliment, on this occasion, the classic pursuits of Mr. Harris, junior, the rapt imagination of Mr. Fawcett; or the melo-dramatic exuberances of Mr. Farley?—Be this as it may, the pageant-tries of Timour the Tartar have been permitted to enshrine the muse of Shakspeare! The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is a delicious effusion of the poet, relaxing from the rigid rules of dramatic composition, to sport and gambol in the airy regions of the fairy world. It is a work of unfettered imagination—a "cloud-capt vision," magnificent in varieties of fancy, and associating supernatural agency by a peculiarity of figurative language descriptive of its respective spheres. To a poetic student in the closet, this is a rich mental banquet. Throughout its serious parts, our bard is sublime in energy—at the comic parts, he is diffusive in poetical dalliance, and flowing with vivid humour. But on the stage, this *Dream* wants that species of substantial attraction which adapts the drama

to a motley audience; nor can it be popular until gold and silver gauzes, painted tiffanies, butterfly wings, and the *et cetera* of tinsel frippery, can assume ethereal attributes. Let us do ample justice to the "getting-up" of this expensive pageant, which, in scenery, procession, and costume, eclipse all former show on these boards of finery. Nor will we forget the *Dramatis Personæ*, terrestrial as well as celestial. The latter expression is well adapted to the lovely groupe of females which harmonizes the scene. Miss Stephens is impressive in vocal sentiment—Miss Foote, eloquent in beauty's fascination—Miss Mathews steals archness from the God of Love—and Miss M'Alpine is captivating in simplicity. The play is now reduced to three acts; still many of Shakspeare's songs are preserved, and were admirably executed. To increase the vocal department, however, recourse has been had to "Acis and Galatea," &c. The music is delightful; and, in addition to the persons we have noticed, borrowed considerable charm from the sweetly-soothing powers of Mrs. Liston, Miss Burrell, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Dunsen. Mr. Liston's peculiarities were very effective in the ludicrous character of Bottom; and Emery, Simmons, and Blanchard, were true to their text.

Jan. 18. "Jane Shore." Now we turn to the real magnetism of Covent-garden Theatre. Miss O'Neil is a prodigy; and so long as pure taste and unvitiated criticism shall sit in judgment on dramatic excellence, this most extraordinary young lady will reign paramount in her arduous profession. We cordially deplore the accident which debarred us from our accustomed delight at beholding Mr. Young in the character of Lord Hastings. We beg to offer him our condolence, with hopes of his speedy recovery. But in our ardour to do justice to Mr. Young, we would not be unjust to the merits of Mr. Charles Kemble, who was an elegant and able substitute in the proud yet accomplished nobleman. Nature and study combine to qualify both these gentlemen to adventure confidently towards the heights of fame. Their merits do not flash upon us through the medium of some accidental novelty, with more of singularity than of truth for its attraction; but they command our feelings in the tributary approbation of the heart.

POETRY.

THE INVISIBLE CAP.
A TRADITION OF TABBY-HALL.*

DID fairies now on ev'ry gale,
Unseen in cobweb-chariots sail,
Or in the velvet rosebud dwell,
Or feast beneath the cowslip's bell,
My pray'r should be from gem to gem
To glide invisible like them :
Or wing'd like summer's painted fly,
To skim o'er vales and mountains high ;
Then safe on cluster'd roses rest,
A brief, but gay and welcome guest !
Conch'd on a tulip's dappled bed,
The royal insect heard, and said,
" Vain suppliant !—asks thy feeble pride
These wings in gold and azure dyed,
These diamond eyes, this feath'ry crown,
This vesture fring'd with shining down ?
Ah !—rather let thy fate be blest
For pomp and beauty unpossess !
Hadst thou this crest of downy gold,
This spangled wing's enamell'd fold,
Like mine, thy transient joy had been
To grace one brief and busy scene ;
To rove from fading flow'r to flow'r,
The gaudy empress of an hour ;
One winter-day's relentless storm
Had crush'd to dust thy tender form,
Or tyrant hands in wanton strife
Had wreck'd thy liberty and life.
Such is the *futterer's* doom !—art thou
Less blest, less free, than I am now ?
Thy doom is in a downy cell
Amidst thy honied store to dwell,
Or on the calm and healthful breeze
Of life's mild noon to float at ease :
Uneavied and unchain'd to stray
O'er ev'ry flow'r in Pleasure's way.
For thee her purest dew distills.
Her rosy hand thy banquet fills,
And Fancy's pinions, soft and bright,
May far as mine exalt thy flight :
But if a guardian sylphid's aid
Can raise to bliss a peevish maid,
Behold my pow'r !"—then back he threw
His filmy wings of rainbow hue.
And stood reveal'd in form and grace
The monarch of the elfin race.
" Now ask what woman's whim requires,
Ere Ariel's transient pow'r expires !
Does purple pomp enchant your eyes ?
A witless peer shall be your prize,
A chariot and three pair of bays,
A gold-fring'd chair for gala-days.

* Common sense (according to the "last Legend") having dispersed the Hermits, a female society seized their mansion, and gave it this appropriate name. As might be expected, they have left less dignified records.

If rural joys your fancy charm,
Your lot shall be a lowland farm ;
There with round cheeks of rosy red,
Smooth apron starch'd and close-capp'd
head,
Your tale shall be of fowls and kine,
Choice drops distill'd, and home-made wine.
Will these suffice ?"

No, none of these—

" Well, would a new-cut mantle please ?
A vest of pure ethereal blue,
Or—some of our cosmetic dew ?"

" Ariel !—a modest suppliant know—
Thy bounty may a boon bestow :
She only asks of pow'r divine
A cap *invisible* like thine ;
A magic cap, to hide the wearer
From critic, 'quisitor, or starrer,
When freckles rise or dimples fail,
Or when the fading cheek is pale,
Or stubborn curls refuse to twine,
Or hollow eyes no longer shine."
The sylph replied—" My magic treasure,
My cap invisible at pleasure,
No mortal wears—but mortal skill
May make thy faults invisible :
The pow'r my magic might supply
Good-nature lends to Friendship's eye.
When Friendship's precious veil is near,
Thy graceless curls shall disappear,
Thy cheek shall bloom, thy freckles fade,
And thy best dimples be display'd :
No faults of form or face are seen,
When Candour lends her crystal screen—
Go !—seek Enchantment's aid no more,
For hark !—a friend is at the door !"

V.

TO TWILIGHT.

I.

TWILIGHT ! how I love the feeling
Sweetly soothing to the mind,
When o'er the soul thy stillness stealing,
Leaves a holy calm behind.

II.

Then to Fancy's eye appearing,
Forus belov'd, tho' distant far,
Wake Affection's glowing feeling,
Silence every passion's jar.

III.

And upon my raptur'd vision,
'Mid thy dim and sombre light,
Buried forms have burst their prison,
They sweetly gleam upon my sight.

IV.

Warm hearts that the grave encloses,
Warmer hearts on earth that stay,
Wreath my brows with Memory's roses,
Gild with joy thy beams of grey.

V.

Then dear, oh twilight ! is thy hour,
And dear to me thy sombre shade ;
Still will I woo thee, pensive pow'r !
'Till thy last ray to darkness fade.

VI.

For still around the poet's head
Thou poor'st thy gentle, mild controul ;
And still thy pensive beams can shed
The light of Memory o'er his soul.
Cheltenham, Jan. 11, 1816. J. R. P.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
sir,

I MAKE no apology for sending you the enclosed lines, extracted from "Dibdin's Metrical History of England," and are written on the Institution of the Magdalen. I send them with no other recommendation: you will be best able to judge if they deserve a place in your Magazine.
I remain, yours, &c., C.

'TWAS darkest December, the frost-pointed sleet

Was borne on the whirlwind, like ocean's white foam ;
Fast clos'd was each door, and deserted each street,
Save of wretches who wander, devoid of a home.

'TWAS the season of joy, when His mem'ry sublime,
Who bled for our sins, and expired for our sake,
Is hail'd with rude mirth, ill beseeeming that time

Which should gratitude's noblest emotions awake.

The song, and the jest, and the story went round,

By warm hearths where the grape gaily circled about ;
And while on the ear burst loud merriment's sound,

Mirth heard from within heighten'd mis'ry without.

Where the portal superb of an opulent lord,
With massy projection invaded the street ;
To share the cold shelter its roof might afford,

Two children of want took a sorrowful seat.

'TWAS winter I've said, yet thin garments of white

The limbs of two shivering females enfold ;

And keenly pass'd thro' them the blast of the night,

As close to each other they shrank from the cold.

The transit of heat which fell liquids impart,
Those liquids impregnate with murderous fire,

Had ceased to inflame, and left cold each heart,

For that warmth of the instant which glows to expire.

With voice scarcely human so mournfully hoarse,

Indignant in tone, yet suppressing a sigh,
One daughter of error addressed her discourse

To the other, who scarce rais'd her tear-swollen eye.

"That my parents are living, you've oft heard me say,

And, I hoped, uninformed of their Emily's fate:

They've discover'd me now, and a letter to-day

Offers pardon and home—but the offer's too late."

"Ah, take it, accept it," with eagerness cried

The withering blossom, who lean'd on her knee.

"Accept it: Oh never!" indignant replied Stern Emily,—once no one milder than she.

"Accept it! encounter a mother's reproof,
A sister's contempt, a whole neighbourhood's scorn;

No! never again will I darken that roof,
Where would I had never, ah never been born!

My father so partial, so fond, none beside
Of his children so lov'd, so distinguish'd as I;

He liv'd but for me, and for me would have died;

And sooner than meet him shall Emily die!

My brother, whose anger inflaming a mind
Once mild as an infant's, with vengeance too just,

Like lightning flew swift my seducer to find,

And mingled his treacherous blood with the dust.

Will he too forgive, or will he too forget,
That for my sake he wielded the murderous steel?

No! his bosom must heave with those agonies yet,

His friend's breathless body first taught him to feel.

Accursed be the tongue, tho' now silent in death,

Whose accents delusive my senses beguill'd:

Enveloping poison in flattery's breath:
To steal from her parents their once happy child.

* A Portrait of THOMAS DIBDIN, Esq. is in the hands of the Engraver, and will be published in the course of the present volume.—EDITOR.

66 *Proceedings previous and subsequent to the Surrender of Buonaparte.*

But morn'ry avast! why racer to the past?

Come, come fellow-suff'rer, this coin is yet mine;
Shall souls form'd like our's turn coward at last?

At yon tavern we'll drown the reflection in wine."

Away, like a maniac, the frail one has fled,
As with counterfeit glee a gay ditty she sung;

Her companion remain'd, while faint, weary, half dead,
From lips deadly pale these sentences wrung:

"Had I but a parent! had I but a home!
A sister, a brother, ah had I a friend!
No more in the streets would I comfortless roam,
No more my long suffering conscience offend.

Might Industry succour the orphan bereft,
How hard would I work for a morsel of bread;

But where shall the female by character left,
Find shelter to hide her disconsolate head?

For who will the voice of her agony hear?
Or who with relief will her misery bless?
Or who will believe that the tale is sincere
Which tells of repentance enforced by distress?"

By sobs interrupted, her accents grew weak,
And many a tear fell congeal'd by the frost,
As her sorrow-worn arm scarce supported her cheek;
Yet neither those tears nor those accents were lost.

A being, benevolent beam'd in his heart,
And the stamp of that feeling his countenance bore,

Overheard her sad plainings, unmingled with art,
And vow'd to conduct her to virtue once more.

Nor did he alone to her sorrows extend
The hand of assistance which led her to peace;
He became of all pensive sufferers the friend,
And created a home where their sorrows might cease.

The mansion exists, to his ne'er dying fame,
Which this appellation his memory gives,
The Friend of Wrong'd Woman, great, glorious name!
It shall ne'er be extinct, while humanity lives!

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE insertion of the following answer to the query of your Correspondent J. S. will oblige

Yours, C. W.

I'VE heard, that once at Walthamstow
Resided Edward Plimney;
And what he was I'll let you know,
The Sweeper of a Chimney.

Poets no longer be perplex'd,
There is a rhyme to chimney;
And when it does hereafter vex,
Remember Edward Plimney. C. W.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

PROCEEDINGS PREVIOUS AND SUBSEQUENT
TO THE SURRENDER OF BUONAPARTE.
(Continued from Vol. LXVIII. p. 537.)

LETTER FROM THE SURGEON OF THE
NORTHUMBERLAND.

St. Helena, Oct. 20, 1815.

I HOPE you and my father received the letters I wrote from Portsmouth and Torbay, which I suppose surprised you not a little: and I assure you the whole business was so sudden, so unexpected, that I can hardly fancy myself so many thousand miles away from every body I love. It is pretty evident, however, that the barren rocks and dingy countenances that surround me, are different from the green hills and ruddy complexions of my native soil. You must not expect any interesting anecdotes of Napoleon from me, though I have had the

honour of dining in his company four or five times, and of conversing a good deal with him, but merely on medicine, and the different modes of practice and degrees of improvement between the French and the English. He speaks to every individual on his particular pursuit or profession, and asks very pertinent questions.—We arrived here on the 15th, and landed Napoleon on the 17th. The next morning he rode out to see Longwood, the lieutenant-governor's country house, which, when repaired, is to be his future residence. He stopped to take some refreshment at a Mr. Balcome's country house, a merchant here, and expressed such a dislike to the town, that he has been permitted to remain in the country, and he is to be Mr. Balcome's guest for a week or ten days, till his own residence is ready. I am told he has written in the strongest terms of expostulation to the

Ministry on the hardship of confining him here; and indeed your imagination cannot form an idea of any thing more dreary than the first appearance of this island; and I have yet seen little, on a closer inspection, to dispel the gloom. It consists entirely of a brown volcanic rock, split, as it were, into two parts, and through this valley flows a rivulet, on the banks of which are scattered patches of cultivation. The inhabitants consist of natives, the descendants of the English settlers, Indian blacks with black hair, Indian slaves, Lascars, and Chinese. The town is tolerably good, and the houses neat and clean; its first appearance reminds you strongly of the decoration of an open game.—We are all in confusion yet, and you must excuse this letter, which I write merely to let you know I am in existence. Our passage, though tedious, was not unpleasant, as the weather was not hot; the thermometer at Madeira did not exceed 80—but there was then prevailing a Siroc wind, which had done, and was doing, great injury to the crops. After leaving Madeira, the thermometer never exceeded 77, and was only 75 the day we crossed the Line. Here the temperature is at present very pleasant, this being spring, but they tell us we may expect to find it very hot about Christmas. The whole of the 59d regiment is not arrived; when it shall, they are to be encamped near Napoleon's residence, until the arrival of the engineers, with wooden barracks.

Extract of a Letter from St. Helena, Nov. 5, 1815.

We, who are sent into banishment with Buonaparte, to the most wretched and desolate spot in the habitable world, have good reason to curse his name; here we are, literally starving, or living upon the hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the proportion of 1 lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be unserviceable of so high a polish as mahogany.—The privations we all endure are very great; and were it not that we sometimes catch fish (for buying them is out of the question), I do not know what would become of us; five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast, and have continued to get a mackerel or two each for those meals; but you must not suppose them like the mackerel you get in England, the largest not being half the size. It was ludicrous to see the ladies of the 88d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the 2d division of the regiment, ten days after us) asking for the market, and their astonishment was not small when they found there was no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marquees among them, and those four miles from the town. Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather hut, for he has but one room, which serves him for bed-room, parlour, kitchen,

and hall; a house at Longwood, about four miles from the town, is preparing for him, but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated for the whole of his suite (eight persons, independent of servants), as it will not more than furnish a room for each. The Generals and their wives are at present in a house in town, until the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is ready, when they all go there. Captain Mackay (53d) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two sergeants with him, so that there is no fear of his escaping. Every boat, fisherman's or not, is moored at sun-set by a naval officer, and reported to the commander to be done so. All guards under arms at sun-set and day-break; drawbridges up at sun-set, and as many precautions taken as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely. It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship at a little distance to receive him; and any sail can be seen 60 miles off in moderately clear weather.

Two ships have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for stock, which are anxiously looked for. This island supplies itself with nothing but vegetables, and depends entirely on imports for subsistence. Cutting off all trade prevents any supply to the inhabitants, but what they are allowed to purchase from the public stores (the same quantity as the ration to the troops); the fishing-boats and being allowed to fish at night, which was the best time altogether, renders the situation of Circians worse than ours, and they murmur not a little. I suppose the population of the island may amount to 3,500, including 500 Company's troops. The state of society here is much behind what one would have expected in an English colony. Indeed, there is scarcely any society to be met with, except the daughters of the Company's officers, and they can say Yes or No. They are what we call Yamstocks (natives of the island). They had a theatre, which, however, was shut long before we came. We first made it a barrack, and now an hospital. A library, they say they will have in six months. We are all invited to dine at the Governor's on the 8th instant. I do not think many will go. They say he is worth 70,000*l.* with only a son and daughter; but I think no man with any fortune would ever live here, even as Governor—his name is Wilkes, and he is a colonel in the Company's service.

Sir G. Cockburn is now building a redoubt at Egg Island, about half a mile from St. Helena, to defend a bay or beach; on which, in very smooth weather, people may land and get into a caver, and on which heath the artillerymen are nearly drowned by the sea washing over them, because they could not get up the rocks on

of its way. An enemy with arms and ammunition certainly might be able to get up better than many without, who were only trying to save their lives, by escaping from the waves. Indeed, there would be great difficulty in landing any where on the island (but just at James's Town), from the tremendous surf. To the northward of the island it is always impossible; and to the westward, except James's and Lemon Valleys, you see nothing but an abrupt rock rising out of the water. The whole island is nothing but a number of high rocks, evidently volcanic, shewing, even now, a great appearance of fire, black, excoriated, and as light as pumice-stone, in many masses. These rocks are intersected with narrow valleys, which in any other country you

would call ravines: little patches of these gullies are cultivated, and produce Guinea grass and some vegetables. The following fruits grow very sparingly—orange, peaches, dates, figs, bananas, lemons, and one or two more fruits. You see a few cocoa-nut trees, but they do not bear fruit; but these are only seen in the vallies, the mountains not even having a shrub on them. The climate is very temperate, and they tell us very fine and healthy. The brown canary bird is a native of this island, and has a more beautiful note than the yellow one. The Java sparrow, a most beautiful bird, with a very low note, is also found here. There are also pheasants, partridges, some pigeons, and a number of wild doves, which we are not allowed to shoot yet.

STATE PAPERS.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Official Copy).

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE Allied Powers having by their united efforts and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the convulsions with which they were menaced by the late enterprize of Napoleon Buonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France to promote its success—participating at present with his Most Christian Majesty in the desire to consolidate, by maintaining inviolate the royal authority, and by restoring the operation of the constitutional charter, the order of things which had been happily re-established in France, as also in the object of restoring between France and her neighbours those relations of reciprocal confidence and good will which the fatal effects of the revolution and of the system of conquest had for so long a time disturbed: persuaded, at the same time, that that last object can only be obtained by an arrangement framed to secure to the Allies proper intermitities for the past and solid guarantees for the future, they have, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, taken into consideration the means of giving effect to this arrangement; and being satisfied that the indemnity due to the Allied Powers cannot be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in one or other of her essential interests, and that it would be more fit to combine both the modes, in order to avoid the inconvenience which would result, were either resorted to separately, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions; and agreeing alike as to the necessity of retaining for a fixed time in the frontier provinces of France, a certain

number of allied troops, they have determined to combine their different arrangement, founded upon these bases, in a definitive treaty. For this purpose, and to this effect, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for himself and his Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other part, have named their plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign the said Definitive Treaty; namely, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. and the Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord Arthur, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Wellington, &c. &c. and his Majesty the King of France and of Navarre, the Sieur Armand Emmanuel du Plessis Richelieu, Duke of Richelieu, &c. &c.; who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have signed the following articles:—

ART. I. The frontiers of France shall be the same as they were in the year 1790, save and except the modifications on one side and on the other, which are detailed in the present article. First, on the northern frontiers, the line of demarcation shall remain as it was fixed by the Treaty of Paris, as far as opposite to Quivernain, from whence it shall follow the ancient limits of the Belgian provinces, of the late bishoprick of Liege, and of the Duchy of Bouillon, as they existed in the year 1790, leaving the territories included (enclaves) within that line of Philippeville and Mariembourg, with the fortresses so called, together with the whole of the Duchy of Bouillon, without the frontiers of France, From Villers near Orval, upon the confines of the department Des Ardennes, and of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as far as Perle, upon the great road leading from Thionville to Treves, the line shall remain as it was laid down by the Treaty of Paris. From Perle

It shall pass by Landerdorf, Walwich, Schar-dorf, Niedervörling, Pelweiler (all these places with their banlieues or dependencies remaining to France) to Houvre—and shall follow from thence the old limits of the district (Pays) of Sarrebruck, leaving Sarre-louis, and the course of the Sarra, together with the places situated to the right of the line above described, and their banlieues or dependencies without the limits of France. From the limits of the district of Sarrebruck the line of demarcation shall be the same which at present separates from Germany the departments of the Moselle and of the Lower Rhine, as far as to the Lauter, which river shall from thence serve as the frontier, until it falls into the Rhine. All the territory on the left bank of the Lauter, including the fortress of Landau, shall form part of Germany.

The town of Weissenbourg, however, through which that river runs, shall remain entirely to France, with a rayon on the left bank, not exceeding a thousand toises, and which shall be more particularly determined by the commissioners who shall be charged with the approaching designation of the boundaries.—Secondly, leaving the mouth of the Lauter and continuing along the department of the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, the Doubs and the Jura to the Canton de Vaud, the frontiers shall remain as fixed by the Treaty of Paris. The Thalweg of the Rhine shall form the boundary between France and the States of Germany, but the property of the islands shall remain in perpetuity, as it shall be fixed by a new survey of the course of that river, and continue unchanged, whatever variation that course may undergo in the lapse of time. Commissioners shall be named on both sides, by the High Contracting Parties, within the space of three months, to proceed upon the said survey. One half of the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl shall belong to France, and the other half to the Grand Duchy of Baden. Thirdly, in order to establish a direct communication between the Canton of Geneva and Switzerland, that part of the Pays de Gex, bounded on the east by the lake Lemán; on the south by the territory of the Canton of Geneva; on the north, by that of the Canton de Vaud; on the west, by the course of the Versoix, and by a line which comprehends the communes of Collex, Bossy, and Meyrin, leaving the commune of Ferney to France, shall be ceded to the Helvetic Confederacy, in order to be united to the Canton of Geneva. The line of the French custom-houses shall be placed to the west of the Jura, so that the whole of the Pays de Gex shall be without that line. Fourthly, from the frontiers of the Canton of Geneva, as far as the Mediterranean, the line of demarcation shall be that which, in the year 1790, separated France from Savoy, and from the county of Nice. The relations which the Treaty of Paris of 1814 had re-established

between France and the Principality of Monaco, shall cease for ever, and the same relations shall exist between that Principality and his Majesty the King of Sardinia. Fifthly, all the territories and districts included (enclavés) within the boundary of the French territory, as determined by the present article, shall remain united to France. Sixthly, the high contracting parties shall name, within three months after the signature of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate every thing relating to the designation of the boundaries of the respective countries, and as soon as the labours of the commissioners shall have terminated, maps shall be drawn, and land-marks shall be erected, which shall point out the respective limits.

II. The fortresses, places, and districts, which according to the preceding article are no longer to form part of the French territory, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allied Powers, at the periods fixed by the 9th article of the Military Convention annexed to the present treaty; and his Majesty the King of France renounces for himself his heirs and successors for ever, the rights of sovereignty and property, which he has hitherto exercised over the said fortresses, places and districts.

III. The fortifications of Huningen having been constantly an object of uneasiness to the town of Basle, the high contracting parties, in order to give to the Helvetic Confederacy a new proof of their good will and of their solicitude for its welfare, have agreed among themselves to demolish the fortifications of Huningen, and the French government engages from the same motives not to re-establish them at any time, and not to replace them by other fortifications, at a distance of less than that of three leagues from the town of Basle. The neutrality of Switzerland shall be extended to the territory situated to the north of a line to be drawn from Ugine, that town being included, to the south of the Lake of Annecy, by Faverge, as far as Lecheraine, and from thence, by the Lake of Bourget, as far as the Rhone, in like manner as it was extended to the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, by the 32d article of the final act of the Congress of Vienna.

IV. The pecuniary part of the indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers, is fixed at the sum of 700 millions of francs. The mode, the periods, and the guarantees for the payment of this sum, shall be regulated by a special convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the present treaty.

V. The state of uneasiness and fermentation, which after so many violent convulsions, and particularly after the last catastrophe, France must still experience, notwithstanding the paternal intentions of her King, and the advantages secured to every

them of his subjects by the constitutional charter, requiring, for the security of the neighbouring states, certain measures of protection, and of temporary guarantee, it has been judged indispensable to occupy, during a fixed time, by a corps of allied troops, certain military positions along the frontiers of France, under the express reserve that such occupation shall in no way prejudice the sovereignty of his Most Christian Majesty, or the state of possession, such as it is recognised and confirmed by the present treaty. The number of these troops shall not exceed 150,000 men. The commander-in-chief of this army shall be nominated by the Allied Powers. This army shall occupy the fortresses of Coblé, Valenciennes, Douchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubange, Landrecies, Avesnes; Rocroy, Givet with Charlemont, Metziers, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitché, and the Tête-de-Pont of Fort Louis. As the maintenance of the army destined for this service is to be provided by France, a special convention shall regulate every thing which may relate to that object. This convention, which shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the present treaty, shall also regulate the relations of the army of occupation with the civil and military authorities of the country. The utmost extent of the duration of this military occupation is fixed at five years. It may terminate before that period, if at the end of three years, the Allied Sovereigns, after having, in concert with his Majesty the King of France, maturely examined their reciprocal situation and interests, and the progress which shall have been made in France in the re-establishment of order and tranquillity, shall agree to acknowledge that the motives which led them to that measure have ceased to exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the fortresses and positions occupied by the allied troops shall, at the expiration of five years, be evacuated without further delay, and given up to his most Christian Majesty, or to his heirs and successors.

VI. The foreign troops, not forming part of the army of capitulation, shall evacuate the French territory within the term fixed by the 6th article of the military convention annexed to the present treaty.

VII. In all countries which shall change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII. All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall

equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

IX. The high contracting parties have caused representation to be made of the different claims arising out of the non-execution of the nineteenth and following articles of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, as well as of the additional articles of that Treaty signed between Great Britain and France, desiring to render more efficacious the stipulations made thereby, and having determined, by two separate conventions, the line to be pursued on each side for that purpose, the said two conventions, as annexed to the present Treaty, shall, in order to secure the complete execution of the above-mentioned articles, have the same force and effect as if the same were inserted word for word herein.

X. All prisoners taken during the hostilities, as well as all hostages which may have been carried off or given, shall be restored in the shortest time possible. The same shall be the case with respect to the prisoners taken previously to the Treaty of the 30th of May 1814, and who shall not already have been restored.

XI. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814, and the final act of the Congress of Vienna of the 8th of June 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall have been modified by the articles of the present Treaty.

XII. The present Treaty, with the conventions annexed thereto, shall be ratified in one act, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the space of two months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.) RICHELIEU.
(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

Additional Article.

The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having each in their respective dominions prohibited without restriction their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the declaration of the 4th of February 1815, and of concerting, without loss of time, through their ministers at the courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious, and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

The present additional article shall have

the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty signed this day. It shall be included in the ratification of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.) RICHELIEU.
(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

Similar Treaties were signed on the same day by the plenipotentiaries of France with those of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia. To the Treaty with Russia only was annexed the following

Separate Article.

In execution of the additional article to the treaty of the 30th of May 1814, his Most Christian Majesty engages to send without delay to Warsaw, one or more commissioners, to co-operate in his name, according to the terms of the said article, in the examination and liquidation of the reciprocal claims of France and of the late duchy of Warsaw, and all the arrangements relative to them.

His Most Christian Majesty acknowledges, in regard to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in his quality of King of Poland, the validity of the convention of Bayonne, it being thoroughly understood that this disposition shall not be carried into effect in any other manner than conformably with the principles established in the conventions referred to in article 9, of the Treaty of this day.

The present separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November, in the year of grace 1815.

To this Treaty were annexed four Conventions, regulating the details which could not be introduced into the general outline of the arrangements sketched in that document. The substance of these conventions we are obliged to reserve for our next.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, AND
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Signed at Paris the 20th of November, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and
Undivided Trinity.

The purpose of the alliance concluded at Vienna, the 25th day of March 1815, having been happily attained by the re-establish-

ment in France of the order of things, which the last criminal attempt of Napoleon Buonaparte had momentarily subverted; their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia, considering that the repose of Europe is essentially interwoven with the confirmation of the order of things founded on the maintenance of the royal authority, and of the constitutional charter, and wishing to employ all their means to prevent the general tranquillity (the object of the wishes of mankind and the constant end of their efforts) from being again disturbed; desirous moreover to draw closer the ties which unite them for the common interests of their people, have resolved to give to the principles solemnly laid down in the Treaties of Chaumont of the 1st of March 1814, and of Vienna of the 25th March 1815, the application the most analogous to the present state of affairs, and to fix beforehand by a solemn Treaty, the principles which they propose to follow, in order to guarantee Europe from the dangers by which she may still be menaced; for which purpose the high contracting parties have named to discuss, settle, and sign the conditions of the Treaty, namely—[Here follow the names and titles of the Plenipotentiaries; viz. Lord Castlereagh, Duke of Wellington, Prince of Metternich, and Baron Wessenburg]—who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ART. I. The high contracting parties reciprocally promise to maintain, in its form and vigour, the Treaty signed this day with his Most Christian Majesty, and to see that the stipulations of the said Treaty, as well as those of the particular conventions which have reference thereto, shall be strictly and faithfully executed in their fullest extent.

II. The high contracting parties having engaged in the war which is just terminated, for the purpose of maintaining inviolably the arrangements settled at Paris last year, for the safety and interest of Europe, have judged it advisable to renew the said engagements by the present act, and to confirm them as mutually obligatory, subject to the modifications contained in the Treaty signed this day with the plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and particularly those by which Napoleon Buonaparte and his family, in pursuance of the Treaty of the 11th of April 1814, have been for ever excluded from supreme power in France, which exclusion the contracting powers bind themselves by the present act to maintain in full vigour, and should it be necessary, with the whole of their forces. And as the same revolutionary principles which upheld the last criminal usurpation, might again under other forms convulse France, and thereby endanger the repose of other states: under

these circumstances, the high contracting parties solemnly admitting it to be their duty to redouble their watchfulness for the tranquillity and interests of their people, engage, in case so unfortunate an event should again occur, to concert among themselves, and with his Most Christian Majesty, the measure which they may judge necessary to be pursued for the safety of their respective states, and for the general tranquillity of Europe.

III. The high contracting parties, in agreeing with his Most Christian Majesty that a line of military position in France should be occupied by a corps of allied troops during a certain number of years, had in view to secure, as far as lay in their power, the effect of the stipulations contained in Articles I. and II. of the present Treaty, and uniformly disposed to adopt every salutary measure calculated to secure the tranquillity of Europe by maintaining the order of things re-established in France, they engage, that in case the said body of troops should be attacked or menaced with an attack on the part of France, that the said powers should be again obliged to place themselves on a war establishment against that power, in order to maintain either of the said stipulations, or to secure and support the great interests to which they relate, each of the high contracting parties shall furnish, without delay, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and especially in pursuance of the 6th and 8th articles of that Treaty, its full contingent of sixty thousand men, in addition to the forces left in France, or such part of the said contingent as the exigency of the case may require to be put in motion.

IV. If, unfortunately, the forces stipulated in the preceding article should be found insufficient, the high contracting parties will concert together, without loss of time, as to the additional number of troops to be furnished by each for the support of the common cause; and they engage to employ, in case of need, the whole of their forces, in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination, reserving to themselves the right to proscribe, by common consent, such conditions of peace as shall hold out to Europe a sufficient guarantee against the recurrence of a similar calamity.

V. The high contracting parties having agreed to the dispositions laid down in the preceding articles, for the purpose of securing the effect of their engagements during the period of the temporary occupation, declare, moreover, that even after the expiration of this measure, the said engagements shall still remain in full force and vigour, for the purpose of carrying into effect such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the stipulations contained in the articles 1 and 2 of the present act.

VI. To facilitate and to secure the execution of the present Treaty, and to consolidate the connections which at the present moment so closely unite the four Sovereigns for the happiness of the world, the high contracting parties have agreed to renew their meetings at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspices of the sovereigns themselves, or by their respective ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which at each of those periods shall be considered the most salutary for the repose and prosperity of nations, and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged within two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November,
A.D. 1815.

(Signed) (L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L.S.) WELLINGTON.
(L.S.) METTERNICH.
(L.S.) WRESENBERG.

NOTE.—Similar Treaties were signed on the same day by the plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, with those of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, respectively.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, RESPECTING THE IONIAN IS- LANDS.

Signed at Paris the 5th of November, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and
Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, animated by the desire of prosecuting the negotiations adjourned at the Congress of Vienna, in order to fix the destiny of the Seven Ionian Islands, and to insure the independence, liberty, and happiness of the inhabitants of those islands, by placing them and their constitution under the immediate protection of one of the great powers of Europe, have agreed to settle definitively, by a special act, whatever relates to this object, which, grounded upon the rights resulting from the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May 1814, and likewise upon the British Declarations at the period when the British arms liberated Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Paxos, shall be considered as forming part of the General Treaty concluded at Vienna, on the 9th of June 1815, on the termination of the Congress; and in order to settle and sign the

said act, the high contracting powers have designated plenipotentiaries—that is to say: his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.; and the Most Illustrious and Most Noble Lord, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.;—his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Sieur Andre, Prince of Rasoumofsky, &c. &c. &c.; and the Sieur John, Count Capo d'Istria, &c. &c. &c.;—who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. The islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, such as they are described in the Treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and the Ottoman Porte, of the 21st of March 1800, shall form a single, free, and independent state, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

II. This state shall be placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors. The other contracting powers do consequently renounce every right or particular pretention which they might have formed in respect to them, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present treaty.

III. The United States of the Ionian Islands shall, with the approbation of the protecting power, regulate their internal organization; and, in order to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, his Britannic Majesty will employ a particular solicitude with regard to the legislation and the general administration of those states; his Majesty will therefore appoint a lord high commissioner to reside there, invested with all the necessary power and authorities for this purpose.

IV. In order to carry into execution without delay the stipulations mentioned in the articles preceding, and to ground the political re-organization which is actually in force, the lord high commissioner of the protecting power shall regulate the forms of convocation of a legislative assembly, of which he shall direct the proceedings, in order to draw up a new constitutional charter for the states, which his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be requested to ratify.

Until such constitutional charter shall have been so drawn up, and duly ratified, the existing constitutions shall remain in force in the different islands, and no alteration shall be made in them, except by his Britannic Majesty in Council.

V. In order to ensure, without restriction, to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Islands, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which these states

are placed, as well as for the exercise of the right inherent in the said protection, his Britannic Majesty shall have the right to occupy the fortresses and places of those states, and to maintain garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States shall also be under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

VI. His Britannic Majesty consents, that a particular convention with the government of the said United States shall regulate, according to the revenues of those states, every thing which may relate to the maintenance of the fortresses already existing, as well as to the subsistence and payment of the British garrisons, and to the number of men of which they shall be composed in time of peace.

The same convention shall likewise fix the relations which are to exist between the said armed force and the Ionian government.

VII. The trading flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands shall be acknowledged by all the contracting parties as the flag of a free and independent state. It shall carry with the colours and above the armorial bearings thereon displayed before the year 1807, such other as his Britannic Majesty may think proper to grant, as a mark of the protection under which the said Ionian States are placed; and for the more effectual furtherance of this protection, all the ports and harbours of the said states are hereby declared to be, with respect to honorary and military rights, within British jurisdiction. The commerce between the United Ionian States and the dominions of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain with the said United States. None but commercial agents or consuls charged solely with the carrying on commercial relations, and subject to the regulations to which commercial agents or consuls are subject in other independent states, shall be accredited to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

VIII. All the powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of the 15th of May, 1814, and the act of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June, 1815; and also his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present convention.

IX. The present Act shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

(L.S.) Le Prince de RASOUMOFFSKY.

(L.S.) Le Comte CAPO D'ISTRIA.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1815.

AVERAGE Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns, received in the week ending the 12th of August.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	69 7	Barley	38 10	Beans	37 6
Rye	40 11	Oats	27 7	Peas	40 4

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 16th of August, is 63s. 8d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUG. 26.

Lord Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly powers resident at this Court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever shall be excluded from all communications with, or approach to, that island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, dated the 13th instant, commanding that, from the above period, until six weeks after the meeting of Parliament, all goods or merchandise imported from the United States in native vessels, and being of the growth or manufacture of the said States, shall pay the same duties of customs as when imported in British vessels. Goods or merchandise, the growth or manufacture of the British territories in Europe, when exported from this kingdom to the United States in vessels of the said States, to pay the same duties as when exported from hence in British vessels; and goods or merchandise, of the growth or manufacture of the British territories in Europe, when exported from hence to the United States in vessels of the said States, to be paid and allowed the same duties as when exported in British vessels. — Also notifies the Regent's permission that the 2d battalion of the 66th (or Berkshire) regiment of Infantry, shall bear upon its colours and appointments the word "Douro." And that Don Hilario de Rivas y Salmon shall act as consul general in this country for Spain. Also, the return, as members of Parliament, of Earl Gower, in the room of

Lord G. Gower, for Staffordshire; and of Sir John Chetwode, for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne, *vice* Earl Gower.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 19th of August.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	68 6	Barley	33 1	Beans	37 4
Rye	40 1	Oats	26 11	Peas	41 6

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 23d of Aug. is 63s. 4½d. per cwt.

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in Scotland, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Aug. 1815.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	67 8	Oats	23 5	Oatmeal	19 0
Rye	38 9	Beans	33 7	Beer or	
Barley	27 9	Peas	33 4	Blagg...	26 6

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 26th August.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	67 7	Barley	32 9	Beans	37 4
Rye	40 10	Oats	27 1	Peas	39 8

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 30th of August, is 62s. 5½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

[This Gazette notifies that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has conferred the Order of the Garter upon Ferdinand VIIth. King of Spain: also the Military Order of the Bath upon the following illustrious personages: — Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince Blucher, Count Barclay de Tolly, the Bavarian Prince Wrede, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. — Major L. Walker, 71st foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.]

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 2d September.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	66 5	Barley	32 5	Beans	37 1
Rye	39 4	Oats	26 8	Peas	39 7

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 6th of Sept. is 62s. 9½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, SEPT 16.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Officers belonging to his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in conformity with the ordinance relating to the third class of the said Order, as published in the London Gazette of the 2d of January 1815:—

Captains in the Royal Navy.—W. T. Lake, W. C. Fahnke, W. G. Rutherford, R. Redmill, H. Digby, W. R. Broughton, W. Prowse, Sir J. A. Wood, Knt. T. Harvey, R. H. Mowbray, J. Bligh, T. Baker, W. Cunningham, J. Walker, G. Scott, J. T. Rodd, G. E. Hammond, V. V. Ballard, Hon. B. Capel, E. Brace, F. W. Austin, P. Campbell, E. Rotherham, C. Grant, G. Wolfe, G. Munday, W. Bolton, G. Sayer (1), F. L. Maitland, J. Brisbane, Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, W. Parker, J. W. Loring, S. Warren, C. Bullen, R. Byron, J. Wainright, W. H. Webley, J. Hayes, S. Pym, R. Barrie, W. Rathborne, M. Maxwell, C. March Scomberg, J. Hillyar, Lord W. Fitzroy, Lord G. Stuart, J. Nourse, C. Richardson, R. B. Vincent, A. Farquhar, J. Pilfold, P. Rainier, Hon. H. Duncan, J. Hancock, A. R. Kerr, E. Haywood, F. Mason, P. Carteret, L. Curtis, G. F. Seymour, Hon. G. G. Waldegrave, Hon. G. Cadogan, E. H. Chamberlayne, E. Palmer, J. Phillimore, G. Harris, T. Searle, H. Hope, T. Usher, S. J. Pechell, Hon. F. B. R. Pellet, C. Gill, F. Newcombe, W. Godfrey, C. Napier, W. Mounsey, T. Forrest, J. M. Hanchett, H. W. Pearce, P. Hornby, H. Prescott, N. J. Willoughby, W. Elliott, J. Coghlan, E. Crofton, R. Hall (2), T. Fellows, J. D. Markland, G. W. Hamilton.

Colonels.—Lord F. Bentinck, 1st foot guards; A. Brooke, 44th; H. S. Keating, bomb reg.; J. M'Nair, 90th; A. Wallace, 88th; H. Fraser, 86th; R. Lord Blamyre, half pay 8th garrison battalion; J. Campbell, 94th; C. A. Harcourt, half pay 40th; W. A. Prevost, 67th; Hon. J. Meade; half pay 45th; W. Kelly, 24th; J. M'Leod, 78th; J. Taylor, 88th; R. D'Arcy, royal engineers; J. B. St. George, inspecting field officer of militia, Canada; J. Murray, inspecting field officer, ditto; Sir L. W. Otway, Knt. half pay; Sir E. Kerrison, Knt. 7th drag.; H. Wade, 95th; G. A. Madden, late of the 12th drag.; J. Guise, 3d foot guards; J. Bathurst, half pay Argyll fencibles; P. Anderson, 60th; H. H. Mitchell, 51st; J. Watson, 14th; J. Lemoine, royal artillery; C. Myers, deputy quarter master gen. Canada; R. Bourke, half pay; Hon. J. T. F. Deane, 88th; Hon. H. Brand, Coldstream guards; J. B.

Barnes, Royal, Scott's; G. D. Robertson, Sic. reg.; J. Nugent, half pay 38th; H. B. Dolphin, 6th West India reg.; C. Turner, royal West Ind. rangers; Hon. A. P. Upton, 1st guards; F. Hepburn, 3d ditto; H. Askew, 1st ditto; W. Stewart, 40th; Hon. W. Stewart, 1st foot guards; J. Nicolls, 14th; G. Cuyler, 11th; J. Ross, 66th; Hon. H. King, 5th; Hon. A. Abercrombie, Coldstream guards; W. Thornton, 85th; W. E. Wyatt, late of the 23d; H. Tolley, 16th; J. Macdonald, half pay 1st garrison batt.; N. Blackwell, 62d; D. Stewart, half pay 96th; W. Johnstone, 68th; P. Doherty, 13th light dragoons; L. Davies, half pay 86th; E. Copson, 5th; A. Bryce, royal engineers; J. P. Coffin, deputy quarter master general in the Mediterranean; Sir N. Campbell, Knt. 54th; G. Quentin, 10th drag.; G. Mackie, 60th; Sir J. Wilson, Knt. Portuguese army; R. Travers, 10th; Sir S. F. Whittingham, aide de camp to the Prince Regent; A. G. Woodford, Coldstream guards; Hon. F. C. Ponsonby, 12th drag.; F. B. Hervey, 14th ditto; John Lord Burghersh, half pay.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—W. Fenwick, late of the 34th; L. B. Busche, 5th light batt. King's German legion; J. Buchan, Portuguese troops; J. Bromhead, 77th foot; H. Gough, 87th; L. Moore, 35th; A. Pilkington, deputy adjutant general in Nova Scotia; J. Gardiner, 6th foot; G. Middlemore, half pay; J. W. Morrison, 98th foot; W. G. Navy, half pay; C. Maxwell, 21st foot; C. Ashworth, Portuguese troops; A. Campbell, 6th foot; J. F. Brown, 56th; C. Hill, 50th; A. G. Narcott, 95th; C. Bruce, 30th; J. F. Fitzgerald, 5th batt. 6th; A. M'Leod, 59th; J. Erskine, 48th; J. B. Bulow, 1st light dragoons King's German legion; W. C. Eastace, half pay; Lord Greenock, permanent assistant quarter master general; R. Bodecker, 1st light batt. King's German legion; F. Brooke, 4th foot; Hon. E. Acheson, Coldstream guards; J. Ross, 95th; Guy G. C. L'Estrange, 31st; T. Pearson, inspecting field officer of militia in Canada; R. Nixon; D. L. Gilmour, 25th; Sir G. H. B. Way, Knt. deputy adjutant general N. Britain; J. Waters, assistant adjutant general; W. Machean, Portuguese troops; C. C. Patrickson, 43d; H. Thornton, 40th; J. Hicks, 32d; P. Lindsay, 30th; C. Napier, half pay, 50th; L. Allen, 8th West India regiment; Lord C. S. Manners, 3d drag.; O. Carey, 52d; M. Creagh, Portuguese troops; H. E. Cooke, 19th; J. R. Ward, half pay 36th; J. Mansel, 33d; C. Hamilton, inspecting field officer in Canada; W. W. Blake, 90th dragoons; E. Miles, 38th; H. Halkett, 7th 1 batt. King's German legion; A. B. Beck, late of the King's German legion; G. J. Reeves, 87th; E. Gibbs, 52d; R. Manners, 74th; G. T. Napier, 3d foot guards; J. Piper, 4th; R. Pelly, 16th dragoons; S. R. Chapman;

royal engineers; J. P. Hunt, inspecting field officer, rect. dist.; J. Rudd, 77th; Hon. H. Pakenham, Coldstream guards; C. Rowan, 52d; M. Shawe, 59th; A. Cameron, 95th; A. Tulloh, roy. artil.; H. Holcombe, roy. artil.; J. F. Burgoyne, roy. eng.; J. T. Jones, royal eng.; T. Burke, late Dillon's regiment; J. B. Harrison, 50th; J. Harvey, deputy adjutant general, Canada; F. Newman, 11th; T. Dakner, 23d; G. Brown, Portuguese troops; G. Campbell, 1st; L. Greenwell, 45th; R. H. Dick, 42d; R. Church, late 2d German light infantry; N. Douglas, 79th; A. MacLaine, 7th West India regiment; Sir G. Elder, Knt. Portuguese troops; J. Hay, 16th light dragoons; R. Oswald, 1st German light infantry; G. J. Roberts, half pay 9th dragoons; Hon. J. Stewart, 3d guards; C. Plenderleath, half-pay 40th foot; E. O'Hara, York light infantry volunteers; J. Ogilvie, 8th foot; S. Prescott, 5th dragoon guards; C. A. Vigoreux, 30th foot; B. O'Toole, half-pay; F. Hartwig, 1st light infantry King's German legion; D. Hodgkin, 66th foot; A. Dubautoy, late chasseur Britannique; H. Worsley, 34th foot; D. St. L. Hill, Portuguese troops; G. Marquis of Tweedale, 100th foot; J. P. Hawkins, 66th foot; J. G. Woodford, 1st guards; Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart. royal engineers; W. C. White, 48th foot; R. Armstrong, Portuguese troops; R. G. Hare, 12th foot; Sir C. F. Smith, Knt. royal engineers; J. H. E. Hill, 23d foot; C. Ellcombe, royal engineers; H. Goldfinch, royal engineers; J. W. Smith, royal artillery; W. Mein, 52d foot; W. Cross, 36th; R. Buckner, royal artillery; W. F. P. Napier, 43d foot; M. Lindsay, 78th; J. Galiffe, 60th; W. Cowell, 42d; J. F. Desbarres, 87th; W. L. Hesford, half pay 23d; J. W. Beatty, 7th; J. Bell, permanent assistant quarter master general; S. B. Auchmuty, 7th; T. Lightfoot, half pay 45th; R. B. Macpherson, 88th; F. Eddins, 4th West India regiment; Sir H. Pynn, Knt. Portuguese troops; A. D. Faunce, 4th; M. Clifford, 80th; P. Baron Gruben, 1st hussars King's German legion; G. Krauchenberg, 3d hussars King's German legion; J. Campbell, 42d foot; C. Aly, 2d line batt. King's German legion.

Captains of the Royal Navy.—J. W. Andrew, J. Black, J. F. Maples, R. Bloye, W. F. Carrol, W. H. Mulcaster, C. M'Donald, J. J. G. Bremer, R. Coote, J. Harper, E. Flin, E. Moresby, J. Marshall, T. B. Sullivan, T. Alexander (x), N. Locker, R. Money.

Majors.—T. Rende, 27th foot; T. Evans, 8th foot; G. Macleod, royal engineers; Commanders, H. Montreuer, royal navy; J. T. Nicols, royal navy; H. L. Baker, royal navy; R. Ramsay, royal navy; D. E. Batholomew, royal navy; R. Lawson, royal artillery; J. Hughes, 18th dragoons; G. Lewis, royal marines; G. Marley, 14th

foot; S. Mitchell, 95th foot; S. Hext, 83d foot; A. Heise, 2d light infantry batt. King's German legion; A. Anderson, Portuguese troops; H. Thomas, 27th; T. Bell, 48th; K. Snodgrass, Portuguese troops; Commander T. Scriven, royal navy; Sir V. De Arenschmidt, Knt. artillery King's German legion; J. Rolt, Portuguese troops; Commander S. Roberts, royal navy; J. Gomersall, 38th; Commander A. Dobbs, royal navy; W. Rowan, 52d, G. H. Zulke, Portuguese troops; T. Adair, royal marines; R. Douglas, royal artillery; S. Maxwell, ditto; W. Robinson, royal marine artillery.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, in pursuance of his Majesty's ordinance of the 6th of Jan. last, announced in the Gazette of the 10th of that month, to nominate and appoint the following officers, belonging to the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Colonels.—R. Haldane, W. Toone, L. Thomas, R. Gregory, W. East, R. Doveton, W. H. Hewitt.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—H. A. O'Donnell, J. W. Adams, C. Mackenzie, H. Worsley, S. Wood, J. L. Caldwell, G. Rabau, P. Grant, J. Colebrooke, Uduy Yule, A. Grant, J. Johnson.

Majors.—T. Wood, W. Elliott, W. Imlack, W. Casement, J. Noble, W. Dickson, M. D. Keating.

N.B. The Companions of the Bath take rank amongst themselves according to their commissions in the navy and army respectively.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 22.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Major-general Sir James Kempt, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, vice Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Picton, deceased.

His Royal Highness hath been also pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Knights Commanders of the said Order:—

Major-general G. Cook, vice Major-gen. Sir R. R. Gillespie, deceased; Major-gen. P. Maitland, vice Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, deceased; Major-gen. F. Adam, vice Major-gen. Sir J. Kempt.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, upon the recommendation of Field Marshal the Duke of

Wellington, for their services in the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th of June last.

Colonels.—T. Reynell, 71st foot; W. Nicolson, royal staff corps; †Sir E. Kerrison, Knt. 7th light dragoons; †H. H. Mitchell, 51st foot; Hon. W. G. Harris, 73d foot; †F. Hepburne, 3d foot guards; †H. Aske, 1st foot guards; †Hon. W. Stuart, 1st foot guards; †Hon. A. Abercromby, Coldstream guards; Sir G. A. Wood, Knt. royal artillery; J. Muter, 6th dragoons; †G. Quentin, 10th light dragoons; †A. G. Woodford, Coldstream guards; †Hon. F. C. Ponsonby, 12th dragoons; †F. B. Herve, 14th light dragoons; J. C. Smyth, royal engineers; J. Macdonnell, Coldstream guards; J. W. Sleigh, 11th light dragoons; C. de Jonquieres, 2d light dragoons King's German legion; †A. G. Norcott, 95th foot; A. B. Clifton, 1st dragoons; †J. B. Balow, 1st light dragoons King's German legion; †Lord Greenock, permanent assistant quarter master general; †F. Brooke, 4th foot; †J. Ross, 95th foot; Lord R. Manners, 10th dragoons; †R. Nixon, 28th foot; †J. Waters, assistant adjutant general; A. Hamilton, 30th foot; J. M. Hamerton, 44th foot; †J. Hicks, 35d; R. H. Cooke, 1st foot guards; Sir R. C. Hill, Knt. royal horse guards; Hon. Henry Murray, 18th dragoons; D. L. Barclay, 1st foot guards; H. W. Rooke, 3d foot guards; *C. Rowan, 52d foot; *A. Cameron, 95th foot; *T. Dalmer, 23d foot; *C. Campbell, 1st foot; E. H. Dick, 42d foot; *N. Douglas, 79th foot; *J. Hay, 16th light dragoons; F. de Wassell, 38th line batt. King's German legion; W. Baron Linnaen, 5th line batt. King's German legion; G. O'Malley, 44th foot; F. S. Tidy, 14th foot; I. B. Clarke, 2d dragoons; *C. A. Vigoureux, 30th foot; *F. Hartwig, 1st light infantry King's German legion; A. Brown, 79th foot; Sir C. Campbell, Bart. 6th foot; *J. W. Smith, royal artillery; W. K. Elphinstone, 33d foot; G. Fead, 1st guards; L. C. Dalrymple, 15th light dragoons; C. Gold, royal artillery; D. Mercer, 3d guards; Lord Salton, 1st guards; A. Macdonald, royal artillery; A. de Wisell, 1st hussars King's German legion; J. Mitchell, 92d foot; G. Muttelbury, 69th foot; J. Freemantle, Coldstream guards; D. Cameron, 79th foot; S. Boyse, 13th light dragoons; N. W. Bailey, 30th foot; F. S. Miller, 6th dragoons; P. Dorville, 1st dragoons; A. Moscy, 11th light dragoons; R. Torrens, 1st West India regiment; G. Colquitt, 1st foot guards; J. S. Williamson, royal artillery; S. G. Adye, royal artillery; Hon. E. P. Lygon, 2d life guards; Hon. H. Percy, 14th light dragoons; F. Reh, 4th line King's German legion; F. de Luttermann, 3d line King's German legion; H. Baron Boschoe, 1st light infantry King's German legion; F. de Robertson, 1st line

batt. King's German legion; D. Keilly, 73d foot; R. Hull, royal artillery; E. Cheney, 2d dragoons; R. Llewellyn, 89th foot; D. Macdonald, 92d foot; J. P. Bridger, 19th light dragoons; G. H. Murray, 16th light dragoons; A. Baron Reitzenstein, 1st light dragoons King's German legion; J. Hare, 27th foot; G. Baring, 2d light infantry King's German legion; J. Leach, 95th foot; J. M. Cutcliffe, 23d dragoons; J. Parker, royal artillery; G. D. Wilson, 4th foot; G. Miller, 95th foot; C. Beckwith, 95th foot; John Cambell, 49d foot; *William Cambell, 23d foot; C. de Petersdorff, 8th line, King's German legion; J. T. Keyt, 51st foot; A. Sympher, artillery King's German legion; F. Browne, 40th foot; L. Arguimbau, 1st foot; H. G. Smith, 95th foot; W. Staveley, royal staff corps; A. C. Wylly, 7th foot; G. Muller, 2d line batt. King's German legion; P. A. Latour, 23d light dragoons; S. Rice, 51st.

Majors.—P. Drummond, royal artillery; *A. Heise, 2d light infantry batt. King's German legion; L. Walker, 71st foot; R. Macdonald, 1st foot; Sir G. Heete, Knt. royal engineers; J. Fullarton, 95th foot; T. Rogers, royal artillery; F. Breyman, 8th line King's German legion; J. Jessopp, 44th foot; H. Kuhlmann, artillery King's German legion.

N.B. The names of the officers marked thus (* †), will be found also in the list of officers upon whom the third class of the Bath has been conferred for former services.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF SEPT. 16.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 16.

Captain Leith Hay, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. General Sir J. Leith, G.C.B. commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this Afternoon with a Despatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a Copy:—

*Basseterre, Guadeloupe,
Aug. 12, 1815.*

MY LORD,
Having concerted with the commander-in-chief the necessary naval arrangements, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Durham was so obliging as to receive me, with the head-quarters, on board his Majesty's ship *Venerable*, bearing his flag.

The fleet, consisting of the vessels of war, such parts of the troops as had been assembled from the South American continent and from the Windward Islands, sailed from Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 5th of July, whilst the land force destined to proceed from St. Lucia, Martinique, and

Dominique, were directed to rendezvous, without delay, at the Saintes.

Your lordship will have already been apprized, by a former dispatch, that the important post of the Saintes was already garrisoned by British troops, and placed in a state to have resisted all attacks of the enemy, while the expedition was not yet in a state of preparation.

It was important to keep the attacking force to windward of Guadaloupe as long as the hurricane season (already begun) might permit.

The 1st division from Barbadoes anchored in the bay of St. Louis, Mariegalante, on the 2d of August, and from thence were ordered to threaten a landing to windward off Point-a-Petre and Fort Fleur d'Epee, where the enemy was in force.

The 2d or leeward division assembling (but were not yet collected) at the Saintes, threatened the whole coast, from St. Marie to Basseterre and Bailif.

It was deemed advisable to accompany the demonstration of a landing in force from Gosier, by a summons to surrender the forts Point-a-Petre and Grande-Terre. It was the rear-admiral's intention and mine to have met the 1st division in the Venerable, which sailed from the Saintes for that purpose; calms and currents, however, prevented the Venerable from reaching the coast, and obliged the 1st division to anchor.

The appearance of the atmosphere denoted the approach of a hurricane, it became, therefore, necessary to give up secondary objects, and to embrace the first favourable moment for getting the fleet into the Saintes; for which the commander-in-chief made the necessary dispositions.

It was not until the night of the 7th that the whole force was assembled at the Saintes.

I had previously reconnoitred the coast, in the Barbadoes brig of war, which Rear-admiral Sir C. Dufham had sent with me for that purpose.

The internal state of Guadaloupe, and the season, were both so critical, that not a moment was to be lost; I determined, therefore, to attack the enemy on the morning of the 8th instant.

Having made the necessary arrangements with the naval commander-in-chief, the whole fleet got under weigh at break of day, and stood towards the Ance St. Sauveur, where the landing most to windward was to be effected.

I had received information that the troops of the line and militia under arms, altogether amounted to 8000. I determined, therefore, to throw my principal force between that of the enemy in Grande-terre and Base-terre, where it was his intention to have assembled nearly the whole of his force, immediately after our demonstration to windward had of necessity terminated.

My plan was to attack in three columns; the scarcity of boats and the surf required, that the whole should assist in each disembarkation, which was therefore effected successively. The first was made at the Ance St. Sauveur, where a detachment of the enemy, about 800 strong, moving from Grande-terre to join Admiral Count Linois and General Boyer, shewed a disposition to oppose the landing.

The brig of war and gun-boats, however, soon scoured that point, and 850 of the Royal York rangers, under Lieutenant-colonel Starck, disembarked (notwithstanding a heavy surf) without the loss of a man.

Lieutenant-colonel Starck had instructions to make a rapid movement to drive and disperse the enemy occupying the strong country and ravines of Trou-auchua, Petit Carbet, and looking towards Trois Rivières; to threaten the left flank and rear of the enemy, posted to oppose the landing at Grande Ance, and to drive him from the important communication of Pautrizel, which leads to turn the strong post of Dole and Morne Palmiste, the latter being one of the principal keys to Base-terre. Meanwhile the fleet dropped down to Grande Ance, to effect the principal landing, where the enemy was in force, and possessed a strong position, with batteries commanding the landing place, which was susceptible of obstinate defence. The brig of war and a gun-boat, placed to enfilade, soon obliged the enemy to abandon his guns, one of which only, a long 12-pounder, was found mounted.

The surf was very great, and one of the gun-boats was lost; but the exertions of the navy and the steadiness of the troops surmounted every difficulty.

The 15th and 23th regiments, with the remainder of the 1st and 2d brigades, under Major-generals Sir C. Shipley and Stebelin, were safely disembarked.

I immediately moved forward the troops to drive the enemy; but if he had before any hopes of maintaining his position for the night, a sharp fire of musketry, by which we speedily drove him from Pautrizel, placed his left flank en l'air, and obliged him to retire.

The approach of darkness left no farther means of attack that night, and I placed the troops in bivouac.

At break of day on the 9th, the troops were put in motion in two columns: the 1st brigade, under Major-general Shipley, moved upon and occupied Dole; the 2d under Major-general Stebelin, marched upon the left of the Morne Palmiste, by Pautrizel. It appeared that Count de Linois and General Boyer had evacuated Dole in the night. The enemy, however, shewed himself in considerable force on the left of the Morne Palmiste, and on the face of that mountain, commanding the main

and to Basse-terre; his advance occupied Morne Palmiste.

Captain Leith Hay, my aide-de-camp, was ordered to gain the top of Morne Boucquier, by a difficult descent, with a rifle company of the Royal West India Rangers and light company of the 6th West India regiment, to alarm the enemy's right flank and rear, which being accomplished, obliged him to withdraw; his posts were every where driven, and he retreated to the Morne Palmiste.

I determined to push the enemy as rapidly as was possible, considering the nature of the country, of which every part is not only susceptible of defence, but is even difficult of access without resistance, especially under the heat of a tropical sun.

A heavy cannonade now announced the disembarkation of the 3d brigade, under Major-general Douglass, in the vicinity of Petit, and to leeward of Basse-terre. I had instructed him to seize the batteries des Trois, to occupy the capital, to mask, or, if practicable, to take Fort St. Charles. By a coup-de-main, to open his communication with the columns moving to the attack of Morne Palmiste, and to menace his retreat from thence to Morne Houel.

Major-general Douglass was, if necessary, also to detach from his rear, for the purpose of taking the passes of Zengores, Point de Noniere, and Constantine, commanding the approaches to the strong heights of Matusba, in reverse; so that the enemy might not have the means of equivocating between those positions, but be compelled to choose at once his dernier resource.

The enemy, who had been driven by the vessel covering the landing, collected on the heights, and attacked the light company of the 66th regiment, who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against upwards of 300 of the enemy, who came down to attack them. Capt. Lynch and Lieut. Wigley were wounded on that occasion. Major-general Douglass, in person, supported them by part of the York Chasseurs, under Lieutenant-colonel Swart, and he was immediately driven with loss.

While this operation was going on, the columns of the 1st and 2d brigades gained the heights of Morne Palmiste, from whence the enemy was driven at all points, and was now retiring to Morne Houel, which he had fortified with eight pieces of artillery. This was the position where Comte Lincoln and General Boyer had professed their determination of ultimately asserting the superiority in the field.

I received information that the commandant of Grande-terre, with the whole armed force was, as I expected, moving in my rear, to form a junction with the main body at Morne Houel. I accordingly reinforced my rear-guard to protect our communications, and occupied in force all the passes

Kerap. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1816.

of the Gallion, a river running through a formidable ravine at the foot of Morne Palmiste. Thus the troops from Grande-terre were completely cut off from forming their junction, which they attempted without success by paths through the wood, late in the afternoon, but with light sufficient to point out to Comte Lincoln and General Boyer that all their plans of concentration were defeated.

After these laborious movements, which the troops executed in the most creditable manner, there was only time before night to place the columns in readiness to attack the formidable position of Morne Houel at day-break in the morning.

The troops accordingly took up their bivouacs. It rained heavily. At eleven o'clock P.M. in the night of the 9th, the commanding French engineer came to me on the top of Morne Palmiste, verbally to propose a capitulation in the name of Le Comte de Lincoln, to which I replied, that the only terms I ever would accede to were already published in the proclamation issued on landing; and that I would not delay the attack on Morne Houel to wait for any further communications. It was so dark, and the rain fell in such torrents, that the officer from the enemy, and Captain Moody, my aide-de-camp, took up the greatest part of the night in finding their way to the enemy's position.

The troops were put in motion at day-break. An officer soon after met me with written proposals, which I positively refused, and proposed some additional conditions. A white flag was displayed on Morne Houel, but I sent Major-general Murray (who had joined the army from Demerara the preceding night) and my aide-de-camp, Captain Leith Hay, with the British flag, to say, that the only signal which should stop the troops would be to see it displayed on the fort.

I had the satisfaction immediately after to see the British standard flying on Morne Houel, and thereby to ascertain that all the troops were prisoners of war, and all the forts and the colony in our possession.

I am happy to be enabled to assure your lordship, that the conduct of the troops has been most zealous, gallant, and exemplary.

To the naval commander-in-chief, Rear-admiral Sir C. Durham, the service is highly indebted for his prompt and active exertions in whatever concerned the co-operation of the naval force with the army on this expedition.

From Major-generals Sir C. Shipley, Stebelin, Johnston, and Douglass, I have received most useful and zealous assistance, as also from Major-general Murray since his joining the army. Major-general Sir Charles Shipley was employed in the preliminary occupation of Mariegalante, and in reconnoitering Guadaloupe, which he

executed with much advantage to the service.

Major-general Douglass, to whose assistance as adjutant-general I am much indebted, served on this expedition with a brigade, and executed the service on which he was detached in a gallant and soldier-like manner.

The exertions of all the captains and officers of the navy who conveyed troops, covered and conducted the disembarkation, are deserving of the highest commendation; and I hope may recommend them to favour.

Major-general Douglass has especially supported the obligations he is under to Captains Chads and Deacon, in the service of the 3d forward division.

Lieutenant Sandilands, of the flag-ship, accompanied me as an aide-de-camp, and assisted me with such intelligence and activity as I hope may recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-colonel Starck conducted the service intrusted to him with intelligence and gallantry. Lieutenant-colonel Farquharson displayed throughout the service a zeal and attention to the discipline of the 25th regiment, which was proved by the usual efficiency and good conduct of that corps under his command. Lieutenant-colonel Ewart, York Chasseurs, is reported to me by General Douglas, as having distinguished himself.

During the absence of General Douglass, with the line, lieutenant-colonel Berkeley, deputy-adjutant-general, has conducted that department with zeal and ability, and has rendered me essential assistance. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-colonel Popham, and the officers of the quarter-master-general's department.—Lieutenant-colonel Walker, assistant quarter-master-general, fitted up and conducted the mortar-boats, which would have been of great use, had an opportunity of employing them presented itself.

The medical arrangements were conducted by Dr. Ferguson, inspector of hospitals, in a manner that might be expected from his zeal, knowledge, and experience; and I have every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bullock, commissary-general, and the officers of his department.

I must not omit to mention to your lordship the zeal and intelligence of the officers of royal artillery and engineers. I received every assistance from the intelligence and activity of the officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under my command, which I am happy to say, are inconsiderable.

When it is considered that this beautiful and extensive colony, with a population of 110,000 souls, with forts, and an armed force numerically greater than ours—when it is known that every sanguinary measure

had been devised, and that the sacrifices of the Revolution were to be recommenced; that the 15th of August, the birth-day of Buonaparte, was to have been solemnized by the execution of the royalists, already condemned to death, it is a subject of congratulation to see Guadalupe completely shielded from Jacobin fury in two days, and without the loss of many lives.

Thus, my Lord, the flag of the most unprovoked rebellion, under which the slaves had been called to arms, and many were wrought up to a pitch of sanguinary phrensy, threatening the immediate destruction of the colony, has disappeared from the American Archipelago, while the colonies, faithful to his Most Christian Majesty are secured to his dominions by British garrisons. I cannot avoid on this occasion expressing my sense of the honourable, firm, and wise conduct of Admiral le Comte de Vaugraud, governor-general of Martinique, who afforded me every information and assistance in his power against the common enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Leith Hay, my aide-de-camp and military secretary, who was on my staff the whole peninsula war; he will be enabled to give any information which you may be pleased to require. I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LUTIN,

Commander of the Forces.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Sir J. Leith and Admiral Sir C. Durham.

"Inhabitants of Guadalupe."

"The misrepresentations and artifices which have been employed to deceive you with regard to the true situation of Europe, the principles resulting at the same time from despotism and anarchy, by which your revolutionary chiefs have conducted you to the brink of the precipice on which you stand, can no longer prevail.—The veil is torn—your eyes are opened. You are not ignorant that it was the intention of our Sovereign to furnish every assistance for the support of your legitimate government; but these generous offers have been rejected by the men who have misled you. We consequently come, with a formidable military and naval force, to place Guadalupe under the protection of his Britannic Majesty. The loyal and honourable supporters of Louis XVIII. will see, that after having done every thing which depended on us to maintain the white flag, no other alternative remained, either for the salvation of Guadalupe or for our own security, but to hoist the British standard. We are not the less, however, the allies of the legitimate government of France; and we invite all good and loyal Frenchmen

totally routed us. It is necessary to make known to you the situation of Europe and of France, which has, no doubt, been concealed from you by your revolutionary chiefs. Buonaparte has been defeated by the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blücher in a great and decisive battle, fought on the 18th of June—his army annihilated, and all his artillery and baggage taken. That usurper fled with some of his perjured generals, and reached Paris, where, knowing how desperate was his situation, he abdicated the pretended imperial crown.

"The allies were at La Fère and at Laon on the 24th of June, in full march on Paris, where they would arrive on the 26th: there was nothing to oppose them.

"The Austrians and Russians were penetrating into France, in mass, by Italy, Switzerland, and Alsace. At the same time his Most Christian Majesty had re-entered France; and by the latest accounts was advancing from Cambray. The terms upon which we propose to receive the colony, and the consequences which will result from a refusal are briefly these:—

"As there is reason to believe that many officers and soldiers of the line have only yielded to circumstances, and serve under the tri-coloured flag, merely with the hope of seizing the first favourable opportunity to evince their loyalty; those who shall immediately so declare themselves, shall be admitted to the protection of the British flag, and shall be recommended in the strongest manner to Count de Vaugirard, governor-general, of the French islands, and representative of his Most Christian Majesty.

"All officers and soldiers of the line actually serving under the tri-coloured flag, who shall so declare and separate themselves from the partisans of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who shall surrender with their arms to the British forces, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, to be disposed of according to the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The officers and soldiers who shall thus surrender themselves, shall preserve their baggage.

"The militia and other inhabitants, in arms under the tri-coloured flag, who shall immediately separate themselves from the troops of the line serving under the revolutionary banner, and lay down their arms, shall be permitted to return immediately to their respective homes, where they shall be protected, as well as their property.

"Every officer or soldier of the line, who after the publication of this notice shall continue to oppose the arms of his Britannic Majesty, shall be sent a prisoner of war to England.

"Every officer or soldier of militia, and every other inhabitant, who after this Proclamation, shall be found in arms, shall be treated as a prisoner of war, and sent im-

mediately out of the colony, to be placed in confinement.

"Provided Guadeloupe shall immediately submit to his Britannic Majesty's forces, and its inhabitants shall take an oath of fidelity for the time the colony may remain under British dominions, the inhabitants and their private property shall be protected, and the commerce of the colony shall be placed upon a more advantageous footing than during the last war.

"The religion and laws of the country shall be respected.

"No person who shall avail himself of the advantages of this proclamation, shall be molested on account of his opinions or political conduct previous to the day of its promulgation.

"Every person who shall not immediately avail himself of this proclamation, shall be treated, as well as his property, according to the laws of war and the right of conquest.

(Signed)

"JAMES LEITH.

"P. C. DUBHAM."

Capitulation between Sir J. Leith and the Count de Linois and Baron Peyreleau.

Conditions demanded by his Excellency Rear-admiral Linois, Governor of Guadeloupe, and General Boyer, second in command, addressed to Sir J. Leith, commanding the British Troops.

ART. I. The governor, the second in command, and all the French troops of the line, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, as well as the persons composing the military administration.—Answer. The Count de Linois and Baron Boyer de Peyreleau, the French troops of the line, with the military administration, shall be sent to France, to the Duke of Wellington, as prisoners of war, according to the tenor of the proclamation of Sir J. Leith.

II. The officers shall keep their swords, and all the military their baggage.—Ans. Refused, with the exception of the baggage belonging personally to the military.

III. All the national guards of the colony shall be allowed peaceably to remain at their homes.—Answer. The militia which have already withdrawn to their habitations shall be protected, as well as their respective property; but such as are still in arms shall be treated as prisoners of war, and immediately sent away.

IV. No individual of Guadeloupe and its dependencies shall be molested for his past political opinions or acts, and shall be placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty.—Answer. No one shall be molested by the British government on account of his political opinions or conduct to the present moment.

V. The laws of the colony and private property shall be respected, and placed

under the safeguard of his Britannic Majesty.—Answer. Granted, as far as respects the laws and private property on shore.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted, LE COMTE DE LINOIS.
BOYER DE PEYRELLAT.

Conditions demanded by his Excellency
Sir J. Leith, &c. &c.

ART. I. All the forts, redoubts, and all other places furnished with artillery in the colony, shall be delivered up immediately to his Britannic Majesty's troops.

II. All the eagles, tri-coloured flags, the public treasure, archives, plans, every thing which appertains to the administration civil and military, the magazines of every description, arms of all kinds, shall be immediately given up, as well as all other public property, to commissaries named by the general in chief.

III. All persons under arms who are comprised under these stipulations, shall march from their respective posts at three o'clock this afternoon, to be removed to their places of destination, having first surrendered their arms.

(Signed) JAMES LEITH.

Accepted, LE COMTE DE LINOIS,
BOYER DE PEYRELLAT.

Total Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1815.

1. serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 staff, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file; wounded; 4 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Staff.—Lieutenant Reichards (96th foot), aide-de-camp to General Douglass, slightly.

63d foot.—Captain Lynch, severely; Lieutenant Wigley, slightly.

York Rangers.—Surgeon Beresford, slightly.

J. H. BERKELEY, D.A.G.

Average Price of Corn, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 9th of September.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 85 4	Barley 32 10	Beans 36 5
Rye 39 3	Oats 26 8	Peas 38 0

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 13th of September, is 6½s. per cwt.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 18.

Letter from Admiral P. C. Durham, to J. W. Croker, Esq.

Venerable, *Saintes*, Aug. 15, 1815.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being aware of the projected expedi-

tion against Guadaloupe, as soon as the commander-in-chief of the forces, Sir J. Leith, had assembled a force at this rendezvous, sufficient to ensure a prompt and decided reduction of that island; the last division of the troops having arrived on the 7th instant, the island having been reconnoitred by the commander-in-chief of the forces and myself, aided by that distinguished and indefatigable engineer, Sir C. Shipley, the places of debarkation having been determined upon, all overtures to the enemy being rejected with scorn, and the rainy and hurricane season having set in, not a moment was to be lost.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that I sailed on the 8th instant, having on board the 15th regiment, in company with the vessels of war and troop ships as per margin,* 53 sail of transports and hired vessels, with 5000 men, a corps of artillery, and the usual appendages to the army, and proceeded to the weather-most landing place, *Sainte Sauver* (it had been proposed to have landed in three divisions at the same time, but the want of boats put that out of our power), where, from the admirable position taken up by Lieutenant G. Tupman, acting captain of the Chanticleer, who swept the beach of the few troops that made their appearance; and the troops being covered by the *Fairy* and *Espeigle*, the debarkation was soon effected.

We then dropped down to the next landing place, *Grand Ance*, where we found a large body of troops and a battery, commanded by the Comte de Linois and Genl. Boyer. I ordered Captain Baker, of the *Fairy*; Captain Chads, of the *Columbia*; and Captain Fleming, of the *Barbadoes*, to cover the landing of the troops, and from their well directed fire, the battery was soon silenced, and the enemy drove back to a respectable distance; two thousand men were then landed, under the command of their gallant commander-in-chief, without the loss of a man. It being now dark and late, and the boats not yet returned, I postponed the third landing until the following morning, when it was accomplished with equal success on the lee part of the island, near *Baillif*, under cover of the *Columbia*, Chanticleer, and *Muros*, in the face of a very large force, who retreated to the heights, and there capitulated on the morning of the 10th instant (a copy of the terms I herewith inclose for their lordship's information†); a few ships, and the floating property that remained were immediately taken possession of.

It may be presumption in me to risk an opinion respecting the conduct of the army

* *Dasher*, *Fairy*, *Espeigle*, *Columbia*, *Barbadoes*, *Muros*, *Chanticleer*, and *Fox* and *Niebo* troop ships.

† See Sir James Leith's dispatches.

after they were on shore, but I trust, having witnessed the gallant manner in which they immediately advanced and drove back the enemy, as well as the general plan of attack, I may be permitted to express my admiration.

The Commander in Chief of the forces, Sir J. Leith, having frequently of late honoured me with his company on board the *Venerable*, I should not do justice to my feelings were I not to express to their Lordships how much the country is indebted to his zeal, ability, and indefatigable exertions in forwarding the King's service.

I need not state to their Lordship's the great exertions and fatigues which the Officers, common, and marines, of this small squadron have experienced, in collecting, embarking and disembarking troops, &c. &c.; but I can assure their Lordships, that every man most cheerfully exerted himself to his utmost, and I beg leave to recommend them to their Lordship's notice. The Captains employed on this service are all Commanders.

I feel very much indebted to his Excellency the Comte de Vaugraud, for the assistance he rendered the service in sending

the two corvettes and a schooner, as per margin*, with troops from Martinique.

I trust I shall not be doing an injustice to the squadron, by particularly expressing my gratitude to the few Officers of the *Venerable* who have so long followed my fortune, and supported me with their most active exertions in forwarding the service at all times, particularly Lieut. Parr, who has done the duty of First Lieutenant ever since I have been in this country.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Flag Lieutenant, F. Wemyss, an intelligent and zealous Officer, who will give their Lordships any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's protection.—

I have, &c.

P. C. DURHAM,

Rear-Admiral, Commander in Chief.
To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
Esq. &c. &c.

* *Acteon*, Monsieur de Venancourt, Capitaine de Frigate; *Diligent*, Monsieur de Pontever, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; le *Messager* schooner, Monsieur d'Osonville, Capitaine de Frigate.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 18.

GENERAL VANDAMME has published a justification of his conduct.

It is stated that 4,000 of the Royal Guards are already in barracks at Paris, and that by the 1st of January, there will be 10,000.

The Emperor Alexander is stated to have quitted Warsaw, on his return to St. Petersburg, leaving his brother the Grand Duke Constantine as Commander in Chief of the Polish troops.

The King of the Netherlands has officially notified to the States General, the intended marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Archduchess Paulowna Maria, sister to the Emperor Alexander.—

The American papers contain Dispatches from Commodore Decatur, dated Tripoli, July 31. The Commodore writes that he had obliged the Boys of Tripoli and Tunis, to make restitution for the American ships which they had suffered to be cut out by English cruisers. At Tunis, he caused 40,000 dollars to be paid to the American Consul there, and at Tripoli 27,000 dollars, and effected the liberation of ten Christian slaves, Danes and Neapolitans. There are also letters from Commodore Bainbridge, who in his comments on the conduct of Decatur towards the piratical States, very properly observes, "that the United States had set an example, which if the Powers of Europe followed, they would soon be relieved from the depredations of those lawless plunderers."—Commodore Bainbridge had arrived

in the Mediterranean for the purpose of relieving the squadron under Decatur.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, Madame de Lavalette, accompanied, as usual by her daughter, 12 years of age, and by a female attendant, entered the Conciergerie to dine with her husband. At seven the daughter and her female de chambre shewed themselves at the gate to leave the prison, both supporting a person who seemed to be Madame Lavalette. This person, dressed in the same clothes as Madame de Lavalette wore when she entered the Conciergerie, was wrapped up in a fur cloak, the head covered with a hat, and a handkerchief before the eyes. All the Officers of the prison were present. Accustomed to see these three women leave the prison every evening, perhaps also moved by pity for the misfortune and bad health of Madame de Lavalette, they neglected to assure themselves of the identity of her person. Three minutes afterwards the gaoler went into the room of the prisoner. How was he surprised to find there the wife instead of the husband! Ah, Madame, said he, as she has declared herself, what have you done—you have ruined me! She conjures him not to make any noise, fearing lest her husband should be overtaken if he is pursued; she holds the gaoler fast by the arm, and tears the sleeve of his coat. The gaoler, in despair, ran to the Greffe, informs the keeper of the prison of what has happened, and calls to them to hunt

in all directions to secure the prisoner. They direct their course different ways. Two of them meet upon the Pont Neuf the same sedan chair in which Madame Lavalette used to come to the prison, and in which she came yesterday. They immediately stopped it, but the prisoner had already quitted it. As soon as the escape of Lavalette was known, orders were given to shut the barriers, and they remained shut this morning at seven o'clock. Numerous researches have been made in Paris, and expressions have been sent to all parts of the kingdom, to distribute every where the description of the prisoner's person.—Immediately after the news of his escape, the Minister and the Prefect of the Police repaired to the Conciergerie. His Excellency interrogated the officers of the prison. He ordered the gaoler and turnkey to be arrested. The first seems to have been guilty of negligence; the second is suspected of having facilitated the prisoner's escape.

A letter from Count Angles, Minister of Police, orders all householders, &c. in Paris, to give in, within twenty-four hours, a declaration of all the persons lodging with them without being furnished with regular permission (*laissez*); all those, without exception, in whose houses criminals pursued by justice shall be found, and who shall not have made their declaration within the time prescribed, subject themselves to the penalties of Art 246 of the Penal Code, and of the law of the 29th of October last.

Description of General Lavalette.—Marie Chamaud de Lavalette, aged about 45 years, born at Paris, department of the Seine, height one metre 69 centimetres, grey hair and eyebrows, forehead high and bald, hazel eyes, nose prominent, mouth small, chin round, marked with the small-pox.

Dec. 28.—The French Budget was brought forward. It occupies four supplementary sheets of the *Moniteur*.

WAYS AND MEANS for the year 1810 are:—Direct Contributions, \$20,000.—Registries, Domains, and Woods, 156,000,000.—Indirect Contributions 222,000,000.—Lottery, Posts, &c. 29,000,000.—Extraordinary Receipts, 78,000,000.—Total, 800,000,000.

SUPPLY:—Funded Debt, Life Annuities, Pensions, 115,000,000.—Civil List, 33,000,000.—Chamber of Peers, 2,000,000.—Chamber of Deputies, 700,000.—Justice, 17,000,000.—Foreign Affairs, 6,500,000.—Interior, 10,000,000.—War, 180,000,000.—Marine, 49,000,000.—General Police, 1,000,000.—Finance, 16,000,000.—Interests of Bonds, 8,000,000.—Expenses of Negotiations 19,000,000.—Sinking Fund, 14,000,000.—Interest on Treasury Bills, 1,500,000.—Ordinary Expenditure, 524,700,000.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES:—War Contributions, 140,000,000.—Maintenance of 150,000 Foreign Troops, 130,000,000.—Payments to the House of Bentheim and

Steinfurth, 800,000.—Eventual Baptemost, 4,500,000.—275,900,000:—Total Supply, 800,000,000.

Under the head of Custom house Duties, it is proposed to lay a duty of 60f. per metrical quintal upon French coffees; and 100 upon foreign coffees. French raw sugar 40f. foreign raw sugar 70f. foreign white sugars 80f.—The prohibition against refined sugars is kept up.—French cocoa 100f. foreign 120f. Tea 3f. per kilogram. French pepper and pimento, 120f. foreign 145f.—The French Funds are 63.

Dec. 25.—Madame Lavalette occupies the apartment in the Conciergerie in which her husband was confined. The keeper and the turnkey are still detained at the Prefecture of the police.

The head-quarters of the allied troops in France are, according to the last arrangements, established as follow; viz.—the English at Cambrai; the Russian at Maubeuge; the Austrian at Colmar; the Bavarian at Nancy; the Wurtemberg at Weissenburgh; the Prussians probably between Maubeuge and Nancy.

It is reported, that Lavalette, in order to escape with the more certainty, has dressed himself in a foreign uniform, and is endeavouring under that disguise to leave France.

There is a report of the dismissal of some Post-office Clerks, among whom are mentioned M. Courrejol, who was a witness on Lavalette's trial; and M. M. Daucourt, father and son.

Jan. 6.—The French Papers contain nothing remarkable. Lavalette has not been retaken. He is understood to have arrived at Bruch, and of course is proceeding to Bavaria.

The French official Gazette contains a Royal Decree by which the National Guards are placed upon a more regular and permanent footing; and another by which Talleyrand's Peerage and other dignities are, in consideration of the King's satisfaction, granted in remainder to his brother and his issue male.

Another officer (the Marshal DeCampDallies) is said to have been arrested at Paris.

The Report of the Committee on the Project of the Law of Amnesty was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday week. It affords an additional proof that the King's Ministers, most of whom were present, bear no way in the Chambers; and serves to strengthen the opinion that the existence of the present Ministry is incompatible with that of the Chamber of Deputies, and consequently that either the former must be dissolved, or the latter dissolved. The furious Royalists, like the sanguinary Revolutionists set all moderate notions at defiance, and will hear of nothing but of the annihilation or persecution of all ranks and descriptions. They will admit of no shades or degrees on the question of State offences;

and hence the plan proposed by the Cabinet has undergone so many alterations, and those of so vindictive a character, that the Project (in its original shape sufficiently severe to answer every purpose of justice) deserves in its new form any other title than that of General Amnesty. Exclusive of the persons comprised in the two Articles of the Royal Ordinance, the following are excluded in the Amended Bill from the benefits of the "full and entire Amnesty;" viz.—1st, Those who have corresponded with the island of Elba, to facilitate the return of the Usurper;—2dly, The individuals who, before the 23d of March, or three days after Buonaparte's entrance into Paris, accepted the functions of Ministers and Councillors of State; both the Ministry and Council of State were organized before that date; and consequently all the Members, amounting, to more than thirty, many of them distinguished for probity, and all for talents, are excluded from the Act of Grace; 3dly, The Prefects who recognized the Usurper before the 23d of March; 4th, The Marshals and Generals who declared for Buonaparte before his entrance into Paris; 5th, The Generals in Chief who commanded against the royal forces; 6th, The family of Napoleon Buonaparte, comprising nephews and nieces, and sisters' husbands, &c.; 7th, Regicides who signed the Additional Act, or accepted offices from the Usurper.

The German Diet is now composed of 40 members; viz. one Member, six Kings, seven Grand Dukes, 30 Dukes and Princes, and four free towns.

The fortifications of Vienna demolished in 1809, by order of Buonaparte, are to be re-established—the work will commence in March next.

Lord William Bentinck (says a French paper) refused a diamond snuff box from the King of Naples, declaring that he could not accept a present from a Sovereign who forbade him to enter his states.

A letter from Madrid of Dec. 4, states, that whilst the King was lately at the royal retreat of Aranjuez, walking in one of the gardens, a shot was fired in the direction of his person, of which a garde-du-corps was the victim; in consequence of this event, a variety of persons have been arrested.

A letter from Naples mentions that the baroness inhabitants of Pizzo, the place where Murat was tried and shot, had dug up his remains; the syndic of the town having opposed this barbarous act, was murdered, and his body along with that of Murat consigned to the flames: it is supposed that the populace were purposely inflamed and excited by emissaries of the Court to prevent the body being given up, in compliance with the request of Madame Murat.

The King of Naples is said to have pardoned 94 individuals who landed with Murat. In that number there were no more

than two Frenchmen, all the others were Corsicans: they were transported to their own country, with strict orders never more to set their foot upon the Neapolitan territory.

An estimate has been made, since the execution of Marshal Ney, of the fortune he left behind him. It amounts to two millions and a half of livres; his engagements and debts diminish the sum to 500,000; and the expenses of his late trial, to which he was condemned, are precisely one hundred thousand crowns, or three hundred thousand livres. This leaves Madame Ney a residue of 300,000 livres, or about 80000 sterling.

By the last accounts from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the Princess Charlotte of the Brazil was about to embark for Europe in the Portuguese man of war, St. Sebastian, preparing for her reception, accompanied by her second and third daughters. The eldest it will be remembered, was married to her uncle Don Pedro, youngest brother to Ferdinand VII. and she is we believe now a widow. The second daughter is about 23, and the third 19. They are handsome and animated women, and said to be destined for Ferdinand VII. and the Duke de Berri.

Jan. 12. The French papers contain a full account of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Amnesty Bill. Much interest has been attached to this discussion at Paris, not on account of the criminals to whose fate it relates, but as a touchstone of the principles by which the majority of the Legislature may henceforward be expected to be guided. The debate was frequently animated, and sometimes tumultuous. On Tuesday, the Speakers for the law proposed by the Ministers were: Messieurs De Germiny, Simeon Vaublanc, Garin, and Royer Collard; for that of the Committee, Messieurs Boderu, La Bourdonnaye, Blaudel d'Aubert, and Ronceboulles. On the part of the former it was urged, that as the right of pardon belongs to the royal authority exclusively, the Chamber could not make any addition to a list of criminals presented by the King. The others replied that the King had in the present instance, expressly required the assistance of the Chambers, and had sent a law to them, which of course must be liable to be discussed, amended or rejected, or else they would become a mere Chamber for the registering of Royal Edicts. The Deputies who supported the plan of the Committee, dwelt strongly on the instructions they had received from their constituents to guard against fresh convulsions, by depriving the great criminals of the means to foment new conspiracies. M. Vaublanc, the Minister of the Interior, who himself took part in the debate, and who was supported by Mess. Simeon and Royer Collard, two of the newly named Councillors of State, represented that the Government, though of

course, animated with the same wish for severity, was guided by a more accurate knowledge of the real state of things; and was forced to make a sacrifice of sentiments, which it participated with many virtuous men, in order more generally to conciliate opinion, and more permanently to establish tranquillity. It was not proposed that all who voted for the death of Louis XVI. should be punished, nor that any of them should be punished capitally, although it is well known, that on the restoration of Charles II. the regicides in general were proscribed: but it was proposed that those who had taken an active part in the late rebellion, should be banished. Had the debate terminated on the first day, the amended Bill of the Committee would no doubt have been carried. The previous question was then carried by 184 votes to 175, upon five of the amendments proposed by the Committee. Upon the declaring of the decision, the majority rose with reiterated shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" and there was great agitation in the Chamber for a considerable time. After this triumph of one party of the King's friends over the other, the Articles of the original project were put to the vote. The 1st and 2d were adopted without opposition. Upon the 3d Article being put, a Member observed, that of the thirty-eight names inscribed on the list, none were placed there, if not from caprice and severity, certainly with great carelessness; he therefore proposed to give a power to his Majesty to keep upon the list only such as he should think proper. The Article, thus amended, was adopted. The 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles were then successively put and agreed to; these constitute the whole of the original project. The President then read the 4th Article of the Committee, which constitutes the first of its amendments, establishing several classes of criminals. A Member moved the previous question, which was carried upon a division by a majority of nine, the number being for the previous question 186, against it 175. The second amendment of the Committee, which went to make the property of the supporters of Buonaparte disposable for the expenses of the war, was put to the vote. The Minister of the Interior strenuously urged the Chamber to suspend their decision upon the point, and that amendment was also rejected. The amendment relative to the banishment of the regicides was then read, and the greatest silence prevailed for a short time. M. de Bérthier demanded to be heard. Thirty Members left their seats at once, and went to the Bureaux to inscribe their names for the parole. A long agitation succeeded. When order was re-established, M. de Bérthier, with great warmth, supported the amendment of the Committee for expelling from France, within a month, all the regicides who assisted Buonaparte on his return. This speech was frequently interrupted by

cheers, and the center left the Tribune with loud plaudits and shouts of "*Vive le Roi.*" When the amendment was put to the vote, nearly all the Members rose to express their approbation of it. When the names were called, three Members only rose, saying, "From respect for the King," referring to his Majesty's recommendations, when he received the congratulations on the new year, "*Vive le Roi!*" echoed through the Chamber again, and the amendment was carried by 384 to 32. The President then declared the law, thus amended, to be passed.

It is the project of the law respecting the new duties prepared under the direction of Count Vaublan, Minister of the Interior, insisted by the Board of Trade, consisting of Four Councillors of State and Six Masters of Requests, who were empowered to invite to their assistance merchants, and others connected with commerce of the greatest eminence: it is as follows:—

Duties Reduced.

Bank of Queveitron, instead of 30 fr. to pay 10 fr. the 100 kilograms.—Shampoo, 10 fr.—Ginger, instead of 30, to pay 20 fr.—Ippecacuanha, instead of 1200 fr. to pay 500 fr.—Rhubarb, instead of 600 fr. to pay 300 fr.—Cachou, instead of 600 fr. 300 fr.

Duties Augmented.

Coffee.—French Colonies, 60 fr.—Foreign, instead of 75 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Sugars, Raw, of the Colonies, instead of 40 fr. to pay 45 fr.—Foreign, instead of 60 fr. to pay 70 fr.—White, instead of 60 fr. to pay 80 fr.—Clayed of the Colonies, instead of 70 fr. to pay 80 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 100 fr.—White, instead of 95 fr. to pay 120 fr.—Refined prohibited.—Cocon: Colonies, instead of 90 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 120 fr.—Pepper and Pimento: Colonies, instead of 90 fr. to pay 100 fr.—Foreign, instead of 95 fr. to pay 120 fr.—Traffic: Colonies, instead of 2 fr. to pay 3 fr.—the killog.—Foreign, instead of 2 fr. to pay 4 fr.—Cachinal, instead of free, to pay 6 fr.—Drying Woods, except Brazil, 5 fr.—French Colonies, instead of free, to pay 35 fr.—Cotton: Foreign, instead of free to pay 50 fr.—Levant, instead of free, 30 fr.

All these new duties are on the importation of the articles by French ships. If imported in foreign ships, they are to pay 10 per cent. on the duties of 50 francs and under; 5 per cent. from 51 fr. to 150; and 3 per cent. from 151 fr. to 300; nothing additional on goods that pay more than 300 fr.—The 10 per cent. additional on the former duties, which was to have been taken off on the 1st of January, is to be continued.

Duties of Exportation

50 centimes for 100 kilograms, on coffee, cocon, sugars of every kind, and molasses.—1 fr. on pepper, pimento, gum, cachinal, cotton, indigo, rice, sulphur.—Piece goods of cotton only will obtain a bounty, on exportation, of 30 fr. the 100 kilograms.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR TROPHY.

ON Friday Dec. 22, was presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free Masons in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, a Naval Masonic Flag, by Capt. Bartholomew, R. N. and C. B. which that officer took whilst he commanded his Majesty's brig Richmond, from Captain Babastro, one of the Legion of Honour, and commanding the French ship L'Intrepide, on the 5th February, 1812, which his Royal Highness most graciously received, and expressed himself highly gratified in being favoured with so uncommon a banner. It appears that Capt. Babastro copied from his Master, Bonaparte, in assuming claims and arrogating power, and it also seems, from the manner of the Flag mentioned, and other information obtained, he wished to establish the holding of Lodges on board of ships. The ground of this flag is a dark blue, and the emblematical devices are more than what are commonly used in England, and well executed in white, properly shaded, and on both sides: this Flag is about 20 feet in length, and about 19 in breadth, and of all the trophies taken in the reign of the Usurper, this is the only Masonic, and the only one of the kind ever laid at the feet of Royalty, which makes it peculiarly interesting to the fraternity of Free Masons; and it is understood that his Royal Highness is to deposit it in his Original Lodge, as a piece of great curiosity and originality.

Mr. Augerstein who purchased Lord Monmouth's fine demesne of game, near Brandon, has enlarged it by several miles of additional plantations, increasing, by such extent, the difficulty of preserving his hares and pheasants from the numerous gangs of poachers that infest that sporting country: eight keepers "in Kendal Green," are on duty, two daily, and six well armed by night.

It is a singular fact that the Duke of Hamilton, who has landed property in Scotland to the amount of between 40 and 50,000*l.* per annum, has never visited the north since his Grace took possession of these estates, on the death of his nephew the late Duke.

The Strand bridge presents a fine piece of masonry: all the arches are turned, and the filling in at top goes on rapidly; persons now pass from Pedlar's Acre to the Savoy upon the wooden platform on the east side of the bridge. The masons, labourers, &c. are permitted to take three pence from every passenger, which forms a charitable fund for the relief of several workmen, who have been conveyed to hospitals in consequence of accidents at the works, and who are incapable of getting their daily support.

Kurop. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Jan. 1810.

The first regiment of Guards takes the title of the Grenadier regiment in consequence of its having repulsed and defeated the grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard: the Duke of York wears a grenadier's cap when at the head of it.

The objections to the will of the late Mr. Wright, of Opera house memory, have been withdrawn, and the legacies are all paid; Lady Frances Wilson, besides the landed estate, which is worth 4,000*l.* a year, has about 40,000*l.* as residuary legatee.

The India ships detained on charge of improper dealings in gunpowder, have all been discharged, by order of Government. Besides liberating the ships, a letter was sent to the Commissioners of the Customs from the Treasury, expressing their disapprobation respecting the conduct of the seizing officers.

The Quebec paper of the 16th Nov. states, that two vessels had been lost on Lake Ontario, and all on board, to the amount of 80 persons unfortunately perished. Nearly 50 of the sufferers were merchants of Upper Canada, who being on their way to Montreal for the purpose of purchasing goods, and making remittances, had considerable property with them.

Letters from St. Kitt's, received in Glasgow, state that some runaway negroes in that island had formed an encampment in the mountains, and proved very troublesome to the inhabitants at large.

Eaton has completed his unprecedented undertaking of walking 1,100 miles in so many successive hours. His health is unimpaired by his exertions, and his feet are free from blisters. He has challenged any man for a mile an hour on any given number of miles; or he will walk a mile an hour for three months for a subscription of one thousand pounds. He even proposes going on for another thousand or fifteen hundred miles without resting.

The Princess of Wales, according to a letter from Naples of the 1st Dec. arrived at Palermo, in Sicily, on the 30th Nov. from Genoa.

A Gloucester paper states that the whole of the property, upwards of 14,000*l.* stolen from one of the partners of the Chipping Norton Bank, whilst travelling by a stage coach between Oxford and London, has been recovered; and R. Rowley, who was in custody on a charge of stealing the same, has been discharged.

The carriage of Buonaparte taken by the Prussian Major Von Kneller after the battle of Waterloo, at the entrance of Jemappe, and sold to the English Government for about 6000*l.* has since been disposed of for 4000*l.* to Mr. Bullock, of Piccadilly in whose museum it is now exhibiting. The captured carriage contained and now includes a gold and silver necessaire, including

above 70 pieces: a large silver chalice; a steel bedstead with two inferior mattresses; a pair of pistols, a green velvet cap, a pair of spurs, linen, and many other things for the convenience of travelling: there were also a diamond bead dress (tians), bat, sword, uniform, and an imperial mantle.

The following Bulletin of the King's health was exhibited on Sunday, Jan. 6.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 5.

"His Majesty has enjoyed good body health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.—Signed H. Halford, W. Heberden, R. Willis, M. Baillie, J. Willis."

THE KING.—His Majesty is, at times, tolerably composed; the number of persons specially appointed by the physicians to attend him, are reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted to attend him as when he enjoyed good health. His majesty dines at half past one, and in general orders the dinner himself; he invariably has roast beef upon the table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. His Majesty and his attendants occupy a suite of thirteen rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of the thirteen rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the King. Dr. John Willis sleeps in the sixth room, adjoining the five rooms, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Dr. John Willis attends the Queen every morning after breakfast, and reports to her the state of the afflicted monarch; the doctor afterwards proceeds to the Princesses, and other branches of the Royal Family which happen to be at Windsor, and make a similar report to them. Her Majesty in general returns with Dr. Willis through the state rooms, and sometimes converses with his Majesty. The Queen is the only individual who possesses this privilege. The suite of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy, have the advantage of very pure and excellent air, being on the north side of the terrace, round the Castle, and he might occasionally walk on the Terrace, but which he declines.

The Princess Sophia has been for several years subject, as we are informed, to violent spasmodic attacks of the stomach, which prevents her Royal Highness from any general intercourse with society, or even with her royal relatives. Her diet and exercise are both under medical regulation. Her principal association with her family is for a short time at the evening parties at Windsor. We regret to hear that her Royal Highness is at present so indisposed by one of these attacks as to be confined to her bed.

Her Majesty's birthday, which was on the 19th last May, when she completed her 71st year, was celebrated on Thursday, 18th January.

INDIA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 26th July, Herbert Compton, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss S. C. Malles.—T. G. Alder, Esq. captain in the 30th regiment Native Infantry, to Miss B. Dawes, daughter of the late Captain Dawes.—Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, assistant in the adjutant-general's office, to Miss Charlotte Greenway.—Lieutenant W. Warne, of the 5th regiment native cavalry, to Miss Isabella Delamain, eldest daughter of the late Major James Delamain.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Mrs. C. Maclean.—At Pointee, at the house of C. Glas, Esq. Mrs. R. Newton, wife of T. Newton, Esq.—On board the Hon. Company's ship Europe, J. Riddell, Esq. of the Madras civil service.—Mrs. Henrietta Maria Smout, wife of Mr. W. Smout, attorney-at-law.—At Balmampoor Zillah Kishugurb, John Fendall, Esq. Mr. F. was on a hunting excursion, with a party of friends, on the evening of the 6th July, and was drowned in attempting to cross a nullah, on horseback.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

The lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of George Garrow, Esq. of a daughter. At Visagapatam, the lady of Dr. C. Rogers, of a daughter.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieutenant E. Clarke, 20th regiment, native infantry, of a daughter.—The lady of the Hon. Sir John Newbolt, of a daughter.—The lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a son and heir.—The lady of Captain Trewwan, of a daughter.—The lady of Wm. M'Taggart, Esq. of a daughter.—At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. Richard, Esq. of a son.—At Bellary, the lady of Captain Hampton, of the 7th regiment, of a son.—At Pallacottah, the lady of Lieutenant Pickering, of a son.—At Ramanad, the lady of M. Christy, Esq. of a daughter.—At the Presidency, the lady of Major Vans Agnew, of a daughter.—At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Wilson, of a son.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Webb, of a daughter.—At Cannanore, the lady of Lieutenant G. W. Budd, of a son.—At Bellary, the lady of Lieutenant Smith, of a daughter.—The lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.—At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Lottrell, of a daughter.—The lady of Captain Outlaw, of the 3d regiment, of a son.—The lady of Captain Rancland of the 56th regiment, of a son.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Vernon, of a son.—At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Whnab, of a son.—At Ganjam, the lady of Lieutenant Spry, of twin boys.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At the Hon. Sir Francis McNaghten's, Charles Otway Mayne, Esq. Captain of the Hon. Company's ship Atlas, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service.—

At Bangalore, Captain Crewe, major of bridge to the Mysore division, to Miss Pearse.—At Bellary, Lieutenant St. Lawrence Webb, of his Majesty's 60th regiment, to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Calleden, Esq.—Captain Hugh Scott, military secretary to his excellency the commander-in-chief, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D.—At Bangalore, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Podmore, 2d batt. 10th regiment, to Miss Denton.—At Madara, by the Rev. H. C. Banks, Charles Fallerton, Esq. Hon. Company's civil service, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq.—At Ganjam, by the Rev. W. Lee, James Fitzgerald, garrison sergeant-major of Ganjam, to Miss Elizabeth Paxton.

MADRAS DEATHS.

In camp at Akowah, on the 28th of July, Lieutenant-Colonel George Neale.—At Chicacole, on the 11th of July, Ensign Charles Hakervil.—At the same place, on the 18th of July, Lieutenant James Walker Brodie.—Cornas E. Stewart, Esq. purser of the Hon. Company's ship, *Lowther Castle*.—At Ramand, Mrs. Susannah Loomora Ficker.—At Cannanore, Augustus Rde, infant son of Lieutenant G. Darling.—At Ceylon, Captain Fitzgerald.—Mr. George La Fontaine.—At Vizagapatam, the infant daughter of Dr. C. Rogers.—On the 14th May, on the voyage to Madras, Margaret, the wife of S. Parrock, Esq.—At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Catherine Frieze, wife

of John Frieze.—At the Presidency, after a long illness, Wm. Garrow, Esq.—Mrs. Gayer, eight days after the birth of a son.—At St. Thomas's, Lieutenant E. Brytler. In Colonel Doveton's camp, near Akola, Lieutenant I. Mackintosh.—Captain I. Kennet.—J. Nicholson Waits, Esq. civil service.—At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. Fitzgerald.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

Major Stewart, of the 24th dragoons, to Miss Margaret Fraser, daughter of Major Fraser, of Newton, Inverness-shire.—W. Page Ashburner, Esq. to Miss H. M. Elliott.

BOMBAY DEATHS.

Lieutenant H. Taylor.—At Aremgabad, Captain Dyson.—J. J. Cross, Esq.

CEYLON DEATHS.

At Colombo, the lady of Lieutenant Poek.—At Trincomalee, Captain James Fitzgerald.—At Mattra, on the same day, Lieutenant Robertson.—At Colombo, Thomas Gerardus Holland, Esq.

MAURITIUS MARRIAGES.

Mr. A. Sevenne, to Mrs. Candal Ve Dabor.—Mr. C. A. Cabouche, to Mrs. Marie Michèle Augustine Mignot.—Mr. Jean Baptiste Mignot, to Miss Toinette Eugène Cabouche.

MAURITIUS DEATHS.

At Moka, James Hanking, Esq. 22d regiment.—Lieutenant Roberts, of the royal regiment of artillery.—Mr. Jean Baptiste Morel, merchant.—Mrs. Catherine Annand, wife of Mr. Chaulmet.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Kelsea, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, of a son.

Lately, in Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart. of a son.

Dec. 25. At Brussels the lady of the Hon. Martin Hawke, of a son.

26. At Uffington-house, Stamford, the Countess of Lindsey, of a son.

JAN. 3. The lady of Joseph Kay, Esq. of Bedford-street, of a daughter.

7. At Melbury-house, Dorsetshire, the Countess of Ilchester, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, the Rev. Edward Ellis, under master of Westminster school, and vicar of Chippenham, Wilts, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Russell, of Helmdon, Northamptonshire.

Lately, at Naples, Field-marshal Count Nugent, K.C.B. commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces in that kingdom, to the only daughter of the Duke de Riario.

JULY 13. At Bombay, William Ashburner, Esq. to Hester Maria, daughter of George Elliott, Esq. of Madras.

DEC. 30. Christopher Edmonds, Esq. of Walworth, to Miss Robins, of the same place.

31. At Paris, Henry Roper Curzon, jun. Esq. to Susanna Harriet, widow of the Hon. John Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

JAN. 2. At St. James's church, by the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop

of Carlisle, James Flower, Esq. of Bedford square (only son of Sir Charles Flower, Bart.), to Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. M.P. for St. Ives, in Cornwall.

At St. Mary-le bone, the Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Murdoch, Esq. of Portland-place.

3. The Rev. Richard Watson, son to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, to Dorcas-Knight, daughter of the late Robert Stevely Sanders, Esq. of Dublin.

8. At Wandsworth, the Rev. Edward Smedley, jun. son of the Rev. Edward Smedley, of the Sanctuary, Westminster, to Mary, daughter of James Hume, Esq. of Wandsworth-common.

John Aubin, Esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Taylor, Esq. of Portland-place.

JAN. 9. At Norkhouse, Surrey, Frederick Stuart French, Esq. eldest son of the Dean, to the Hon. Miss Helena Percival, daughter of Lord Arden.

At Finchingham, the Rev. Charles Fisher, M.A. Rector of Ovington, and Tilbury juxta Clare, Essex, to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, Esq. of Spain's-hall, in the same county.

11. Wm. Jerningham, Esq. son of the late Sir Wm. Jerningham, Bart. of Cossey-hall, Norfolk, to Anne, daughter of the late James Moore, Esq. of Dublin.

13. Henry Burke, Esq. of Jamaica, to Henrietta Apthorp Bolton, daughter of John Bolton, Esq. of Greek-street, Soho.

15. At Denston, Suffolk, Mr. Archery of Chelmsford, conveyancer, to Miss Brinkley, of Denston.

16. Captain Henry Pigott, of the 82d regiment of foot, to Margaret, daughter of Scrope Bernard Morland, Esq. M.P.

John Chapel Rose, Esq. of Cransley, Northamptonshire, to Maria, daughter of the late Robert Harper, Esq. of Harley-st. Cavendish-square.

18. Major-general Sir William Westlye Sheridan, Bart. of the Guards, to Louisa Mary, daughter of John Addison, Esq. of Moorshadabad, Bengal.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Mr. Robert Hudson, Mm. Bac. many years senior member of his Majesty's chapel royal and St. Paul's cathedral, at his house in Eaton, near Windsor, in the 85th year of his age. He was a vicar choral of St. Paul's cathedral sixty years, and a gentleman of the chapel royal nearly the same time; he was also a music master of Christ's hospital, and composed many hymns for that institution. His remains were moved to London, and were interred, on Thursday, Dec. 28, in St. Paul's cathedral.

Lately, at Banda, in the East Indies, David Forbes, Esq. Governor of that island.

Lately, at Bishopstone, near Seaford, aged 85, Mrs. Hurdie, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Hurdie, professor. She had just been reading the morning service of the church, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died.

Lately, at his house in Baker-street, aged 49 years, Lieutenant-gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. The disorder which shortened the days of this distinguished officer was dropsy, occasioned by a debilitated constitution, worn down by the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duties of his late command. The first symptoms of the disease made their appearance during the journey which he was obliged to undertake overland, at a most inclement season, from Quebec to St. John, New Brunswick, in order to embark for England; to the exertions of which it has since appeared he was wholly unequal; and these symptoms gradually increasing after his arrival in this country, he was induced to remove from his seat at Belmont, in Hampshire, to London, early in the last month, for the benefit of the best medical advice; but the rapid progress of his complaint baffling the skill of his physicians, Dr. Baillie and Sir Gilbert Blane, he sunk under it. Sir George Prevost, who by his own merits had attained a high rank in his profession, was first brought to the notice of his Sovereign as a lieutenant-colonel in a battalion of the 60th

regiment, serving in the West Indies; in which situation he distinguished himself at St. Vincent, where he was severely wounded; and for his conduct on that occasion, as well as in the subsequent operations in the West Indies, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier, and had afterwards the government of Dominica conferred upon him, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation. For his gallant and successful defence of that island against a very superior force of the enemy, as well as for his conspicuous conduct at St. Lucia, in 1803, he was created a Baronet. Shortly after his return to England from the West Indies, in 1805, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, and in the command of the troops in that district. In the year 1808 he was selected to fill the important charge of lieutenant-governor and lieutenant-general, commanding the forces in the province of Nova Scotia. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with a division of troops from Halifax to the West Indies, and was second in command upon the expedition at the capture of the island of Martinique. After that service had been completed, he returned to his government in Nova Scotia; and, upon the resignation of General Sir James Craig, he was called to fill the high and responsible situation of governor-in-chief and commander of the forces in all British North America. He returned to England early in 1814, to answer certain charges preferred against him, the investigation of which had been alone prevented prior to his decease, by causes altogether beyond his controul. Sir George Prevost's successful defence of the Canadas for nearly three years, against a numerous and formidable enemy, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, together with his other important services in the West Indies, will be long remembered, and a grateful country will not refuse to do justice to the memory of one, whom it may be truly said, was a gallant spirit, a man with pure hands, and a most zealous and devoted servant of his Sovereign. Sir Geo. Prevost was the eldest son of Major-gen

Augustine Prevost, who served under Gen. Wolfe, and was severely wounded on the plains of Abraham, and who afterwards so eminently distinguished himself in the first American war, by his defence of Savannah. The surviving brothers of Sir George are both in his Majesty's service, the eldest a post captain in the royal navy, and the other a colonel in the army. Sir George Prevost married, in the year 1789, Catherine, daughter of Major-general Phipps, who survives him, together with a son, a minor, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.

In July last, at Fort St. George, East Indies, Wm. Garrow, Esq.

Dac. 5. Suddenly, on his march from Paris, Major Lang, of the 81st.

8. The Honourable Archibald Fraser, of Lovat, colonel-commandant of the 1st reg. of Inverness-shire local militia, some time British consul at Algiers, and afterwards member of Parliament for the county of Inverness, at his seat of Beaufort Castle, in the Aird, near Inverness, in the 80th year of his age. He was married to Jane, only sister of Sir William Fraser, Bart. late of Ray Lodge, in the county of Essex, by whom he had five sons, all of whom predeceased himself. His eldest son, who possessed distinguished abilities, sat in the first Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom; he was also colonel of the Fraser Fencible for a series of years, and went with them on service to Ireland, where he fell into a consumption from fatigue, and died at Lisbon, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in April, 1803. The disconsolate widow and mother still survives to lament the loss of all her family.

19. At Walthamstow, the lady of Wm. Dilwyn, Esq.

21. Mr. William Cole, of Wareham, Dorset, aged 76; many years an alderman of that borough.

24. Aged 79, at her brother's, Richmond-green, Mrs. D'Aranda, widow of the Rev. Peter D'Aranda, late of Twickenham.

26. Miles Satterthwaite, of Lombard-st. banker.

At Twickenham, Thomas Ingram, Esq. late of Lincoln's-inn, aged 68 years.

26. Most sincerely regretted and lamented, Ann, the wife of Samuel Dobree, jun. Esq. of Walthamstow, aged 18.

27. In Berkeley-square, in the 45th year of his age, the Right Hon. Alan Hyde Viscount Gardner,* K.C.B. vice-admiral of the white. His lordship is succeeded in his title by his only son, Alan Legge.

Edward Warner, Esq. of Walthamstow. Suddenly, at his father's house in St. Helen's-place, Henry Burmester, jun. Esq. eldest son of Henry Burmester, Esq. of Gwynne-house, Essex.

In the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Alca

Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. Hodgson, of the Piazza coffee-house, Covent-garden.

28. In Kennington, Richard Bannister, Esq. of the Stock Exchange, in the 70th year of his age.

In Bedford Circus, Exeter, Admiral Edmund Dodd, aged 81 years.

Captain Henry Richardson, R.N.

29. At Renclesham Rectory, Suffolk, the Rev. Dr. Henley, rector of that parish, and late principal of the East India College.

30. In Bedford-place, Russell-square, Sir Charles Blিকে.

At Fareham, Hants, in the 77th year of his age, Phillip Patten, Esq. admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

31. Aged 77, Ambrose Hall, Esq. of Albion street, Surrey-road.

In Somerset-st. Portman-square, Harriet Anne, the lady of John Charles Parling, Esq.

JAN. 1, 1816. At Watford, Herts, in the 68th year of his age, Benjamin Kent, of Clifford's-inn, Esq.

3. At Clapham, Peter Broadley, Esq. in the 82d year of his age.

6. At Clifton, in the 82d year of his age, Roger Metcalfe, Esq.

In Baker-street, James Laird, Esq. M.D. formerly of the medical establishment in Bengal.

7. In Rutlandshire, John Blake, Esq. messenger to the House of Commons.

In his 61st year, Edmund Rolfe Elsdon, Esq. an alderman of Lynn.

8. At Exeter, aged 68 years, Mr. John Bennett, comedian. His first debüt was on three boards, on the 24th of March, 1783, in the character of *Robin*, in *The Quaker*. He continued several seasons with the Exeter and Plymouth company; was afterwards a favourite for many years in the Norwich circuit; and latterly belonged to the Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

10. At his uncle's, Mr. J. Ward, cadet, of Woolwich, and nephew of Mr. Fawcett, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

William Bruce, Esq. assistant inspector of military stores to the Hon. East India Company.

At St. John's Lodge, Herts, Lady Cuyler, wife of General Sir Cornelius Cuyler, Bart.

14. At Parke House, Hayes, Middlesex, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heath, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

15. At North-end, Hampstead, at an advanced age, and deeply lamented by all her children, Elizabeth Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the late and mother of the present marquis.

In his 69th year, Henry Harrington, M.D. and an alderman of Bath. Dr. Harrington did not appear much before the world as an author, but he edited from his family papers, the very entertaining volumes of the *Nova Antiqua*. He also composed and published a Geometrical Demonstration of the Indivisibility of the Tri-Unity; under the title of *Symbola Trina*.

* For a Portrait and Memoir *vide* Europ. Mag. Nov. 1804, Vol. XXVI.

tion; and a Treatise on the Use and Abuse of Music.

At his house, Paddington-green, aged 81, that much respected character John Wight, many years president of the Friendly Society of Licensed Victuallers, a great promoter of their school and other charities.

16. At Powderham rectory, the Rev.

Timothy Napleton, aged 39, rector of that parish and of North Bovey.

19. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. Perry, glass manufacturer, Fleet-st.

24. In Mount-st. the Hon. Aspley Bathurst, second son of the late Earl, and only brother of the present Earl Bathurst.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrations of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Beward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lysons's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

DR. Shaw's ninth volume of general Zoology, will shortly make its appearance; also Parkyn's Monastic and Baronial Remains; Crimmins's Translation of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric; Mr. Boyne's Remarks on the Physical and Moral History of the Human Species; Playfair's Lives of Dr. Stewart, Dr. James Hutton, and Professor Robison; also a new work by the author of the Philosophy of Nature, on the influence of Science, Literature, and the liberal Arts, on the manners and happiness of private life.

Professor Metternich purposes to publish his discovery of Euclid's 11th principle, under the title of "The complete Theory of Parallel Lines," accompanied by a supplement, in which is described the fundamental principle of the construction of a right line.

Among the new works daily expected, are, Mr. Keyne's Essay on a more efficient mode of classical instruction in its early stages; and the History of the late Congress of Vienna, by the Abbé de Pradi.

Also, Colonel Keating's Travels through France, Spain, and Portugal to Morocco.

Mr. Salisbury's Descriptions of all the Plants, growing wild in this country, and also such as are cultivated for the purposes of medicine, with an account of their preparation and virtues; a translation of the Adventures of Lieutenant Katschuse, while a prisoner of war in France, as published by his father, the celebrated dramatic writer; and Mr. Naylor's Civil and Military History of Germany from the landing of Gustavus to the conclusion of the Treaty of Westphalia.

The Rev. Mr. Farber is engaged upon the Origin of Pagan Idolatry; Dr. Gordon of Edinburgh on a System of Human Anatomy; and Mr. Southey upon a History of the late war in Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Mendley is collecting materials for the Life of John Hampden.

Mr. Sumner's Treatise, which obtained the £400 premium, at Aberdeen, is in the press.—The first volume relates to the Historical Evidence of the Creation; the second

to the Principle of Population, its Effects upon Society, and its Consistency with the Wisdom and Goodness of the Creator.—

Voss is engaged upon a Translation of Aristophanes; and his Son upon an Edition of Æschylus.

A Monthly Journal has been established at Munich, devoted to the History, Elucidation, and Improvement of the German language. Its title, *Taschenberg*.

Professor Hisebury of Lund is making a Tour through Sweden, under the sanction of the Government, for the purpose of examining all the ancient monuments remaining in the Kingdom. His expenses are defrayed by the Swedish Government.

A new Medical Journal has been published, on the plan of the *Gazette de Santé* of Paris, entitled "the Gazette of Health."

Dr. Herschell has inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of this year, series of observations of the Satellites of the Georgian Planet, including a passage through the node of their orbits; with an account of the telescope apparatus, that was used on those occasions, and a final exposition of some calculated particulars, deduced from the observations.

Dr. Vater, librarian to the King of Prussia, has published an alphabetical table of all the Languages of the world, pointing at their country and history, together with their respective dictionaries and grammars, with a collection of words in each language.

Mr. Hooker has undertaken to publish the Cryptogamous Plants, found by Humboldt, and Bonpland, in South America.

Mr. Bliss is proceeding to press with the third volume of the *Athenæ Oxoniensæ*; and Mr. Newmich is employed upon a Polyglott Dictionary of the most general necessities of life, and articles of commerce.

Mr. Henry Mortimer is gone to Italy, for the purpose of exploring those districts in the windings of the Apennines, which have not yet been described by travellers.

Among the most interesting works recently published on the Continent, are Jacob's Supplement to his Remarks on the Greek Anthology; Battmann's Quintilian;

Wentz's Translation of *Maradotai*; and Professor Becker's edition of the *Orations of Eschines and Demosthenes*, with Scholia from Manuscripts at Paris.

Mr Penn is at press with the *Institutes of Christian Perfection*, translated from the Greek of Macarius; two more volumes of Mr. Montague's Letters are expected; and Captain Beaufoy is employing his leisure on a concise Account of the present state of the Southern Coast of Africa Minor, where he was employed in one of his Majesty's frigates.

A complete Map of the Field of Waterloo, showing its situation, and the positions of the Armies, when the French retreated, with views of each contested point, is preparing by Mr. Wharton of Gray's Inn-square.

Mr. Lodge has published the 6th part of his *Portraits of Illustrious Persons*. It contains Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Packer, Archbishop of Canterbury; Eliz. Woodville, Duchess of York; the Lord Keeper of Coventry; and Walter, first Lord Aston.

Mr. Sumner's Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, to which the premium of 400*l.* was lately adjudged at Aberdeen, will appear in the course of a month, in two octavo volumes.

Dr. Hemling, of Bristol, is preparing for the press a work on Pulmonary Consumption.

The Rev. R. Morehead is preparing a second volume of *Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief*.

J. T. James, Esq. has in the press, a *Journal of a Tour on the Continent in 1813-14*, in a quarto volume, with plates.

Mr. William West, is preparing a History of Cranborn Chace, including an enquiry into the origin of the Chace.

Colonel Keatinge has in the press, *Travels in Europe and Africa*, in a quarto volume, with 34 engravings from drawings made by the author.

Mr. Field has in the press, in a small volume, *Shakespeare his own Biographer*.

Mr. C. Taylor has in the press, a Treatise on Architecture, and on Landscape.

The Rev. Reginald Heber's *Bampton Lectures* will soon appear, in an octavo volume.

Mr. Southey, poet laureate, is preparing a History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, which will form two quarto volumes.

Mr. Allen has in the press, a brief account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews in modern times.

In the press, and speedily will be published, Mr. Chitty's Treatise on the Criminal Law of England.

Stephens' Greek Thesaurus. The First Number of the New and Improved Edition of Stephens' Greek Thesaurus will be ready for delivery in a very few days. The copies of deceased Subscribers are for sale till the 1st of May.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, is preparing for publication (under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) a splendidly illustrated work on the late brilliant Campaign of Waterloo.

The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant, consisting of Friendly Advice, and Real Histories. By Mrs. Taylor, of Osgar.

The Counsels of a Father, in four Letters of Sir Matthew Hale to his Children, to which is added the Practical Life of a true Christian.

Jonah, the Seatonian Prize Poem for 1815, by James W. Bellamy, M. A.

Mr. Orme, of Bond-street, has nearly ready for publication, the History of Hawover, and of the Family of Brunswick.

A Work of very considerable interest is preparing for publication, entitled *Narrative of a Ten Years Residence at the Court of Tripoli*, from the original Correspondence in the possession of the Family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British Consul; comprising Authentic Memoirs and Anecdotes of the reigning Bahaw, his Family, and various Persons of Distinction; an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabians, and Turks, &c.

This work will form 1 volume in quarto, and will be embellished with several coloured plates of Scenery and Costume.

Just published, a Supplement to the Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by J. Northcote, Esq. 4to. 15s.

The 3d and 4th Volumes of the private Hours of Napoleon Buonaparte, containing his secret Amours, said to be written by himself, during his residence in Elba. 12s.

Private Education, or a practical plan for the Studies of Young Ladies, by Elizabeth Appleton, 2d edition, revised, 7s. 6d.

Amusements in Retirement, or the Influence of Literature, Science, and the liberal Arts, on the conduct and happiness of private life, by the Author of the Philosophy of Nature, 1 volume, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Art of Preserving the Sight, 2d edition, enlarged and improved, 5s. 6d.

Fidometria, or the Art of Optic Measurement, by Colonel Keatinge, 4to, plates, 11. 11s. 6d.

Clarentine, by Miss Barney, 2d edition, 3 vols. 21s.

Travels in Europe and Africa. By Col. Keatinge, author of the History of the Conquest of Mexico, &c. comprising a Journey through France, Spain, and Portugal, to Morocco. Also a second Journey through France, in 1814; in which a particular comparison is drawn between the present and former state of that Country and its inhabitants, in 1 vol. 4to: with 34 engravings of Scenery, Antiquities, and Costume, from Drawings taken by the Author.

The Second and last volume of the Travels of Professor Lichtenstein, in Southern Africa, with a valuable map, and several plates, 30s.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JANUARY.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

LIFE of James II. by Himself, Vol. I. 4to. 1l. 6s.
 Brown's Wanderer in Norway, and other Poems, 7s.
 Naylor's History of Germany, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
 Prescience, or the Secrets of Divination, 7s. 6d.
 Joyce's Dialogues on Chemistry, 2 vols. 9s.
 Colonial Policy of Great Britain, 8s.
 Simpson's Visit to Flanders, 3d edit. 5s.
 Atkin's Arts of Life, 3d edit. 2s. 6d.

Paris Chit Chat, Vol. III. 5s.
 La Ragatelle, 2 vols. 18mo. 3s.
 Greig on the Globes, 2s. 6d.
 Greig's Lady's Arithmetic, 2s.
 Essay on the Dairy, 7s.
 Geo. Beaton's History of St. Helena, 2l. 12s. 6d.
 The Classical Gallery, 12mo. 4s. sheep.
 Clark's Travels, Vol. IV. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.
 Boyce's Second Usurpation of Buonaparte, and Battle of Waterloo, 1l. 4s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank J. D. of Holloway for his remarks, but must decline inserting them, as they would lead us into a controversy which we wish to avoid.

For the same reason, we must decline inserting T.'s reply to *Filius Nigelli*.

C. will perceive that we have complied with his request; but it was by mere accident that his favour was not noticed in the acknowledgments to Correspondents of last month.

We are sorry to be obliged again to defer the conclusion of the *Memoirs of Bartolozzi*; as also the *Chronological Events for the Year 1815*.

Communications from *Φλαγκιστορας* will be very acceptable: his favour shall appear in our next.

Z.—A. L.—Y. N. and W. D. A. will find the will of Louis the XVth in Vol. XXIII. page 7.

T. E.—*Justitia*—A few Verses for the Gratification of J. S.—Procter—W. J.—R. J.—M. A. L.—M. Ross—S. E.—James Dowland—N.—V. Y.—Catiafochos—K. B.—T. P. A.—Miscellaneous, No. VII.—Georgius—and several other communications, shall have a place as soon as possible.
 R. H.—A *Non-Cockney*—C.—Horsus—and several other favours, have been received.

ERRATA in our last Volume

Page 468, col. 1, last line, for "*Wallerton*," read "*Wollaston*."—Page 486, col. 2, line 14, for "*base*," read "*bars*."—Page 489, col. 2, line 36, for "*setlery*," read "*sitters*."—Page 490, col. 1, line 40, for "*talent*," read "*talents*."—Page 492, col. 1, line 58, for "*In the Grosvenor*;" (whole length,) read "*In the Grosvenor whole-length*."—Page 531, col. 1, line 36, for "*ought*," read "*aught*."

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1815, TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1816.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

EVANS, T. Liverpool, linen draper. Dec. 30.
 BOURNE, M. Deeping Fen, merchant. Jan. 2.
 TOMKINS, S. M. Stanton St. John's, Oxford, farmer. Jan. 6.
 ROLLO, A. Castle-st. City-rd. chair-maker. Jan. 6.
 FORSTER, W. Township of Hunslet, Leeds, fax-spinner. Jan. 8.

HIGHTON, E. Boston, fruiterer. Jan. 13.
 CROFT, J. Turner-street, Commercial-road, builder. Jan. 12.
 FARMER, T. Plymouth, tallow-chandler. Jan. 16.
 COX, T. Ship-alley, Welklose square, linen-draper. Jan. 15.
 JOHNSON, J. Sheffield, York, mercer. Jan. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

ASSBEY, J. Street Hemmestad, Hertford, farmer, Feb. 20. [Bond, Ware, Herts.] Jan. 9.
 ADAMS and Co. Cumberland-st. Fitzroy-sq. upholsterers, Jan. 13 and Feb. 26. [Saunders, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.] Jan. 13.
 ARMISTEAD, R. Liverpool, straw-hat-manufacturer, Feb. 1, 2, and 27, Golden-lion, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn.] Jan. 16.
 ADAM, S. Bristol, haberdasher, Feb. 6, and Mar. 9, Talbot, Bristol. [Pilot and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Jan. 20.

BARTHORP, B. Blaxhall, Suffolk, merchant, Feb. 10, Crow, Woodbridge. [Taylor, W. and G. Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.] Dec. 30.
 BOTTING, C. Cadoxton juxta Neath, Glamorganshire, grocer, Feb. 10, Bush, Swansea. [Barber, Gray's-inn-sq.] Dec. 30.
 BALL, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, Feb. 10, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Wilson, Gray's-inn-sq.] Dec. 30.
 BIGNELL, R. B. Middleton Stoner, Oxfordshire, scrivener, Feb. 17, Red. [Bart.] Jan. 6.

- BECK, J. Pinnerston, Northampton, dealer, Feb. 20, Wharfedale, Darenty. [Lodington and Co. Temple.] Jan. 9.
- BLACK, W. sen. Loughborough, Leicester, coal-merchant, Feb. 20, King's-head, Derby. [Allen, Carlisle-st. Soho.] Jan. 9.
- BEASLEY, R. G. Austin-frars, merchant, Feb. 24. [Wadson and Co. Austin-frars.] Jan. 13.
- BOLLING and Co. High Holborn, linen-draper, Feb. 24. [Parton, Wallbrook.] Jan. 13.
- BURTON, J. & S. Little Coggeshall, Essex, dealers in horses, Feb. 24. [Dawson, Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Jan. 13.
- BOWDLER, F. Newport, Salop, innkeeper, Feb. 24, Talbot, Drayton. [Russer and Co. Baitlett's-buildings.] Jan. 13.
- BUTLER, J. Deal, tailor, Feb. 10 and 27. [Osbaldeston, London-st. Fenchurch-st.] Jan. 16.
- BREWERTON and Co. Norwich, liquor-merchants, Feb. 1, 2, and 27, Norfolk, Norwich. [Goodwin, Norwich.] Jan. 16.
- BOWLER, J. Broad-st. Ratcliffe, ship chandler, Feb. 27. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] Jan. 16.
- BOLLING and Co. High Holborn, linen-draper, Feb. 27. [Parton, Wallbrook.] Jan. 16.
- BURTONSHAW, S. Brighton, hatter, Feb. 27. [Abel, Abchurch-yard, Lombard-st.] Jan. 16.
- BALLING and Co. High Holborn, linen-draper, March 2. [Parton, Wallbrook.] Jan. 24.
- BRISKEY, S. Newington, corn-dealer, March 2. [Cotton and Co. St. Thomas-st. Southwark.] Jan. 27.
- BRAY, J. London-wall, merchant, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Hackett, New-court, Smith's-lane.] Jan. 20.
- BIVEN and Co. High-st. Mortlake, grocers, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Robinson, Half-moon-st. Piccadilly.] Jan. 23.
- BURY, J. Kinsere, Staffordshire, butcher, Feb. 12, 13, and March 2, Crown and Royal, Bridgenorth. [Rob. Innes Temple.] Jan. 23.
- BLAKEWAY and Co. Bliston, Stafford, grocers, Feb. 3, 10, and March 2, George, Bewdley. [Austin and Co. Innes Temple.] Jan. 23.
- BRANLEY, H. Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance-broker, Feb. 6 and March 2. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] Jan. 23.
- COHEN, J. Manchester, hat-manufacturer, Feb. 6. [Parnore, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-st. Oct. 24.]
- CHEWLEY, H. M. Charlotte-st. Blackfriars'-road, linen-draper, Feb. 10. [Pope, Mudlford-co. Fenchurch-st.] Dec. 20.
- CHAMBERS, G. E. Chester, Kent, coach-maker, Feb. 13, Bury, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 2.
- CROLEY, J. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 13, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] Jan. 2.
- CLARE, J. Repton, Derby, dealer, Feb. 20, White-st. Barton-upon-Trent. [Hicks and Co. Barton's-build.] Jan. 9.
- COOKE, J. Lower Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. upholsterer, Feb. 24. [Pullen, Foss-st. Cripple-gate.] Jan. 13.
- CROSE, D. Bodham, Norfolk, farmer, Feb. 24, White Swan, Norwich. [Saggers, Crosby-square.] Jan. 13.
- CLELAND, A. Charles-st. St. Mary-le-bone, cabinet-maker, Feb. 27. [Saunders, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy sq.] Jan. 16.
- CLARE, T. Ilminster, Somerset, druggist, Feb. 9 and March 2, George, Ilminster. [Sauter, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 20.
- FOSBY, R. Stationer's-court, bookseller, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Birkett, Chalk-lane.] Jan. 20.
- COOPER, W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, stocking-manufacturer, Feb. 1, 3, and March 2, George, Shepton Mallet. [King and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 20.
- CHANDLEY, J. Stockport, Chester, grocer, March 2, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 20.
- DAVIS, W. Newham, Berkshire, upholsterer, Feb. 10. [Baker, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.] Dec. 30.
- DAWE, J. Plymouth-dock, mercer, Feb. 10, 19, and 17. [Makin, Temple.] Jan. 6.
- DIXON, W. Kent-road, Milvergat, Feb. 24. [Clutton and Co. St. Thomas-st. Southwark.] Jan. 13.
- DIXON, J. Oldham, Lancaster, shopkeeper, Feb. 24, 25, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 13.
- DAVE, R. Broomby, Somerset, shopkeeper, Feb. 1, 3, and March 2, George, Shipton Mallet, Somerset. [Rigand Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 20.
- DOWLING, R. Walsingham, Wiltshire, clothier, Harp. Aug. 1816.
- Feb. 2, 3, and March 5, Commercial Roops, Bristol. [Bourdimon and Co. Little Friday-street.] Jan. 23.
- DEHENNE, J. S. North Waltham, Norfolk, grocer, Feb. 12 and March 3, Milk's-head, Norwich. [Foster, Norwich.] Jan. 23.
- EDWARDS, J. Nantgarow, Glamorganshire, grocer, Feb. 17, Rummer, Bristol. [Bennet, Dean's-court, St. Paul's.] Jan. 6.
- FEARN, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Feb. 19, Sam's coffee-house, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn-square.] Jan. 2.
- PINCH, T. Ratcliffe-highway, baker, Feb. 17. [Chopman and Co. St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-st.] Jan. 6.
- FARNWORTH, S. M. Old Broad-st. merchant, Feb. 20. [James, Bucklersbury.] Jan. 9.
- FIELD, W. Croydon, shopkeeper, Feb. 24. [Guy, Croydon.] Jan. 13.
- FOX, J. Birmingham, victualler, Feb. 27, Stock, Birmingham. [Blanford and Co. Temple.] Jan. 16.
- FELLOWS, B. E. Brauncote, Nottingham, chemist, Feb. 13, 14, and March 2, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.] Jan. 23.
- GAYTON, G. Edmonton, coach-master, Feb. 10. [Orrell, Winsley-st. Oxford-st.] Dec. 30.
- GRIFFITHS, S. Pennant, Cardiganshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 10, White-hart, Bristol. [Pearson, Temple.] Dec. 30.
- GORE, S. V. Bishopsgate-st. haberdasher, Feb. 20. [Wright, Hart-st. Bloomsbury.] Jan. 2.
- GASKELL, J. Wigan, Lancaster, flour-dealer, Feb. 1, 3, 24, George, Liverpool. [Makin, Temple.] Jan. 13.
- GYDE, T. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier, March 2, Golden-cross, Gloucester. Jan. 20.
- HAYNES, R. Lower Road, Islington, wine-cooper, Feb. 6. [Mayhew and Co. Rymond's-lane.] Dec. 26.
- HARDING, H. and J. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothiers, Feb. 10, George, Trowbridge. [Egan and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] Dec. 30.
- HALL, R. Stevington, Southamptshire, farmer, Feb. 10, Crown, Basingstoke. [Sandye and Co. Crane-court.] Dec. 30.
- WAINES, R. Lower Road, Islington, wine-cooper, Feb. 10. [Mayhew and Co. Rymond's-lane.] Dec. 30.
- HODGES, T. Dymocke, Gloucester, dealer, Feb. 10, Crown, Worcester. [Hurd, Temple.] Jan. 2.
- HOWARD, G. H. Manchester, chemist, Feb. 12, Dog and Partridge, Manchester. [Hurd, Temple.] Jan. 2.
- HEARDER, G. Torquay, Devonshire, cabinet-maker, Feb. 17, Globe, Newton Abbott, Devon. [Hyne, Temple.] Jan. 6.
- HUNTER, W. East-st. Manchester-sq. carpenter, Feb. 17. [Carlton, High-st. Mary-le-bone.] Jan. 6.
- HARLAM, J. Brauncote, Essex, shopkeeper, Feb. 20. [Jones, Sise-lane, Queen-street.] Jan. 9.
- HARRIS, W. St. Austell, Cornwall, miller, Feb. 24, White Hart, St. Austell. [Fairbank, Staple-lane.] Jan. 13.
- HERBERT, J. Uckington, Gloucester, farmer, Feb. 24, Phragh, Cheltenham. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-lane.] Jan. 13.
- HILL, W. Cockfild, Ratcliffe, grocer, Feb. 27. [Holloway, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 16.
- HIGGINSON, C. London, merchant, Feb. 27. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 16.
- HADDEN, E. Hazel End, Farnham, horse-dealer, Feb. 6 and March 3. [Makin, Temple.] Jan. 23.
- HANCOCK, W. Streton, Hereford, pig dealer, Feb. 13, 14, and March 5, Green Dragon, Hereford. [Smith, Bedford-row.] Jan. 23.
- JOSEPH, S. Gosport, Southampton, stoppeller, Feb. 13, Royal Oak, Portsmouth. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] Jan. 2.
- KIRK, D. Circus street, New-road, Mary-le-bone, haberdasher, Feb. 24. [Walls, Warwick-st. Golden-sq.] Jan. 13.
- KITHERO, S. Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire, miller, March 2, Black Swan, Hereford. [Street and Co. Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-st.] Jan. 23.
- LANCELY, E. Chester, currier, Feb. 17, Coach and Horses, Cheshire. [Huxley, Temple.] Jan. 6.
- LEE, T. Minorics, mercer, Feb. 17. [Walton, Girdle-st. hall.] Jan. 6.
- LISSETER, T. Drayton-in-Hales, Salop, innkeeper, Feb. 24, Talbot, Drayton. [Russer and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.] Jan. 13.
- LUSH, J. and W. High Holborn, distillers, Feb. 3 and 27. [Bovill and Co. New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.] Jan. 16.
- LANSDOWN, W. Bishopport, Somerset, grazer, Feb. 2.

- and March 2, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 20.
- LAPTON, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, tallow-chandler, Feb. 7, 8, and March 2, Swan, Bolton-le-Moors. [Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 20.
- LOWLE, J. Oakehill, Somerset, hosier, Feb. 5, 6, and March 3, Castle and Ball, Bath. [Burfoot, King's-Bench walk, Temple.] Jan. 23.
- MANBY, A. Tipton, Staffordshire, iron-master, Feb. 10, Littleton's-arms, Penkridge. [Austin and Co. Inner Temple.] Dec. 30.
- MACHELL, R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 1, 2, and 17, George, Liverpool. [Griffiths and Co. Liverpool.] Jan. 6.
- MARSDEN, F. Wakefield, joiner, Feb. 24, Woodman, Wakefield. [Stikes and Co. New-lun.] Jan. 13.
- MORRISON, N. C. Tottenham-court-road, oil and colourman, Feb. 27. [Shaw and Co. Gray's inn.] Jan. 16.
- MOSSOP, C. Preston's Hows, Cumberland, check-manufacturer, Feb. 15, 16, and March 2, Black-lion, Whitehaven. [Lowden, Clement's-inn.] Jan. 20.
- MOORHOUSE, J. Sloane-st. Chelsea, wine-merchant, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Lamb and Co. Prince's-st. Bank.] Jan. 20.
- MANN, S. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Mar. 5, Neptune, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.] Jan. 23.
- NUTT, J. Alrewas, Stafford, draper, Feb. 13, Three Queens, Burton-upon-Trent. [Cookney, Castle-st. Holborn.] Jan. 2.
- NICHOLLS, T. Coleman-st. hat-manufacturer, Feb. 15. [Ballachey and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 2.
- NELMES, W. Newton, Hereford, farmer, Feb. 23, Coffee-house-inn, Hereford. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 13.
- NEALE and Co. Milk-st. Cheshire, linen-drappers, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court.] Jan. 20.
- PRIDAY, W. Quegley, Gloucester, butcher, Feb. 6, Bell, Gloucester. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.] Dec. 26.
- PORTER, T. Birmingham and Walsworth, Surrey, merchant, Feb. 6. [Avison and Co. Hanover-st. Liverpool.] Dec. 26.
- PRICE and Co. Winchester-st. merchants, Feb. 10, [Holt and Co. Threadneedle-st.] Dec. 30.
- PINNOCCK and Co. Newbury, Berkshire, book-sellers, Feb. 10. [Dawes and Co. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Dec. 30.
- PAINTER, R. W. Aldmouth-st. Gray's-inn-lane, carpenter, Feb. 17. [Chapman and Co. St. Thomas the Apostle, Queen-st.] Jan. 6.
- PALMER, W. Eising, Norfolk, miller, Feb. 20, Castle, Norwich. [Taylor, Featherstone buildings, Holborn.] Jan. 9.
- PALYAKT, I. London st. Fenchurch-st. merchant, Feb. 21. [Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.] Jan. 13.
- POPE, H. Warminster, Wilts, brandy-merchant, Feb. 24, Angel, Warminster. [Davies, Lothbury.] Jan. 13.
- PYNE, T. Hornelydown, leather-seller, Feb. 6 and March 2. [Bulfinch, Holborn-court.] Jan. 20.
- RAMSCAR, E. Stockport, Chester, victualler, Feb. 6, Castle, Stockport. [Wright, Temple.] Dec. 26.
- ROSE, D. Northfield, Worcestershire, dealer in cattle, Feb. 10, White-lion, Stratford-upon-Avon. [Flaggate and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] Dec. 30.
- RIVERS, M. Bishops-Sutton, Southampton, maltster, Feb. 1, 2, and 20, Swan, Southampton. [Gude, Gray's inn-place, Gray's-inn.] Jan. 9.
- RENSHAW, J. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, Feb. 13, 14, and March 5, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Settree and Co. Austin-friars.] Jan. 16.
- RIVERS, R. Toybridge, Devon, innkeeper, Feb. 27, Royal, Plymouth. [Darke and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-row.] Jan. 16.
- READER, M. Bristol, fancy-dress maker, Feb. 3 and March 2, Commercial rooms, Bristol. [Thompson, Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 20.
- RICHARDS, G. Strand, furrier, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Denton and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 20.
- REDFORD, A. London-road, Southwark, printer, Feb. 3 and March 2. [Rippon, St. George's-pl. Blackfriars-road.] Jan. 20.
- RENSHAW, J. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, Feb. 13, 14, and March 5, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Hibberley, Austin-friars.] Jan. 23.
- ROTHWELL, S. Fenchurch-st. printer, Feb. 3 and Mar. 5. [Topping, Greville-st. Hatton-gard.] Jan. 23.
- SYKES and Co. North Collingham, Nottingham, maltster, Feb. 6, Ram, Nottingham. [Alley and Co. Nottingham.] Dec. 26.
- SPARSHOTT, T. Blackman-st. Southwark, grocer, Feb. 10. [Bourdillion and Co. Little Friday-st.] Dec. 20.
- SILVEE, W. Portsea, Southampton, grocer, Feb. 10, King's-arms, Portsea. [Pownall, Staple-inn.] Dec. 30.
- SEWELL, M. Lincoln, wine-merchant, Feb. 17. [Byre, Gray's-inn-square.] Jan. 6.
- SMART, W. Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier, Feb. 17, Swan, Bradford. [Egan and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] Jan. 6.
- SOPER, J. Bristol, hatter, Feb. 17, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] Jan. 6.
- SANDERS and Co. Paternoster-row, warehouseman, Feb. 20. [Castle, Curstow-street, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 9.
- SIMCOX, W. Birmingham, thimble-maker, Feb. 20, Royal, Birmingham. [Bleasdale and Co. New inn.] Jan. 2.
- SMITH, T. Austin-friars, merchant, Feb. 24. [Dent and Co. Broad-st.] Jan. 13.
- SOLOMON, M. Birmingham, jeweller, Feb. 24, Castle, Birmingham. [Windle, Bedford-row.] Jan. 13.
- SLY, R. Chedworth, Gloucestershire, miller, Feb. 27, Ram, Cirencester. [Mereditth, Lincoln's-inn.] Jan. 16.
- SPITTA and Co. Lawrence-pountney-lane, men's chaits, Feb. 27. [Maye and Co. New Bank-build.] Jan. 16.
- SCHRODER, H. College-hill, sugar-refiner, Feb. 3 and 27. [Patten, Harton-garden.] Jan. 16.
- SERGEANT, B. Kingston-upon-Thames, carpenter, Feb. 6 and Mar. 2. [Barber, Gray's-inn.] Jan. 20.
- SAUL, T. Manchester, woolstapler, Feb. 7, 8, and March 2, Albion, Manchester. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 20.
- SMITH, J. Friday-st. wine-merchant, Feb. 10 and March 5. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.] Jan. 23.
- TAEZEWELL, S. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocer, Feb. 10, King's-head, Bridgewater. [Blake, Cook's-co. Carey-st.] Dec. 30.
- TROWMAN, J. Cradley, Worcestershire, gun-barrel-maker, Feb. 10, George, Bewdley. [Stall and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Dec. 30.
- TAYLOR, J. Nottingham, cotton-spinner, Feb. 15, Talbot, Nottingham. [Hurd, Temple.] Jan. 2.
- THOMPSON, J. sen. Culpho, Suffolk, merchant, Feb. 27, Bear and Crown, Ipswich. [Walker, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 16.
- TIPION, E. Gloucester, vintner, March 2, Ram, Gloucester. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn.] Jan. 20.
- VAUGHAN, D. Pentwyn Maur, Monmouth, coal-merchant, Feb. 17, White-lion, Bristol. [Jenkins and Co. New inn.] Jan. 16.
- WARNER and Co. Bristol, druggists, Feb. 13, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] Jan. 2.
- WELFORD, J. Broad-st. Radcliffe, slop-seller, Feb. 13. [Battye, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 2.
- WATTS, W. Bristol, hosier, Feb. 17, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Heells, Staple-inn.] Jan. 2.
- WALKER, J. and Co. Isle of the East India Company's ship Lord Melville, merchants, Feb. 17. [Loxley and Co. Cheshire.] Jan. 6.
- WICK, D. Southwick, Durham, ship-builder, Feb. 5, 5, and 24, Bridge, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blekton, Symond's inn.] Jan. 13.
- WILSON, M. Aldgate, woollen-draper, Feb. 21. [Hunt, Milk-st. Cheshire.] Jan. 13.
- WALKER, J. Nicholas-lane, insurance-broker, Feb. 27. [Meardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-st.] Jan. 16.
- WADE, J. Alvanston, Chester, drover, Feb. 5, 6, and March 2, Crown, Nantwich, Chester. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.] Jan. 20.
- WINSOR, W. Plymouth, tavern-keeper, Feb. 2, 3, and March 2, Royal, Plymouth. [Darke and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.] Jan. 20.
- WAKELEY and Co. Bridgewater, Somerset, hardwareman, Feb. 14, 15, and March 4, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Mereditth, Lincoln's-inn.] Jan. 23.
- WATT, S. Baptist's head-coffee-house, Aldermanbury, merchant, Feb. 3 and March 5. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] Jan. 23.
- WOKKALL, T. Wrexham, Denbigh, grocer, Feb. 19, 20, and March 3, King's-arms, Liverpool. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] Jan. 23.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1815, TO TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1816.

ALDERBART and Co. Copthall-ba. Feb. 6	Galld, J. London, Feb. 6	Osborne, E. Falmouth, Jan. 30
Abrahams, M. Duke-st. Jan. 9	Gibson and Co. Lawrence-la. Feb. 10	Ogilvie, W. and J. Saville-row, Feb. 3
Armstrong, J. Manchester, Jan. 31	Hopkins, E. Bath, Jan. 6	Ogle, J. Pickwick, Feb. 10
Ashby, R. Poultry, Jan. 30	Hervy, W. Jermyn-st. Jan. 16	Phillips, D. Oxford-st. Jan. 16
Adcock, J. St. Mary Axe, Feb. 2	Harvey, J. W. Hadleigh-hall, Jan. 20	Pink, A. Portsea, Jan. 25
Adderton, A. Shadwell, Feb. 10	Hodgson, R. Northallerton, Jan. 25	Parsons, B. Somerset-st. Feb. 3
Abbott, J. Ancaster, Feb. 8	Higgins, W. Great St. Helen's, Jan. 30	Patt, G. Petersfield, Jan. 30
Altham, W. Tokenhouse-ya. Jan. 30	Holmes, S. Limehouse, Jan. 27	Pett, D. Fenchurch-st. Jan. 30
Anderson, D. Gray's-inn-la. Feb. 17	Hutchings, J. Battle, Jan. 27	Pycroft and Co. Wapping, Mar. 30
Blackburn, P. Turnchapel Dock, Feb. 3	House, W. Cleveland-st. Jan. 27	Parham, B. Dock, Feb. 9
Bradshaw and Co. Lancaster, Jan. 23	Hill, J. Staverton-row, Feb. 3	Pring, J. Crediton, Feb. 9
Buglehole and Co. Mark-la. Jan. 6	Harvey and Co. Rochford, Mar. 9	Rawlin, J. Red-lion-st. Jan. 20
Bickardicke, W. Newstead, Jan. 19	Hayne, J. Paternoster-row, Jan. 30	Rose, H. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 25
Best, E. Jan. Birmingham, Jan. 20	Hamper, J. High-st. Jan. 30	Royston, W. E. West Leigh, Jan. 30
Bryant, J. Bath, Jan. 23	Harper and Co. Snow's-fields, Jan. 30	Riddick, B. Glastonbury, Feb. 6
Bonnet, D. Portsea, Jan. 30	Half, T. Oxford-st. Feb. 3	Rossau, A. Hough, Feb. 5
Bloatt, J. Lancaster, Jan. 24	Harrod and Co. Denmark-st. Feb. 15	Riordan, J. G. Dover-st. Feb. 27
Blackmore, W. H. Croydon, Mar. 20	Hetley, W. Alwalton, Feb. 10	Rose, E. J. Camomile-st. Feb. 17
Bristow, J. Reading, Feb. 5	Hilditch, T. Shrewsbury, Feb. 9	Keay, J. Mark-la. Feb. 27
Burnard, S. Borough, Feb. 3	Hirman, J. Bush la. Feb. 20	Richardson, W. J. Nicholas-la. Feb. 13
Bolton, W. Bury-st. Feb. 10	Hodson, F. L. Stroud, Feb. 10	Shillitoe, J. Great Tower-st. Jan. 6
Blackledge, E. Ecclestone, Feb. 15	Hudson, H. Salford, Feb. 10	Selwood, J. North Petherton, Jan. 17
Barton, J. Liverpool, Feb. 17	Hughes, J. High Holborn, Feb. 27	Strong and Co. Liverpool, Feb. 2
Brown, R. Worcester, Feb. 19	Hardy, W. Cheap-side, Feb. 10	Smith, H. Croydon, Jan. 16
Brimington, S. Burslem, Feb. 14	Hodgson, R. Northallerton, Feb. 15	Sykes and Co. Red-lion-st. Jan. 20
Bury, H. Hertford, Feb. 27	Isaacs and Co. Bevis-marks, Feb. 27	Stephens and Co. Oxford-st. Jan. 16
Christopher, J. Dunster-co. Jan. 16	Johnson, J. Egham, Jan. 20	Smith, J. Uppertheng, Jan. 25
Cadell, J. and B. Kingston-upon- Hull, Jan. 6	Jackson, J. Farnham, Jan. 30	Shepherd, J. Sutton, Jan. 30
Coward, T. Fountain-pl. Jan. 27	Ireland, R. East-st. Feb. 3	Saddington, T. Sutton Bassett, Jan. 24
Camp, P. Throgmorton-st. Feb. 3	Johnstone, J. Parade-st. Feb. 3	Salkeld and Co. Strand, Jan. 30
Coeper, J. Rothwell, Jan. 24	James, S. Cross-street, Jan. 30	Sundius, C. Devonshire-st. Feb. 3
Cornia, E. Hallast-quay, Jan. 27	Jacobs, J. H. Taunton, Mar. 1	Stokes, J. Malvern, Feb. 25
Carter, O. Camomile-st. Feb. 10	Jones and Co. Bucklersbury, Jan. 29	Sykes, J. Almondsbury, Feb. 7
Chiffy, B. Stone-st. Jan. 20	Jackson, W. Liverpool, Feb. 15	Singer, S. P. Maidstone, Feb. 6
Curtis, R. Bristol, Feb. 20	Kirkman, G. Lancaster, Jan. 23	Sanders, S. Fleet-st. Mar. 9
Christopher, T. Dunster-co. Feb. 20	Knot and Co. Duke-st. Jan. 27	Thorn, H. Colchester, Feb. 1
Cates, P. Chancery-la. Feb. 10	Knox, E. Black-lion-la. Jan. 20	Townsend, S. Gough-st. Feb. 17
Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Feb. 6	Kirton, J. Gray's-inn, Feb. 6	Taylor, W. Woolwich, Feb. 13
Corrington, J. Beaumont, Feb. 10	Kirkby, W. Manchester, Feb. 16	Tristram, T. Wood-st. Feb. 13
Cox, J. Woolwich, Feb. 17	Low and Co. Mincing-la. Jan. 16	Urquhart, W. Lloyd's Coffee-ho. Jan. 26
Crow, W. Minster, Feb. 28	Lewis, W. Llanbiston, Jan. 19	Wolley, J. Lime-st. Jan. 20
Dampney, J. Coleman-st. Jan. 20	Lowell, T. Portsmouth, Feb. 8	Wray, H. Birch-la. Jan. 20
De Joachim, L. R. Bowling-green- build. Jan. 30	Locker, J. Oxford-st. Jan. 20	West, G. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 16
Driver, J. Keighley, Jan. 27	Lindner, J. J. Ratcliffe, Feb. 5	Woolhatch, J. F. Thaxted, Jan. 25
Davis, G. Providence-ba. Feb. 3	Le Roy, E. and T. Jermyn-st. Feb. 10	Wright, J. St. Martin's le-Grand, Feb. 6
Duckham and Co. Bread-st. Feb. 3	Lewis, A. Vine-st. Feb. 3	Wye, G. W. Newington-balls, Feb. 27
Dumpey, J. Coleman-st. Jan. 30	Levitt, J. S. Norton-st. Feb. 20	Whitton, J. Bath, Feb. 5
Edna, T. St. Clement's, Jan. 28	Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Feb. 20	Webb, J. Salisbury, Jan. 27
Ellis and Co. Crooked-la. Jan. 25	Lewis, J. Watling-st. Feb. 15	Weaver, W. St. Swinith-la. Jan. 30
Eggar, W. Maidstone, Jan. 20	Laxton, W. R. Gower-st. North, Feb. 17	Wrigley, W. Bolton Brow, Feb. 25
Evans, A. P. L. Lime-st. Feb. 3	Niall, D. jun. Portsea, Feb. 6	Webb, J. Broad way, Feb. 1
Ellis and Co. Crooked-la. Feb. 10	Mitchell, J. Egremont, Jan. 19	Welton, W. Liverpool, Feb. 19
Edezza, W. Worcester, Feb. 15	Matcham, G. Salisbury, Jan. 27	Wheatley, J. New Windsor, Feb. 6
Ellen, J. A. Barking, Feb. 13	Metcalfe, W. Crooked-la. Jan. 27	Walmley, J. Liverpool, Feb. 15
Frederick, J. Pinchingfield, Jan. 17	Macmichael and Co. Bridgenorth, Feb. 10	Waddington, J. Bishopsgate-st. Feb. 6
French, J. Northampton, Jan. 25	McBum, H. jun. Lloyd's Coffee- house, Feb. 10	Willis, W. Gloucester, Feb. 6
Faulkner and Co. Crutched-friars, Jan. 27	McCrath, A. Lower Brook-st. Jan. 30	Willington and Co. Crown-st. Feb. 6
Foley, A. Castle-st. Jan. 29	Mann, E. Somerset, Mar. 5	Wooloughby, J. Taunton, Feb. 12
Forie, J. Burnley, Feb. 3	Melby and Co. Bath, Feb. 16	Wilson, T. sec. St. Clement's, Feb. 13
Freecot, P. St. Martin's, Feb. 9	Mallaine and Co. Crown-st. Feb. 17	Wilsons and Co. Crutched friars, Feb. 27
Foster, W. Lambeth, Feb. 24	Nunn and Co. York-st. Feb. 27	Wright, M. Derby, Feb. 20
Goldney, F. B. Seymour-co. Jan. 20	Naylor and Co. Sheffield, Feb. 9	Wright, C. Downgate-hill, May 21
Gale, J. Ammington, Jan. 27	Nunney, J. Clare-st. Jan. 20	Woodward and Co. Bank-side, Feb. 20
Gilbert, T. Coal-exch. Jan. 27	Nowell and Co. Piccadilly, Feb. 9	
Goldsmith, T. Shoreditch, Jan. 30	Nash, W. St. Mary-axe, Feb. 10	
Goodfield, J. Hutton-gard. Jan. 30	Nichol and Co. Old Jewry, Mar. 2	
Guthorp, J. Regent-st. Jan. 30	Outsels, J. Doncaster, Jan. 16	
Green and Co. Little-st. Feb. 3		
Grishale, G. Ship-alley, Feb. 3		
Groves, A. Queens-st. Feb. 6		

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1815, TO TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1816.

BLUNT, W. Fleet-st. Jan. 20	Beake, J. Malmesbury, Feb. 6	Cromley, J. Falmouth, Jan. 27
Batty, D. Dry Clough, Jan. 25	Barber, R. W. Ivy-la. Feb. 14	Cumberlege, J. George-ya. Feb. 10
Becker, E. H. Balford, Jan. 27	Biddle, N. Gloucester, Feb. 13	Creak, T. K. Durand's-wh. Feb. 10
Begg, J. Charles-st. Feb. 5	Cochrane, J. G. Fleet-st. Jan. 15	Dalby, J. Newark, Jan. 30
Bugby, W. Tavistock-st. Feb. 6	Clark, J. Old Brompton, Jan. 27	Foster, M. Stoke-upon-Trent, Jan. 16

Field, R. C. Long-acre, Jan. 30
 Freeman, W. St. Martin's-le-grand, Jan. 30
 Godwin, D. jun. Newport, Jan. 23
 Gregory, J. Wakefield, Jan. 27
 Gray, J. Billiter-sq. Jan. 27
 Goodyear, W. Market-st. Feb. 6
 Gilgrest, B. Bow-la. Feb. 10
 George, J. G. N. New Bond-st. Feb. 13
 Howe, J. Ingatestone, Jan. 20
 Headlam, J. Skinner-st. Jan. 27
 Heather, T. Southampton, Feb. 3
 Hoare and Co. Lodge-hill, Feb. 3
 Hawes, W. Gloster-pl. Feb. 3
 Henriques, J. Old City Chambers, Feb. 10
 Harris, W. Roodham, Feb. 10
 Hooboom, J. E. Union co. Feb. 13
 Jameson and Co. Little Queen-st. Jan. 20
 Jackson, J. and W. Dowgate, Feb. 3
 Jamieson, W. Tottenham-court-ro. Feb. 3
 Kent, E. Mark-la. Feb. 6
 Levy, A. M. Leman-st. Jan. 27

Leigh, T. Lymn, Jan. 30
 Loft, W. Sussex-pl. Feb. 10
 Monjon, J. G. Savage-gardens, Jan. 16
 Marks, J. New-road, Jan. 20
 Minton, S. Minorities, Jan. 23
 Miall, D. jun. Portsea, Feb. 10
 Mitchell, J. Egremont, Feb. 13
 Potts, R. and J. Coleman-st. Jan. 27
 Peacock, J. N. Lincoln, Jan. 27
 Palmer, M. South-st. Feb. 3
 Pitman, J. Howford-bu. Feb. 6
 Ross, J. Bedford-st. Jan. 20
 Roberts, E. Lancaster, Jan. 23
 Redgrave, W. Great Queen-st. Jan. 23
 Balaucok, G. Harlow, Jan. 30
 Richards, J. S. Montague pl. Feb. 3
 Richardson, J. J. Fleet-mar. Feb. 6
 Robinson and Co. Dalton, Feb. 6
 Renton, W. Hoxton-fields, Feb. 10
 Rodger, J. Sheffield, Feb. 13
 Snape, J. Paul-st. Jan. 23
 Smith, W. Beerferries, Jan. 23

Scott, C. S. Great St. Helen's, Jan. 27
 Smith, A. Marshalsea, Feb. 3
 Salmon, T. Holborn, Feb. 6
 Stareley, R. H. T. Bartholomew-close, Feb. 10
 Smerdon, C. Liverpool, Feb. 13
 Spedding, D. Carlisle, Feb. 13
 Taylor, J. T. Gray's-inn-la. Jan. 20
 Tibbs, T. Monmouth, Feb. 3
 Twemlow, W. Winculugum, Feb. 16
 Velvin, J. Bradford, Jan. 30
 White, J. Fleet-st. Jan. 16
 Webb, J. C. Russell st. Jan. 16
 Westerdale, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Jan. 20
 Wood, J. Cloak-la. Jan. 20
 Welsh and Co. Great St. Thomas Apostle, Jan. 20
 Woodcock, H. Pall-mall, Feb. 6
 Walker, C. W. F. Exeter, Feb. 6
 Wilkinson, J. Fetter-la. Feb. 6
 Young and Co. Manchester, Jan. 20
 Yates, J. E. Holywell-at. Feb. 6

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from Vol. LXVIII. page 566.)

ALTAN TAYLOR, of Barking, Essex, Gentleman; **DANIEL GALLAFENT**, senior, and **DANIEL GALLAFENT**, junior, of Braintree, Essex; for an engine for raising cold and hot water. Dated November 25th, 1814.

GEORGE YOUNG, of Paul's-wharf, Thames-street, London, Gentleman; for a method of making a peculiar species of canvas, which may be used more advantageously for military and other purposes than the canvas now in use. Dated December 8th, 1815.

MARQUIS DE CHABANNES, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex; for a method or methods for conducting the air and regulating the temperature, in houses and other buildings, and warming and cooling either air or liquids, in a much more expeditious, and consequently less expensive, manner than hath hitherto been done within this kingdom, which is applicable to various useful purposes,

and will be of great public advantage. Dated December 8th, 1815.

JAMES LEE, of Old Ford, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the methods before invented by him of preparing hemp and flax; and by which also other vegetable substances may be rendered applicable to many of the purposes for which hemp and flax are used. Dated December 24th, 1815.

CHRISTOPHER DIHL, of Frith-street, Soho, Middlesex, Esquire; for certain improvements in the method or apparatus of distillation. Dated December 5th, 1815.

JOHN MALZI, of Poland-street, Middlesex, Machinist; for an instrument or instruments, machine or machines, for the improvement of musical performance, which he denominates a *Metronome*, or musical time keeper. Dated December 5th, 1815.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

From the 27th of December, 1815, to the 26th of January, 1816.

COVENT-GARDEN.

1815.
 Dec. 27. Smiles and Tears—Harlequin and Fortunio.
 28. Jane Shore—Ditto.
 29. Cymon—Bombastes Furioso—Ditto.
 30. Orphan—Ditto.

1816
 Jan. 1. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 2. Smiles and Tears—Ditto.
 3. Tempest—Ditto.
 4. Henry IV. Part I.—Ditto.
 5. Cymon—Trial by Jury—Ditto.
 6. Love in a Village—Ditto.
 7. Pizarro—Ditto.
 8. Stranger—Ditto.
 9. Smiles and Tears—Ditto.
 10. Gamester—Ditto.
 11. Cymon—Maggie and the Maid—Ditto.
 12. Orphan—Ditto.
 13. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 14. Cymon—Maggie and the Maid—Ditto.
 15. Midsummer Night's Dream—sleep-Walker.
 16. Jane Shore—Harlequin and Fortunio.
 17. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
 18. Gamester—Ditto.
 19. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
 20. Venice Preserved—Ditto.
 21. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
 22. Orphan—Ditto.
 23. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.

DEUHY-LANE.

1815.
 Dec. 27. George Barnwell—Harlequin and Fanny.
 28. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 29. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
 30. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.

1816
 Jan. 1. Richard III.—Ditto.
 2. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 3. Busy Body—Ditto.
 4. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 5. Othello—Ditto.
 6. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 7. Maggie and the Maid—Intrigue—Ditto.
 8. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 9. Busy Body—Ditto.
 10. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 11. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
 12. Busy Body—Ditto.
 13. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
 14. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 15. Busy Body—Ditto.
 16. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 17. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
 18. Busy Body—Ditto.
 19. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
 20. Love for Love—Ditto.
 21. Merchant of Bruges—Ditto.
 22. Love for Love—Ditto.
 23. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.

LONDON MARKETS, JANUARY 23d 1816.

COTTON.—A cargo of Pernambuco lately arrived; the sales of last week are estimated from 1400 to 1500 packages; viz. 300 Pernamas at 2s. 4d. a lb. 4d.; 800 Cearas 2s. 3½d.; 800 Bengalis in the warehouse at 1s. 4d. 40 Demeraras at 9s. Of American Cottons 400 Bowdies were sold 15d. a lb.; and 180 Orleans 16d. a lb. It will be observed, the sales at Liverpool are very extensive, but still a shade under the currency of London.

SUGAR.—The depression in the sugar-market on Tuesday last did not facilitate sales; the demand continued languid during the week; no farther depression could be stated, yet the holders appear more anxious to affect sales than formerly. The quantity in the warehouses continues to accumulate on account of the limited deliveries.

In the Refined market little business has been effected; the offers have been so low, that the holders generally declined selling; some purchases for prompt payment took place at very reduced rates; good Crushing Lumps at 7s., Hambro Leaves at 8s., middling singles at 8½s., and some fine doubles at 11s. Foreign Sugars continue to be little enquired after, the prices are nearly nominal.

COFFEE.—There were two public sales last week, consisting of 750 casks and 550 bags Coffee, the first consisting entirely of Jamaica Coffee met a considerable demand, but the prices realized were very low; ordinary Jamaica 6s., ordinary Paie 6½s. 6d., good ordinary 7½s. a 7½s. fine ordinary 7½s., towards the close of the second sale, the demand appeared entirely to give way; the greater proportion of the Coffee being taken in at very low rates, which did not bring forward purchasers; some fine ordinary Dutch sold at 7½s. 6d., middling Dominica 8s. 6d. a 4s. 6d., ordinary middling Jamaica 7½s. 6d. It would appear the quantity brought forward, though limited, was yet too much for the present languid demand.

The sale of the East India Coffee this forenoon, consisting of 1194 bags Company's Mocha Coffee, a very few bags only were sold at 11s. 6d. the remainder withdrawn from present sale; a few lots Java sold at 7½s. —The sale of West India this morning consisted of 239 casks, and 600 bags; the first lots, about 100 hds. good middling Dutch 8s., a little inferior 7½s. a 90s.; there was apparently an increase in the demand; the Dutch selling much higher than any prices lately realized: the ordinary descriptions of Jamaica the same as the late currency, but in greater request.

BY PUBLIC SALE, GUM SENEGAL.—55 hds. Gum Senegal; the price 74s. a 75s.

FRUIT.—The market has been heavy, and the late prices are with difficulty realized.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The prices of Yellow Candle Tallow may be quoted 54s. a 57s. in casks; the Chandlers' Company quote 54s.; the partial purchases of Hemp continue to be at very low prices; in Flax there is no alteration.

TOBACCO.—There is more demand for Tobacco; the shippers have purchased some Marylands, and some Virginias have been sold for home consumption. There have been renewed enquiries after Porto Rico and Varinas; of the latter there is little remaining in the market, and the stock of the former generally consists of very inferior descriptions.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There is more demand for the New Beef, arising from the increase in the request for shipping. New India Pork is scarce, and much wanted; there is a tolerable demand for Mince. Bacon meets a very heavy sale, and at low prices. Fine Butter is the only description for which there is any demand; the inferior descriptions are without enquiry.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rums has subsided; the question as to their being admitted into France is a matter of so much importance, that if it is brought forward, it would occasion much deliberation before it is finally passed into a law. Some exports, as we have already stated, have however been made, speculating upon that event. The prices in the market are declining; the depression since our last may be stated at 1d. per gallon on Jamaica low Rums; Leewards little varied. Some pale Geneva lately landed 3s. 10d. No alteration in Brandy.

SAGO.—In the East India Company's sale this forenoon, 790 bags, chiefly 40s. a 40s.

SPICES continue very heavy; the Company's sale this forenoon consisted of 1150 chests Cloves, the prices went so low 3d. 4d. a 5s. 6d.; 207 chests Nutmegs 3s. 7d. a 6s.; 41 casks Mace, chiefly at 2s. a 4s. 6d. a 7½s. chests Cassia Ligna, in small bundles at 14s. 10s. a 15s.; 751 bags Ginger 5d. 12s. a 6d. 10s. The greater proportion of Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, were taken in at the prices we have mentioned.

SILK.—The prices are nominal on account of the depression in the trade; the quantity of Silk goods lately introduced in an illicit manner from France, has occasioned a committee to be appointed to watch over the interests of the manufacturer.

The East India Company have declared, that at the desire of the principal importers of indigo, drugs and spices, in privilege and private trade, and of buyers at the Company's sales, the following regulations for the sales have been adopted:—

1st. The Court will hold two general sales of indigo in each year; viz. one sale nearly as may be to the first Tuesday in the month of April, and another sale as nearly as may be to the 15th day of September; no other sale of Company's privilege, or private trade indigo, will be held at the East India House.

2d. No indigo will be sold unless the Proprietors shall have signified their request in writing, at a reasonable time antecedent to the above periods, that their indigo may be brought to sale.

3d. The Court will hold four general sales of saltpetre, drugs, and spices, including pepper, in each year. 4th. All saltpetre, drugs and spices, which may be imported in privilege and private trade, in any ship or ships clearing inwards, previous to the 31st day of January in any year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 10th of February following.

5th. Of ships clearing inwards, before the 30th of April, the saltpetre, drugs and spices will, in like manner, be sold on the 10th of May.

6th. Of ships clearing before the 31st of July will be sold 10th of August.

7th. Of ships clearing before the 31st October, will be sold 10th November.

8th. No sales of Company's or private saltpetre, drugs and spices, will be held upon any account at periods intermediate to those above specified.

9th. The consignees will particularly take notice, that as the above arrangement is chiefly made with a view to their advantage, (the convenience of the buyers being at the same time consulted thereby), they are at liberty to keep back their goods from sale, if they are proper; in order to the more complete understanding of their intentions in this particular, the following subsidiary regulations are adopted; viz.

10th. No private goods of any kind will be sold until the proprietors shall have signified their request, in writing, that they may be brought to sale, specifying marks and particulars.

11th. No goods will be sold at any of the quarterly sales of saltpetre, drugs, and spices, of which such notice shall not have been given fifteen days prior to the day appointed for that sale; but it must be clearly understood that earlier notice will be in all cases desirable.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 25TH OF DECEMBER, 1815, TO THE 22D OF JANUARY, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	December 25 to January 1.	January 1 to January 8.	January 8 to January 15.	January 15 to January 22.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 1 a 0 10
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Seconds.....	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0
Scotch.....	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	40 0 a 63 0	40 0 a 63 0	40 0 a 63 0	40 0 a 63 0
Red.....	38 0 a 58 0	38 0 a 58 0	38 0 a 58 0	38 0 a 58 0
Foreign.....	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0
Barley, English.....	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0	28 0 a 38 0
Oats, Feed.....	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0	16 0 a 21 0
Rye.....	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0
Malt.....	52 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Pollard.....	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0
Bran.....	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0
Beans, Pigeon.....	30 0 a 32 0	33 0 a 36 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0
Pence, Boiling.....	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 40 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
White.....	3 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	3 0 a 8 0	3 0 a 8 0
Tares.....	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0
Turnips, Round.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
Kemp, per quarter.....	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0
Cinque Foil.....	35 0 a 44 0	34 0 a 44 0	34 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	40 0 a 65 0	40 0 a 65 0	40 0 a 65 0	40 0 a 65 0
White.....	36 0 a 65 0	36 0 a 65 0	36 0 a 65 0	36 0 a 65 0
Trefoil.....	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 30 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	40 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed Cakes.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	2 6 a 5 0	2 6 a 5 0	2 6 a 5 0	2 6 a 5 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0	8 0 a 9 0
Champions.....	4 0 a 3 0	4 0 a 3 0	4 0 a 3 0	4 0 a 3 0
Beef.....	4 4 a 5 6	4 0 a 4 6	3 4 a 4 6	3 0 a 4 0
Mutton.....	4 0 a 5 6	3 6 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	6 0 a 7 0	4 4 a 7 6	4 4 a 7 4	4 0 a 7 4
Pork.....	4 6 a 5 8	3 6 a 3 6	3 8 a 3 8	3 4 a 3 4
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	8 17 7 1/2	8 18 10	8 19 6 1/2	8 17 8
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0
Carlow.....	108 0 a 118 0	104 0 a 118 0	104 0 a 118 0	100 0 a 118 0
Dutch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York, per firkin.....	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
Cambridge.....	68 0 a 0 0	68 0 a 0 0	68 0 a 0 0	64 0 a 0 0
Dorset.....	70 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	68 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	80 0 a 100 0	80 0 a 100 0	80 0 a 100 0	80 0 a 100 0
Ditto, New.....	80 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 88 0	74 0 a 80 0
Gloucester, double.....	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	74 0 a 80 0
Ditto, single.....	80 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 88 0	80 0 a 88 0	74 0 a 80 0
Dutch.....	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
Hamp, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Whitehead, per stone.....	4 6 a 0 0	4 6 a 0 0	4 6 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
Irish.....	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0
York, per cwt.....	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	46 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 70 0
Tallow, per ditto.....	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 1 0
Gandles, Store, per doz.....	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	13 6	13 6	13 0	13 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	84 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Ditto, Curdled.....	84 0	84 0	84 0	84 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	0 0 0	186 0	186 0	186 0
Starch.....	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	44 6 a 51 6	44 0 a 52 0	38 0 a 47 0	36 6 a 46 6
Ditto, Sunderland.....	43 0 a 0 0	40 0 a 0 0	36 0 a 41 1	39 6 a 41 6
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	5 15 a 7 15	5 15 a 7 15	5 8 a 8 8	5 0 a 8 11
Sussex.....	5 15 a 7 0	5 15 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 7	4 15 a 7 0
Ditto, in packets { Kent.....	4 10 a 10 10	5 10 a 7 0	7 0 a 10 10	7 0 a 11 11
Sussex.....	4 4 a 6 10	6 6 a 8 0	4 6 a 8 8	6 6 a 8 8
Farnham.....	10 0 a 14 0	8 0 a 15 0	18 0 a 15 0	18 0 a 17 0
Hay.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 18 0	1 18 0
St. James's.....	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 15 6
Smithfield.....	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 18 0	5 18 0
averaged.....	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 18 0	1 18 0
Whitechapel.....	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6
averaged.....	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 18 0	5 18 0
Straw.....	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 18 0	1 18 0

PRICES of SHARES in NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, and FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 23d January, 1816.

	Per Share.		Per Share.
Grand Junction Canal	170l.	East London Water-works	67l.
Grand Union	41l.	West Middlesex	25l. 10s.
Leicestershire and Northampton-		South London	30l.
shire Union	100l.	Manchester and Salford	30l.
Kennet and Avon	16l.	Kent	31l. 10s.
Grand Surrey	50l.	Portsmouth and Farington	17l.
Rockdale	50l.	Grand Junction	30l.
Lancaster	19l. 10s.	London Institution	30l.
Ellesmere	78l.	Surrey	13l.
London Dock	82l.	Russell	16l. 10s.
West India	145l.	Auction Mart	17l. 10s.
East India	136l.	Commercial Sale Rooms	32l.
Commercial	109l.	Globe Insurance	101l.
East Country	40l.	Imperial	45l.
Southwark Bridge, 65l. paid	30l.	Albion	30l.
Strand	17l.	Hope	2l. 4s.
Ditto Annuities	60s.	Eagle	2l. 4s.
Vauxhall	50l.	Atlas	2l.
Great Dover Street Road	31l. 10s.	Rock	2l. 6s.
Hillgate Hill Archway	2l.	Gas Light Company	10l. 10s.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 50 and under 60.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 11 0
40	4 16 0
45	5 2 0
50	5 11 0
55	6 1 0
60	6 14 0
65	7 19 0
70	9 2 0
75 and upwards	11 8 0

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

LOAN of 36,000,000. for the Service of the Year 1815.

For England 27,000,000l. For Ireland 9,000,000l.

Contracted for on Wednesday, June 14, 1815, by Messrs. Steers and Ricardo and Messrs. T. F. Angerstein Ellis and Tucker, and Trower and Battye, on the following terms:

Via 180l. Reduced 3 per cent.
10l. 4 per cent. Consols. } For every 100l. sterling subscribed.
44l. 3 per cent. Consols. }

A discount of 4l. per cent. per annum for payments made in full.

PAYMENTS.

9th Payment, Friday, Feb. 16, 1816 10l. per cent. | 10th ditto Thursday, March 15 10l. per cent.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Nov. 28, to Dec. 22, 1815, both inclusives.

Amsterdam, B. & U.	37-6 a 37-8	Milbon, effective	26l. a 36
Ditto at sight	37-0 a 36-8	St. Sebastian	35 a 34
Amsterdam, c. f.	11-9 a 11-7	Corunna	35 a 34
Ditto at sight	11-6 a 11-4	Gibraltar	34
Rotterdam, c. f. & U.	11-10 a 11-8	Leghorn	49
Antwerp, ex money	11-19 a 11-10	Genoa	46l. a 46
Hamburg, & U.	34-6 a 34-4	Venice Italian Liv.	33
Altona, & U.	34-7 a 34-5	Malta	49 a 48l.
Bremen	34-7 a 34-5	Naples	41
Paris, 1 day's date	24-20 a 24-10	Palermo per oz.	116d. a 116d.
Ditto, & Usance	24-40 a 24-30	Lisbon	59 a 60
Bordeaux, ditto	24-40 a 24-30	Oporto	58l. a 59
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	141 a 141	Rio Janeiro	64 a 65
Madrid, effective	36 a 35	Dublin	18 13l.
Cadiz, effective	35 a 34l.	Cork	18 a 13l.
Barcelona	35 a 34		

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Onnes.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 2s. 6d. a 4l. 0s. 6d.	New Dollars	0l. 3s. 3d. a 0l. 6s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 2s. 6d. a 4l. 0s. 6d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 4s. 4d. a 0l. 2s. 6d.
New Doubloons	3l. 17s. 6d. a 3l. 16s. 6d.	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

28th January, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, Surveyor General.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 26, 1815, TO JANUARY 25, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank 1816	3perCt Reduc	3perCt Consol	4perCt Navy	5perCt Shut by	Long Ann.	Irish 3perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Comm.	Omnium.	India Stock	So. Sea Stock	Old So. Sea An.	Nw So. Sea An.	5perCt Ind. Bon.	3perCt Ex. Bills	Consol for Ac.	St. Lot. Tick.
Dec 26	St. Steph.	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15	the	Comm.	14	pr					1s 2dis	4s dia. par	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
27	Innocen.	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					2s 4dis	1s 5s di	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
28		50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					2s 3dis	1s 4s di	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
30		50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					4s 1dis	5s 1s di	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
Jan. 1	Circumc.	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					pr. 1spr.	3s dis	*62 1/2	1/2 23/19s
2	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					2s 4spr.	pr. 5spr.	*62 1/2	1/2 23/19s
3	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					4s 5spr.	2s 5s pr.	*62 1/2	1/2 23/19s
4	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
5	Epiphani.	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
6		50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
7		50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
8		50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
9	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
10	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
11	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
12	236 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
13	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
14	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
15	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
16	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
17	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
18	Queen's	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
19	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
20	237 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
21	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
22	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
23	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
24	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s
25	238 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	74 7/8	shut by	15 1/2	the	Comm.	14 13/8	pr					5s 7spr.	3s 6s pr.	*61 1/2	1/2 23/19s

* 3 per Cent. Consols as above, with the Dividend for the Opening Jan. 19. + 3 per Cent. Consols as above for the Account, Feb. 28.

All Exchange Bills dated prior to the month of December 1814, have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaign, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

CONTENTS.

Digitized by Google

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY.

Stations.	Line.	10-14.	Frigates	Steeple & Yachts.	Bomb. Fire Sh.	Brgs.	Cutters.	S. G. V. & L. & C.	Totals
Downs - - - - -	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	4	3	0	3	1	1	12
Irish Station - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	10
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	6	0	6	1	0	7	0	0	20
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	1	1	3	4	0	4	0	3	18
West Indies (Leeward Islands, Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	0	1	2	4	0	7	0	0	15
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	0	16
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	2	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	20
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	3	0	11	5	0	4	0	0	23
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	15	3	31	36	0	52	3	7	151
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	12	7	34	37	0	18	1	6	117
Guard Ships - - - - -	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	41	13	65	75	0	70	4	13	208
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	145	13	111	66	9	20	3	6	435
Building - - - - -	23	0	11	2	0	1	0	0	37
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	209	26	187	148	9	151	7	21	780

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN from February 10 to February 17, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	58 2 30	0 22	4 21	0 27	7
Kent	56 6 28	0 21	10 23	0 27	6
Sussex	60 8 00	0 16	0 22	1 32	0
Suffolk	58 8 00	0 23	3 18	5 34	1
Cambridge	52 11 26	0 20	2 15	4 24	6
Norfolk	54 8 00	0 20	10 17	7 23	0
Lincoln	53 4 35	6 23	3 15	4 26	4
York	51 9 35	2 24	8 17	7 29	11
Durham	52 3 00	0 29	8 18	10 00	0
Northumb.	50 8 38	1 21	11 17	4 24	0
Cumberl.	55 0 32	8 21	7 16	10 00	0
Westmorl.	59 8 30	7 25	7 18	6 00	0
Lancaster	58 9 00	0 00	0 20	4 31	11
Chester	59 7 00	0 30	0 20	2 00	0
Gloucester	55 10 00	0 25	11 21	0 00	0
Sajnerset	60 4 00	0 26	1 14	0 31	0
Monmouth	59 8 00	0 27	9 16	0 00	0
Devon	62 1 00	0 24	7 18	7 00	0
Cornwall	63 11 00	0 24	8 15	0 00	0
Dorset	59 7 00	0 23	0 20	0 00	0
Hants	59 8 00	0 23	3 21	4 33	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	59 2 00	0 23	2 23	5 29	2
Surrey	60 0 30	0 26	0 25	4 32	0
Hertford	56 4 30	0 24	5 22	10 37	0
Bedford	54 5 32	0 21	1 18	8 27	5
Huntingd.	51 10 00	0 21	6 19	2 23	3
Northampt.	53 10 00	0 22	4 17	4 25	10
Rutland	55 3 00	0 24	0 17	6 26	6
Leicester	62 8 40	0 26	4 19	8 30	6
Nottingh.	58 4 55	0 27	6 20	2 30	4
Derby	60 2 00	0 30	0 20	8 34	4
Stafford	65 11 00	0 31	5 20	8 35	11
Salop	60 1 40	4 26	9 17	9 35	6
Hereford	54 11 30	4 25	0 18	8 29	8
Worcester	58 3 34	0 28	11 19	0 31	4
Warwick	60 10 00	0 27	2 22	4 31	10
Wilts	55 0 00	0 24	10 21	0 33	8
Berks	61 9 00	0 23	9 22	0 31	9
Oxford	57 0 00	0 22	3 18	6 26	0
Bucks	56 3 00	0 23	10 21	4 26	0

WALES.

N. Wales	60	8 00	0 25	2 21	4 00	0
S. Wales	46	3 00	0 20	3 10	6 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1815.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1816.	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Jan. 26	29.27	39	NW	Rain	Jan. 10	29.70	9	SE	Fair
27	29.52	38	NE	Fair					
28	30.10	32	N	Ditto					
29	30.35	29	N	Fair	11	29.80	29	SW	Snow
30	30.41	27	SE	Ditto	12	30.27	25	N	Fair
31	30.30	25	S	Ditto	13	30.36	25	SW	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.70	26	SE	Ditto	14	30.35	30	SW	Ditto
2	29.50	28	NE	Ditto	15	30.39	35	SW	Ditto
3	29.47	40	SW	Rain	16	30.00	39	SW	Ditto
4	29.48	42	SW	Ditto	17	29.81	37	N	Ditto
5	29.48	38	SW	Ditto	18	30.08	29	N	Ditto
6	29.10	36	E	Ditto	19	29.94	40	NW	Rain
7	29.00	32	NE	Snow	20	30.01	44	S	Fair
8	29.33	18	N	Fair	21	30.09	43	SW	Ditto
9	29.61	13	N	Fog	22	30.14	47	S	Ditto
					23	30.27	45	SW	Ditto
					24	30.26	41	S	Ditto



LONDON, Published for the European Magazine by James Asperne N^o. 32, Cornhill & Mark Lane.

John Jay Esq.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1816.

BRIEF NOTICE OF
JOHN FAWCETT, ESQ.

STAGE-MANAGER OF THE THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HARLOW.]

IT is by no means our intention to go into an elaborate biography of this gentleman. The high rank he has long held in the theatre has given so many occasions for contemporaries to favour the world with his history, that we shall be content to confine ourselves to that part of it little (or, indeed we may say, not at all) touched upon by others.

The "Biographica Dramatica," with many other theatric publications, contain all that at present can be gleaned of his life; and if his excellence, as an actor, could be doubted, we should refer our readers to Mr. COLMAN (no mean judge) who has dedicated his charming comedy of "THE HEIR AT LAW" to him, and which dedication will remain a lasting memorial of his united qualities of actor and friend. But whatever merits Mr. FAWCETT may possess as a performer, and however qualified he may be as a manager, the part of his conduct we shall confine ourselves to record, has, in our estimation, solid worth enough to over-balance all that can be brought to the opposite scale, let the combination be what it may. We mean his indefatigable and unwearied industry in behalf of his aged brethren, their widows and orphans; here he stands unrivalled; and however his contemporaries may equal, or surpass him in professional pursuits, it will be highly honourable to them indeed, if they should ever stand on a footing with him in this benevolent employment. We have it from undoubted authority, that the first impression made on Mr. FAW-

CETT of the utility of a Theatrical Fund, was by no less a personage than the justly celebrated GARRICK. It is well known GARRICK left DRURY-LANE in 1776, and his last performance was for the benefit of those who, from infirmity, were obliged to retire from the stage. Mr. FAWCETT was born on the 20th of August, 1768, and consequently was only eight years old at that time. About the last morning Mr. GARRICK came to rehearsal, the Boy was standing behind the scenes with his Father, who was a most respectable man, though but an humble actor of Drury-lane Theatre. GARRICK, who always distinguished old Mr. FAWCETT by most particular notice, was very earnest in conversation with him on the great necessity he conceived there was of increasing the Fund for decayed Actors. His imposing manner, — his expressive face, — his speaking eye, — his every gesture, while in animated conversation, made such an impression on young FAWCETT, that, though he did not comprehend the language, he was convinced it must be of infinite importance; and what, perhaps, stamped it on his mind as much as all the rest, at the conclusion of the exordium, GARRICK being pleased with the attention the boy bestowed on what he had been saying, put his hand in his pocket and gave him half a crown. As the youth and his father were walking home the young one observed, "That is a most capital little gentleman, but I did not understand what he said, though he did give me half a crown." Here the Father ex-

plained to him the nature of the Theatrical Fund, and concluded with these words: "I hope with all my heart you will never be on the stage; but if, contrary to my wishes, you should make it your profession, remember, if you attain pre-eminence, it will be your duty to help your humbler brethren; and never can you do it half so effectually as by supporting the Theatrical Fund." This parental admonition Mr. Fawcett seems not to have forgotten; for he has never ceased, from the moment he was admitted a Member, to render the Fund every assistance of which it was susceptible. This was so fully appreciated by his colleagues, that, at the death of Mr. Hull, they chose him their Treasurer, and one of the Trustees, and have since voted him a silver Vase bearing this honorable inscription:—

"The Committee of the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund present this cup to JOHN FAWCETT, Esq. its Treasurer, as a memorial of their esteem, and their approbation of his active zeal and unwearied industry in promoting the interests of that Institution.

"30th January, 1816."

At the anniversary meeting, 1818, he first addressed the Committee on the necessity of exerting themselves; and he concluded that address with these emphatic words:—

"My heart assures me I am right,—my conscience acquits me of any sinister motive, and my head convinces me I am not deceiving you, when I promise that this Fund, in a few years, with a little assistance from the Lovers of the Drama, and proper management and attention on your own parts, will do, what will make our profession the envy, instead of the scorn of others. *It will reward its members a cheerful autumn of life, by affording half-pay, when professional duties are incompatible with declining years.*

"This, Gentlemen, is my ambition; to be instrumental in perfecting this desirable work, is one of the ruling passions of my life; and if I could inspire you with my conviction of the practicability of the scheme, I think I should stand excused by you for being a little enthusiastic."

In private, as in public life, Mr. Fawcett's general conduct merits every eulogium,—it affords one other proof, if more were wanting, of domestic re-

spectability, combined with professional eminence, and we conceive that an account of the late Theatrical Festival cannot be any where more appropriately introduced, than at the termination of the Memoir of a Gentleman, to whose unremitting exertions and disinterested beneficence the Fund is indebted for its present prosperity and future expectations.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.

On Thursday, January 30th, was celebrated at the Free Masons' Tavern, the first public festival of this salutary Establishment, when the chair was kindly taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The illustrious President was supported by the Dukes of Kent

* So much of the nature of this Establishment,—of its funds,—and of its claims, are set forth in the speeches delivered by the Royal Dukes, and by Mr. Fawcett, that we shall confine ourselves to a very few observations.

We have perused the regulations of the Fund, and must say that they are unexceptionable: equitable in principle, and moderate in the relief they offer to decayed performers. The scale rises from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per annum; an humble pittance to dole forth the latter years of those who have devoted their prime to the gratification of the public.

The only objection that can be urged against this benevolent design, is one equally applicable to all such charities. *Why do not these persons, in the hour of prosperity, lay up a reserve for the chilling evening of age, and of adversity?* In no case do we admit that this argument has any sufficient force. Few are the labourers in literature, or the arts, who are enabled to hoard for the coming morrow: too universally is it their lot to feel that "sufferest for the day is the evil thereof." But of all other professions, that of the stage keeps the most removed from habits of thrift, even if it generally yielded incomes which would admit of retrenchment in the present, for the sake of the future.—Many are the natural and acquired requisites necessary to form the accomplished actor. Not carrying in any excess the dangerous notion that genius can only co-exist with folly and error, there are many apologies to be urged in favour of the theatrical performer, who may not be the most rigid economist that ever plodded behind a desk or counter, or toiled at a mechanical occupation. The performer is courted by the great, he is seduced into companies to which his talent gives life,—his very profession leads him out of the real into the imaginary world: all and strong excuses, shall we say?—even for his

and SUMNER, Lord RANKINE, Lord R. SEYMOUR, Lord YARMOUTH, Lord ALVANLEY, the late and present Lord MAYERS, and a most brilliant assemblage of other persons of distinction, and patrons of the drama, who, with a benevolence that reflects the highest honour upon their character and feelings, spontaneously came forward to mitigate the distresses of those truly deserving servants of the public, whose sun has set for ever in the beclouded night of years, or whose misfortune or accident have prematurely dismissed from amongst our ministers of pleasure. This anniversary celebration was projected with a view to an extension of the original design; and to the affording more efficient relief to decayed actors, their widows, and their families.

“—To be a foster-urne,
When service shall in their old limbs lie lame;
And unregarded age in corners thrown.”

Every previous exertion was made to render the festival worthy of the occasion, and of the very distinguished patronage with which it was honoured. At the upper end of the hall, between two antique bronze candelabras, on an appropriate pedestal, was raised a half-length bust of England's immortal SHAKESPEARE; behind which, and in front of the organ, were suspended rich Grecian hangings of crimson drapery. The gallery was filled with ladies, and the festivity of the evening most amply provided for, by every arrangement which taste or judgment could suggest.

providence, but still more for a want of prudence in pecuniary matters. A man must be more than mortal, or less, to resist all the temptations which assail the ornament of the stage, of which even its lowliest votaries have their share, without the means of remedying the slightest ill into which imprudence may plunge them.

These individuals are, therefore, peculiarly entitled to consideration in this respect; and when we also consider the object of their efforts, to please the public, to reflect the manners of the times, to be the brief chroniclers and abstracts of the age,—to polish national manners,—refine national taste,—shame vice, and encourage virtue; it is not too much to add, that those who act their part well, are equally with any other persons in public life, entitled to public protection.

This sentiment was fully evinced by the meeting; one of the most numerous and respectable we ever witnessed on any occasion.

“*Nes nobis, Domine!*” having been given with its usual effect on the removal of the cloth,—“the KING,” was drank in appropriate silence, and succeeded by the British anthem of “*God save the King.*”

This was followed by the accustomed loyal and national toasts; after which, were introduced the favourite glees of “*Hail, Star of Brunswick!*” “*Glorious Apollo,*” “*When order in this Isle commenced,*” and several others, which were sung, in a style of almost unequalled brilliancy and effect.

“The Duke of CLARENCE and the NAVY,” having been then drank with the usual honours, and succeeded by the national hymn of “*Rule Britannia,*”

The Duke of KENT observed, that “the ARMY” had been given without any allusion to its illustrious Commander in Chief, because that toast had emanated from the chair, though he doubted not but every auditor had combined them in his own heart.—He now, therefore, begged leave to give the health of their Royal President—“the Duke of YORK,” which was received with every testimony of the loudest approbation.

The Duke of YORK in returning thanks, eloquently expressed his gratification at the appearance of so numerous and respectable an assembly.—Among the many institutions of which this country could boast, there were none more congenial to its character than the one in aid of which they were now met. The object of it was the providing a fund for the relief of those who had spent the best part of their lives in the service of the public, and who were warranted in looking forward in their older years to a provision against poverty and want. In supporting this fund, they were giving the greatest encouragement to the British stage: they were affording an incitement to young men of talents to enter it, by allowing them to hope in later life, for something like a respectable retreat. He concluded with proposing as a toast, “the Covent Garden theatrical fund,” which was drank amidst the loudest acclamations.

On the health of the Vice Presidents being given,

The Duke of KENT in their names, said he would trespass a few moments on the company's attention, in recommending this excellent charity to their favourable regard. Although the Institution had originated as far back as the year 1765, and had been confirmed by

Parliament in 1766; this was, however, the first public celebration. Why, it would perhaps be asked, was this so? Subscriptions had hitherto been confined to gentlemen of the profession, and being so confined, they did not think that they could, with propriety, call on the public to join in any celebration. But now they had been led to conceive that they had the same claim on the public, as the other public institutions of the country. Whatever parts the different performers filled, whether the more respectable or the minor, our obligation to them was equal—they all did their utmost to please us, and they were all equally entitled to our support. No one would dispute how much national taste was formed, and national character supported and upheld by the Drama; and our obligations to those who filled its parts, were commensurate to those we owed to any other class of men who exerted their utmost talents for the public good. All that the existing fund could do was to provide a scanty subsistence to about four hundred families, but he trusted that they would now enable them to enjoy something like a comfortable retreat. In a company like the present there probably were a variety of persons who could not conveniently come down with a large sum on one occasion; but there were none, he was sure, who could not, and who would not afford their mite to the general contribution; and an annual subscription, however small, would be as acceptable as donations of a larger description;—an annual guinea would be as much valued as the 100 guineas of the Prince Regent, to whom they were indebted for that respectable and munificent support. He could not help remarking, that the gallery was filled with ladies, who, he was certain, were not drawn there by curiosity alone, but by the generous wish of also contributing their aid for the benefit of individuals, who added as much to their amusement as to that of the other sex, and in whose welfare they were consequently bound to take an interest. With the combined exertions, therefore, of those sitting below and those above, he looked forward with confidence to such support as would place the society on that pre-eminence which it so justly merited. His Royal Highness concluded a most eloquent speech, with drinking to the company, and to the ladies in the gallery, and requested the

gentlemen would assist him in doing honour to their female visitors.

The last toast having been duly attended to, the Duke of Sussex rose, and after expressing the interest he felt in the grand cause of that day, said he took the liberty of repeating his illustrious relative's address to the gallery. Enlightened as the company were, their fancy could not soar to the region of *Gods*, but he fancied they understood the region of *Goddesses*. He trusted that these Goddesses would display their munificence on the present occasion, and contribute to an increase of the means of the Institution, of which they were laying the foundation. Having humbly addressed the Goddesses, he came down to the platform, the present stage of human life. So respectable a meeting ensured a certainty of success to the undertaking—and if the heart felt, he was sure that it would be eagerly seconded by the hand. In the drama every man had his duty to perform, and the greatest performer felt indebted to the humblest servant for his service in enabling him to display his talents to the best advantage; and it was enough if the humblest contributed to the fund to the extent of his talents and the extent of his purse. He flattered himself that they would not separate before adding several hundreds. The Committee were a private ornament to their profession. His Royal Highness then commented on the indignity offered to the human species in allowing the brute creation to stand up on the stage against men; and next called to their recollection a circumstance connected with the history of the august personage whose health had been drank in respectful silence—"Who taught the boy to read?" The first words he uttered from that throne he had so long filled were that "he gloried in being a Briton born." He proved on that occasion that he felt them, and he had been taught to pronounce them by one of the brightest ornaments of the profession, he had now the honour to address (QUIN). He called upon them heart and hand to support this truly valuable charity, and proposed as the next toast—"the DRAMA," which was received with much applause.

After a song by Mr. SINGLAIN, the Royal Chairman gave "The TRUSTEES," as the succeeding toast, when Mr. FAWCETT rose, and addressed the

company nearly to the following effect:

May it please your Royal Highness.

"In the absence of my co-trustees,—whom nothing but severe disposition would have prevented from meeting you this evening,—I rise to offer our most grateful acknowledgments for the very distinguished honour just now conferred upon us.—Called on by the partial voice of my brethren, (a partiality of which I must ever feel proud), to fill the chair lately occupied by our worthy father, Mr. HULL, the affairs of this charity have become familiar to me. Indeed, the only way I had of repaying the compliment intended me, was by a sedulous discharge of the duties annexed to the situation. I therefore early made myself acquainted with all particulars relative to it, and thoroughly investigated the situation of the various claimants, by which means I had not only an opportunity of recommending the most worthy to the notice of the Committee, but was the better able to rectify many little abuses with which time had clogged the intentions of our venerable founders. This official intercourse with misery, gave me the afflicting opportunity of being more convinced than ever of the necessity of enlarging the means of their Fund. I have for about seven years paid the annuitants quarterly myself, of course no person can be better acquainted with them. They are mostly at a very advanced time of life, and all of them either so, or afflicted with great mental or bodily infirmity. Their stipends at present vary from 20*l.* to 45*l.* per annum; not a very splendid pittance for those who have contributed their mite towards the rational amusement of a great city like London.

It may be objected by the frigid and the cautious, that extravagance in youth has caused this penury in age; but I speak without fear of contradiction when I say that few, very few, have ever had the opportunity of economising for their winter of life. In their ephemeral theatrical fame, they never possessed the means of hoarding that which would have procured them bread in their decline. Age or infirmity has driven them from their profession; and the workhouse or the grave must have relieved them, if this Fund had not existed.—It was no doubt the intention of the Founders of this

Society, to form a comfortable asylum for all such as I have described—Time, has done something towards the fulfilment of the intention, and the Actors of *Covent-garden Theatre* have, with some exceptions, nobly seconded their wishes—but a probable good, at an immeasurable distance, is an object too remote for the near-sighted views of thoughtless man; and I am obliged, reluctantly, to confess, that in the progressive stages of this business, what with the coldness of some, and the utter negligence of others, our present annual income, which might have been adequate to all our wants, is by no means commensurate with the distresses of our claimants. The moment I became convinced of this distressing truth I lost no time in endeavouring to rouse my brethren to the necessity of further efforts; and it gives me unspeakable gratification to say, I did not invoke them ineffectually—Indeed it is but justice to them to say, they rose spontaneously. Those who had not subscribed before, now compensated for their negligence; and those who had considered their former subscriptions wrung from them to perform an irksome duty, now doubled their exertions in behalf of their afflicted brethren. Still, with all their efforts, friendly aid was wanting to complete their design; they had sketched a pleasing picture, but it required such an able hand as their fore-father ALAN, to place a *Dulwich College* in the back ground, to terminate the prospect happily. They have not been so fortunate—they have no friendly asylum to look to—And it is a melancholy truth, that many respectable aged Actors, and many Widows and Children of such, must become destitute, unless this Fund can furnish them a subsistence. I wish to speak with all humility, when I say that no persons are more the sport of Fortune than the Actors—the creatures of fashion—the victims of caprice—Yet, humble as are their pretensions, there is no profession, trade, or calling, where such a combination of requisites, mental and bodily, are indispensable. In all others, the principal may practise, after he has been visited by the afflicting hand of Providence—some by the loss of limb, some of voice, and many, when the faculty of the mind is on the wane, may be assisted by dutiful children, or devoted servants—but not so the Actor

—he must retain all he ever did possess, or sink, dejected, to a mournful home. A rising generation, whose youthful fancy fit them best for the enjoyments of the Theatre, do not remember the aged Player in his better days; they find him encumbering the stage he once had ornamented; and they roughly demand, why the maiming hobble does not retire! This Fund is intended to furnish a remedy for this long-complained-of evil.—It is intended to save the youthful play-goer from being thus annoyed.—It is intended to spare the humiliating heart-ache of the veteran Actor, who is conscious of his own inability.—And, though last, not least, it will spare the generous feelings of the real LOVERS of the DRAMA, the distressing spectacle of beholding those who have delighted them in their youth, die at their task, like the old worn out HIGH METTLED RACER, under the weight of the sand cart."

At the conclusion of this most eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by shouts of universal applause, the Royal President proposed "the health of Mr. FAWCETT," which was drank with three times three.

MR. FAWCETT very briefly returned thanks.

"The memory of the Founders"—"The Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre"—"Mr. COURTS"—and "The Stewards"—were the succeeding toasts, for which Mr. HARRIS, JUN. and Mr. YOUNG shortly expressed their acknowledgments.

THE DUKE OF KENT then read a statement of donations, &c. when in addition to the 103*l.* from the PARKER RACERS—39*l.* 10*s.* from the DUKE OF YORK, and 26*l.* 5*s.* each, from the DUKE OF SUSSEX, and himself; the sums collected at the dinner tables considerably exceeded six hundred pounds, and we are happy to add, that with subsequent subscriptions, the sum total is now nearly one thousand.

THE DUKE OF YORK did not retire until near twelve, when His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT stated to the company, that previous to leaving the Hall, their illustrious President had spontaneously announced his intension of presiding at the next annual meeting, and the DUKE OF SUSSEX expressed a wish to have his name placed at the head of their next list of stewards.

Amongst the vocal treats of the

evening, MR. SINCLAIR's "*Death of Nelson*," and the duet of "*All's well*" by Messrs. SINCLAIR and DORRIS excited particular admiration. The "*Nightingale Club*," and "*Royal Visitors*" by Mr. MATHEWS, were also given with his usual unrivalled felicity of imitation, and received with reiterated peals of laughter and applause, as was afterwards a celebrated Yorkshire song by Mr. EMERY.

The musical department consisted of the principal vocal performers of Covent Garden Theatre, assisted by the DUKE OF KENT's full military band of the Royals. To the Stewards and Committee, every praise was due for their excellent arrangements, and unremitting attention to their numerous and distinguished visitors, in which they were ably seconded by the proprietors of the tavern.

It may not be out of place here to observe, that the conduct and appearance of these Stewards afforded, perhaps, as forcible an argument as could be adduced in favour of the profession. Long stigmatized, it seems now to have completely overcome the combined strength of bigotry and illiberality, and those who witnessed the gentlemanly demeanour, or experienced the polite civilities of Messrs. YOUNG, C. KERRIE, CONWAY, ABBOTT, JONES, EMERY, &c. &c. as well as of the Committee, FAWCETT, POPE, SINCLAIR, BELLAMY, DORRIS, BROADBURY, &c. &c. must have reflected with indignation on the miserable wreck of remaining prejudice, which would throw the slightest odium on the occupants of the Stage. For ourselves, we will bear witness that all who were within our observation, (and we doubt not others whom we have not enumerated), displayed the manners which became the best society, and the hospitality which did credit to their characters as hosts. The DUKE OF KENT succeeded the DUKE OF YORK in the Chair, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. EMERY, who gathering the social circle around him, maintained the harmony and pleasures of the festival until an early hour next morning.

Since the Dinner, many lovers of the drama have sent donations, and some have intimated their intension of becoming annual subscribers of from 5*s.* to one guinea per annum.—The Office for receiving this, is at No. 81, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

OBSERVER.

No. XII.

How much the thirst of honour fires the blood!

How many would be great, how few be good!

For who would virtue for her self regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward?
Yet this mad chase of fame, by few pursued,

Has drawn destruction on the multitude;
This avarice of praise in times to come,
These long inscriptions crouded on the tomb,

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,

And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would crack the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling all

In time's abyss, the common grave of all.

DRYDEN.

THE emptiness and vanity of mortal fame cannot be more accurately described than in the lines which adorn my present paper; and yet it would be difficult to trace a passion which has so great an influence over mankind. By Young it is justly styled the universal passion, and it certainly may boast a very great ascendancy over the rest, for few men are destitute of it. Where is the soldier that is not fired by it? the patriot, that is not animated by it? or the man that is not in some measure or other stimulated by it? it reigns more or less predominant in every heart, warms every breast; and, in short, is one of the fundamental principles of man's actions.

The extensiveness of its reception certainly allows a candid inspection into its actual merits, and suggests an enquiry whether the benefits resulting from it are proportioned to its influence. I shall, therefore, without attempting to illustrate how far it may be considered necessary in the formation of the statesman or the soldier, confine my observations to the moral effects the love of it is calculated to produce upon the mind, and to what extent it may be rendered serviceable in promoting the interests, welfare, and happiness of mankind.

With regard to its moral effects, they appear to me solely to rest upon the manner in which it is entertained. Our grand error lies in making it the end of all our actions, instead of constituting it a secondary motive. When cherished

within due bounds, and carefully exerted, it is of peculiar service; it raises the mind into activity, and elevates it to proper objects; creates in it a desire for knowledge and a thirst for improvement; it also prevents a man from descending into the commission of mean and trifling actions; is a sure preventive of disgraceful conduct, and not only that, but excites him to deeds of a nobler kind. So far it is not only useful but honorable—not only honorable but efficacious; but should it escape into another sphere of action, as it too often does, it turns the balance of favour against itself, and betrays symptoms not altogether favourable to its existence, with regard to morality: I mean where it is countenanced as a mere commanding principle. It then appears particularly destined to gratify vain ambition rather than contribute to useful knowledge; and instead of soaring to elevated ideas, and leading the mind to intellectual pleasures, sinks down into a lamentable degeneracy, defeating the very purposes it professes to accomplish. It bears a resemblance to a gilded toy, whose showy magnificence courts the possession, and when secured, is not worth the trouble it has cost in the attainment; in its progress it blunts all other sensations, sacrifices all other feelings, and divests the mind of many noble pursuits, which, in its warmth to secure the prize, it has either overlooked or considered of less importance.

Not one of its least features is a tendency extremely dangerous to us, both as men and Christians; viz. "That of aiming to be thought great instead of good." We are seldom so delighted as when we receive the applauses of mankind; our vanity is inflated by them, and I'll venture to pronounce, few frailties succeed better in drawing our hearts away from our Creator than these. In our intercourse with the world we are apt to pay too great an attention to the encomiums bestowed upon us, and hold the good opinion of our fellow creatures of more worth than that of our God. By no means do I undervalue the one, but must reprobate it where it is regarded before that of the other. This is, indeed, one of those unaccountable inconsistencies which sometimes are to be found in our hearts. Strange that any man who entertains the slightest notion of Omnipotence should ever conceive an idea like this! The good opinion of the world

is, for worldly purposes, ever to be desired; but are we to hold it in the same estimation as that of a higher Being. If we look for a moment into society at large, nay, take a general survey of the whole universe, how many considerations of duty, and how many virtuous emotions shall we find sacrificed to this single circumstance.

But let us proceed to examine its relations with our welfare, interests, and happiness, all of which may be included in one expression, as they must be derived from the same source, neither can exist unless founded upon principles of virtue, which, according to Pope, alone constitutes "Happiness below." Can the noisy bubble of report, therefore, impart a solid pleasure to the mind? Must its gratifications consist in the praises of others, or will the certainty of future admiration, when we are no more, affect our present feeling? In noticing these, I am well aware of the partiality of mankind to have their names stand high among their fellow creatures, and to be on good terms with the world; nor is it a feeling I would wish to repress, it is natural for us to desire the good opinion of all; but it should be sought for on a permanent foundation, and only as the tribute of virtuous actions; regarded in this light, it becomes a desirable and necessary acquirement, because it is a fame whose pursuits are only directed to proper, and, therefore, honorable purposes. The pleasure springing from it must be pure, where the motives are honest: only in this light do I conceive the love of fame at all calculated to bestow on us the delights of happiness; for, unless it rests on virtue, and depends on it wholly for support, it is continually liable to an overthrow, and all its claims upon solid enjoyment fallacious and delusive.

On a general review of the effects which the love of fame produces, we cannot but allow it some share of toleration while we reprobate it generally. Certainly, where it is once laudable and profitable it is an hundred times the reverse; but its advocates, perhaps, will not allow this to interfere with its real nobility, and, in spite of the perversion it has undergone, still urge its fundamental purity; nevertheless, where it is brought into action as an inferior principle, and made subservient to the general rule of conduct, it is of eminent advantage for the aforesaid reasons;

with this understanding it may safely be retained; but, where it is allowed unlimited sway, and takes the reins of power into its own hands; where it is considered as a leading principle, and, when all other pursuits are rendered subordinate to it; it lays open the mind to such a variety of misfortunes, accidents, disappointments, and perplexities, that its career invariably presents a confused mixture of the ill effects of ambition, avarice, vanity, and pride, universally combined in a thirst for admiration, a desire for praise. The right way to obtain it is by an exemplary mode of life, an honest ambition; we have no need to exert ourselves farther for it, for "the less Cato coveted it the more he acquired it;" let us, then, follow his example, and we shall find it more pleasing, more advantageous, and more useful.

I shall conclude this essay with a few words by an eminent writer on the subject:—"The love of fame should rather be regulated than extinguished; and men should be taught not to be wholly careless about their memory, but to endeavour that they may be remembered chiefly for their virtues, since no other reputation will be able to transmit any pleasure beyond the grave."

OBSERVATIONS during a TOUR in FRANCE.

(Concluded from page 37.)

AT the extremity of the boulevard St. Antoine, we observed an enclosed expanse of ground containing a very large temporary wooden structure, apparently intended to enclose scaffolding and workmen. We inquired particulars at a shop, and received for answer: "*The Bastille once stood there.*" In the midst of so great a variety of engagements, since our arrival at Paris, we had almost forgotten that there ever was such a place as the Bastille; but when the interesting and unexpected discovery was made, we immediately crossed the road and entered the enclosure in spite of a notice affixed over the door, by which strangers are told they cannot be admitted. We had not, however, proceeded many paces before a man ran up to us and enquired our business. To this I made answer, that we merely wished to see what was going forward. "Have you a ticket of admission, sir?" "No; we really have

not, nor did we think it necessary to be provided with one." "Then you must retire, gentlemen."

Our hats and dress, as Englishmen, had hitherto served us as passports of admission every where, but this Cerberus did not appear willing to know us in that capacity. After having stated that "we were Englishmen, and, like the rest of our countrymen, very curious;—that we had never yet been refused admission to any place, and had been informed that their king had given orders that no obstacle should be placed in our way: and that, if it was an object with him, we should be happy to leave a gratuity for the workmen;" he rejoined, that "his orders were peremptory;" and we retired. I have since been told that they are erecting an enormous elephant as a fountain, from whose trunk a stream of water is constantly to flow. The design (which is said to be by the *ci-devant* emperor) appears liable to the objections I have already noticed with reference to the other fountains of Paris.

On such a spot as this we could not avoid calling to our recollection the events which led to the destruction of that pile once sacred to despotism, which, standing on this site, frowned in awful majesty on the degraded inhabitants of an idolatrous and profligate city. How many interesting and bright anticipations were indulged by those friends of freedom who regarded its demolition as the dawn of a salutary revelation. Alas! how little were they prepared to expect that this violent ebullition of public feeling would terminate, not in the death of their sovereign only, but in the immolation of thousands of their fellow citizens on the altar of another idol—the goddess of reason, and in the apparent destruction of all the ties, social, moral, and religious, by which society is cemented and protected. But the reflections to which such a scene, as that before us, naturally gives birth, are much too pungent to be uttered, as well as too extensive to be detailed, on this occasion. It is sufficient to observe, that the painful feelings incident to the situation where we stood, were not allayed by change of place; for, on returning from this spot to our hotel by another road, we passed through that quarter of the city where the *Temple* once stood. Not being aware of its having also been razed to the ground, we were not a little surprised to find that several elegant houses had been

erected, and streets formed, upon the immediate site of that celebrated structure, which presently connected itself in our minds with Clery's affecting narrative of the sorrows and indignities to which the ill-fated Louis XVI. and his family, were exposed during a residence of some months within its gloomy walls.

From such painful recollections the mind shrinks, and seeks for solace in the hope of better days. A people fast chained to the will of one man, no true Englishman can contemplate but with something involving a mixture of pity and indignation. A prince, the descendant of a long line of ancestry, all eminent in station and mighty in power, torn from his throne, incarcerated in a prison, and brought to the block, no humane man, even when the necessity is most apparently extreme and the cause just, will think of without anguish of heart and sincere regret. To those institutions, then, which stand in connection with the enjoyment of rational and moderated liberty, and with the mental advancement of the human race, we turn as to the world's best hope for the future prevention of these fearful mischiefs. To state in epitome the most prominent means of such a desired amelioration, will be but to name, 1st. the toleration of religious sentiment; 2dly, the diffusion of religious knowledge; 3dly, public instruction, or general education; 4thly, the cultivation of arts; and, 5thly, peaceable commercial intercourse between nations; for arts, in connection with the others, will do that which, when alone, whether in Egypt, Greece, Rome, or modern revolutionized Paris, they have been unable to accomplish; they will, so co-operating, render a nation, and even all nations, intelligent, industrious, social, peaceable, loyal, and of course happy. May this be the future destiny of Europe, and of the world!

And now that we are arrived at the eve of our departure from the metropolis, perhaps it will not be irrelevant to introduce a few remarks on the character of the French people, particularly those of Paris, and the influence which the Revolution may be supposed to have had upon them. The French were, long before that period, described as a vain, volatile, and frivolous people, but the accuracy of this character was frequently disputed anterior to the Revolution; for, before that time, prominent events,

of a nature calculated to excite and exhibit such dispositions, had not occurred, at least, the expressions of public feeling demonstrated on the occasion of victories, coronations, &c. (religious pageants excepted), were not more lively and childish than those which have ever distinguished the "thinking people" of England on similar occasions. It remained, therefore, for other times and circumstances to mature and develop this character; and, certainly, the enthusiasm with which democracy was hailed at the dawn of the Revolution; the facility with which successive and opposite forms of government were adopted; the horrid pleasure with which scenes of blood were contemplated by those sentimental souls who, a short time prior to that event, could faint and affect the keenest sympathy even at imaginary misery; the thoughtlessness with which the French could suffer themselves to be captivated and deluded into the toleration of a most despotic sovereign, by the flatteries with which he gilded the pill of tyranny; and, finally, the apparent zeal with which they welcomed the restoration of the ancient dynasty; these are circumstances which incontestably demonstrate that the character for volatility they have long since obtained is not altogether unfounded. But it is also to be observed, that, in addition to such a disposition, the moral effects of the Revolution upon their habits of thinking and acting are such, compared with what it promised, as must be deplored. Can it be supposed that, that familiarity with scenes of blood to which the people have been inured; that the universal dissemination of infidelity, and consequent contempt of religion, that has ensued among all ranks; that the examples of profligacy in principle, and immorality in conduct, set by the court and higher orders of society; that the patronage extended to all places of amusement, from the most refined to the most sensual, for the evident purpose of diverting public attention from politics; and, above all, that the early infusion of an ardent zeal for military enterprise, with its alternate inaction, as combining all the requisites of a good citizen, to the total exclusion of whatever assimilates with the Christian virtues of industry, patience, forbearance, long suffering, or forgiveness? Can it be supposed, I say, that the dominant ascendancy of principles, so hostile to all social felicities, can do other than

render the people who are under their influence, not merely vain and frivolous, but awfully depraved and vicious.

There are a few peculiarities respecting the general appearance of Paris, which, as I have not had an opportunity of noticing before, I will now introduce.

The narrow streets of the city exhibit a striking contrast to the magnificence of the larger ones, adorned with public buildings; they are not only confined, but differ from those in London, in having no pavement for foot-passengers, who are compelled to walk in the middle, or, what we call, the carriage way; and are thus constantly exposed to danger from the numerous cabriolets, fiacres, or private carriages, which dash along without giving timely intimation of their approach. The poor pedestrian may, therefore, think himself very fortunate if he escapes with only a few splashes of that unctuous fluid which flows in a turbid stream down a broad channel in the centre of the street.

The houses are, as I have elsewhere observed, very lofty, sometimes reaching to the height of nine or ten stories, in which thirty or more families, of all qualities, frequently reside. Each has a broad flight of stairs from the bottom to the top, common to every inmate, and, like all other common property, it is nobody's business to scour or sweep them.

The tradesmen of Paris seem to have no idea of ornamenting their shop-windows by a tasteful and tempting display of their goods, but cram them all in heaps without order or care; lest, however, the nature of their callings should remain concealed, or be mistaken in the midst of so heterogeneous an assemblage, they daub with red colour a figure of some prominent article of sale on the walls of the house above the shop-window. As, for instance, a hosiery will paint an enormous pair of red stockings placed transversely, or in saltier; a shoe-maker, a large pair of red shoes; and so of all others.

We observed that, on most of the shops, a word had been erased, or daubed over with blacking; which, upon near inspection, we found to be the word *imperial*.* Some tradesmen, more loyal

* The advantage of this sly veil was strikingly exemplified on the return of Louisaparte from Elba, when it became matter of surprise that all the shops were

him others, had transformed it into *royal*; so that, instead of continuing to be an *décreteur impérial*, the shoe-black is now an *décreteur royal*. Such is the facility with which a Frenchman can accommodate himself to circumstances. A little colour laid on in distemper makes him the subject of one prince, and by washing it off he transfers his allegiance to his rival.

There are no licensed public-houses in Paris as in England, where mechanics may sit and waste in guzzling and smoking the live-long day, particularly Saint Monday; but there are numerous shops in the suburbs where they are invited to come in and partake in *transits* of the refreshments afforded, by the picture of a man and woman drinking at a table, under which is written, "De bonne bière et de bon cidre," or "Eau de vie."

The shops, or rooms for cleaning shoes, may be ranked amongst the curiosities of Paris. On entering one of these rooms, you ascend and take your seat on one of the forms which are placed against the wall on all sides of the room, and which are elevated nearly half way from the floor towards the ceiling. Here you sit reading a newspaper, or book, to beguile time; and resting your feet upon a projecting board beneath, *monsieur le décreteur*, or one of his *garçons*, operates upon your boots or shoes with all possible cleanliness and expedition. It is not uncommon to see from twenty to thirty persons sitting in this manner round the room at one time, like the statues in the shop of a sculptor or dealer in plaster casts, exhibited for sale. Besides these shops, there are persons on the bridges and in the streets as in London, who perform in a more summary manner the same useful office. These persons (generally boys) will address you as you walk along with "permettez moi l'honneur, Monsieur," pointing at the same time very significantly to your shoes. It is said there are not fewer than 10,000 shoe-blacks in Paris, an assertion not perhaps extravagant, because few Frenchmen are content with having their shoes cleaned but once in

the day. Book and print shops, and stalls, are also very numerous in the metropolis, but particularly on the Boulevards, where the whole stock is exposed outside the windows, to the great amusement of the passengers. But the greatest attraction are the caricatures, which are executed with considerable taste and humour, though they frequently descend to indelicacies of greater turpitude than would be permitted in England. The dress and manners of the English seem to be favourite subjects of ridicule. We are represented with tiny hats, long waisted coats, huge Wellingtons, or long loose gaiters, all in the extreme. The Russians, Scotch, &c. also come in for their share of characteristic delineation. But surely we ought to kiss the rod, for we long since set them the example, when they dared not follow it.

On entering the Calais diligence, two of our party who had places within were joined by three Frenchmen. We soon found that one of them had served in the cavalry at Moscow, Dresden, Leipsic, &c. and was now travelling to England for the purpose of being initiated into the mysteries of trade at a merchant's in London previous to embarking as a supercargo; a laudable purpose indeed, if it can be supposed practicable for one of fixed military habits, to content himself with the bloodless engagements of commerce. The second was an officer in a regiment of lancers, and had served in Spain and Portugal. He, together with one half of the officers of his corps, had obtained leave of absence for a period which he meant to spend in England; but he left us at Amiens, where his regiment was quartered. The third Frenchman was a young man who had emigrated with his parents at the Revolution, and had been educated at a school for the children of emigrants, established at Beaconsfield by the celebrated Edmund Burke. He journeyed with us as far as Boulogne, from whence he was to proceed to Brest, and there embark for Martinique as a negotiator.

We were much entertained with the conversation of these young men; the frankness and incautiousness of the first, the martial air and cheerfulness of the second, and the naïveté of the third, were fertile sources of amusement.

The conversation first turned on the similarity which the two soldiers thought they had discovered between the English

suddenly metamorphosed into *boutiques impitiales*, as if they had never exhibited any other appearance; and I am informed that, when Louis XVIII. returned to Paris from Ghent, immediately all the tradesmen became again, with equal facility, *marchands royaux*.

and German languages, and which they endeavoured to prove by a comparison of several English words. (which I repeated to them) with the German. This led to a few remarks upon the difficulties attending foreigners in England, who did not understand our language. We then conversed upon the events of the last campaign in Russia and Germany, and afterwards upon that of Spain. The officer who had served in the cavalry related many frightful details of the *grande armée* during its march from Moscow, with a degree of indifference that was really astonishing. I asked if they were not a little put to it sometimes for food and fuel? "Oh yes to be sure we were."—"Well how did you procure them?"—"Nothing easier with us who were in the advanced guard; when a house or a cottage presented itself on the road, a party would go in, and demand all the provisions they had. After a thousand ridiculous protestations of poverty, perhaps they would bring out some; we then asked for more, which, if they refused to produce, it became necessary to institute a pretty rigorous search, and we seldom failed of discovering some private depository. The next necessary was fuel, but after pulling down the house, we always found the rafters pretty good fire-wood. So that you see, it was no difficult matter to be accommodated."—"But that was very cruel."—"That is possible—but what was to be done? *La nécessité n'a point de loi.*" Such were some of the maxims with which the young adventurer has entered the world of commerce! Happy, thought I, for him if he escapes the gallows.

The other officer was for a time still more loquacious and animated. He entered into rather an elaborate account of his feats of *vaillance*, and of the heroism of his regiment. His narrative was accompanied with such superabundant action, that what technicalities I could not otherwise understand, were thus made clear to me. This peculiarity of the French is very convenient to foreigners, as it enables them to comprehend much of a conversation in that language, which provincialities, or rapidity in the speaker, or ignorance in the hearer, would sometimes render totally unintelligible. I heard him mention the name of Davoust. As his "vindication" of himself had just appeared, I thought this a favourable opportunity of ascertaining the general opinion of the military respecting him.

To my enquiry I received a laconic, and evidently a guarded reply, "*Je n'en rien connais.*" I talked of Buonaparte—of Soult—of other celebrated generals, but he continued reserved in his replies. I asked why the French so seldom enter into political subjects? "It is," said he, "because when gentlemen differ, *il n'y a que le dernier ressort.*" But the true solution of the question was given by the emigrant in English, which the others could not understand, or he would not have ventured to say so much. "It is because we know not what may happen—changes have been very common of late years, and nothing is now extraordinary:—you know what I would say." He spoke the verity; besides which, the execrable system of espionage has rendered them habitually fearful of delivering a political opinion.

The conversation then languished into tame and desultory observations upon the scenery; exclamations at the sight of a paltry chateau; or enquiries respecting the manners of the English, their public buildings, and the price of the necessaries of life.

We re-entered Calais at noon, on Thursday the 25th August, the great day of St. Louis. This was announced to us by the splendid white banners (composed often of ragged sheets painted with black or red fleurs-de-lis) that waved from every house; and, also, from a superb review that took place in the great square of a magnificent battalion of the *grande armée*, consisting of about one hundred men. The theatres were opened gratuitously in the evening, and an elegant subscription ball closed the festivities of the day.

The next morning we sailed for Dover, where we arrived after a rough passage of 12 hours, repeating as we receded from the French coast, the words of our poet-Cowper.

England with all thy faults I love thee still—
My country! and while yet a nook is left,
Where English minds and manners may
be found,

Shall be constrained to love thee. Though
thy clime

Be sickle, and thy year most part de-
formed

With dripping rains, or withered by a
frost,

I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies,
And fields without a flower, for warmer
France

With all her vines; nor for Ausonia's
groves

Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE observed, with not a little surprise, the carelessness shewn by stage coachmen to ladies when mounting the stages. It certainly must be most unpleasant to all females, who have to get upon the tops of stages, first upon the wheels, then another most indecent long step to the top. To the coaches that have four horses, I have seen a small box, or dicky, behind, with folding steps to get up by: and I think that every stage, though without a dicky, might be provided with such steps on each side; perhaps some of your numerous correspondents can say whether such a plan is practicable or not.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

A CONSTANT READER.

October 24, 1815.

On the ORTHOGRAPHY of "SHAKESPEARE," and other SURNAMES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
ON reading one of your late numbers, I could not help smiling at the attempt of your correspondent R. to set Norlandus to rights on the subject of spelling the name of our immortal bard—"Shakespeare," being as he contends, "without doubt," the most correct way; forasmuch as it was the orthography observed by the poet in writing his own name to his will. Now, really, Mr. Editor, I do not think I should at all impugn the literary character of SHAKESPEARE, were I to affirm that he did not know how to spell his own name; nay, I will venture to say that in point of fact, there are hundreds nay thousands for aught I know, of persons perhaps as literate as your correspondent, who do not know how to spell their names, or at least, if they do possess the knowledge, have adopted an invariable rule, never to put it into practice.

It is, moreover, a circumstance well known to every one moderately conversant in literary matters, that down to the beginning of the last century, it was no unusual thing for persons, and those of eminence and learning, at different times to vary in the orthography

of their surnames.* This was I have no doubt the case with Shakespear, who, as far as I can decipher the autograph of his signature to his will, appears on the face of that single instrument to have spelt his name *three different ways*; viz. Shakspeare, Shaks-pier, and Shakspear; neither of which will be found easily to correspond with the orthography recommended by your correspondent R.†

Though the study of our English antiquities has of late years rendered to literature much assistance in regard to forming a correct knowledge of various matters connected with "*days lang syne*," I think archæological illustration can be hardly thought necessary to inform us how to spell a name evidently composed of the verb, "to shake," and "spear," a military weapon, forming together, a manual operation. However, let Camden the learned contemporary of our immortal bard, set us right in this *important* matter.

The author last named, in his "*Remains concerning Britaine*," has given a dissertation, treating both of the præ-nomen and cognomen, or christened and sur-names, the latter of which, he observes, first obtained in England towards the time of the Norman Conquest. Among the surnames adduced by the learned antiquary, as deriving their origin from some particular circumstance, he mentions those of *Longsword*, *Broad-speare*, *Fortescue* (i. e. Strong-shield), *Break-speare*, "SHAKESPEARE," *Wag-staff*, &c. &c. Let it be remarked here, the correct way in which Camden spells the name of our great poet, and which every person must needs do, who in the exercise of a sound judgment refers to the root from whence it is evidently derived. The dropping of the e final, the common difference between ancient and modern orthography, is all that can be allowed, if we are to leave any sense or meaning in the united words forming this surname. I need say nothing of the orthopy of the word, which would be found equally incorrect by adopting the orthography of your correspondent.

I have consulted the prefaces of Hem-

* Vide the epistolary correspondence of Lord Burleigh (Burgley), Sir Walter Raleigh (Rawleigh or Raleigh) and various others, preserved among the manuscripts in the British Museum.

† See Prolegomena to Bell's edition of Shakespear's Plays.

inge and Condell, the players,* who first collected the works of Shakespear; likewise those of Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, and Warburton, his subsequent editors, and find them generally agree in following the orthography of Camden; if there are however some few annotators, or rather innovators, who have in later times made an alteration in their author's name from mere caprice, or because Shakespear carelessly wrote his name in this or that way to some particular instrument, I cannot help think-

ing that they are not warranted in the act by any argument which can be founded on reason or common-sense.

To illustrate what I have said in the first paragraph of this epistle, and which may appear to some a very bold assertion, I subjoin a list of such familiar names as immediately occur to my recollection: which during the lapse of years appear to have been altered or corrupted from their originals by the caprice or ignorance of their respective owners; viz.

Shepherd } ..	originally	Sheep-herd.
Sheppard } ..		
Coulthard ..		Colt-herd.
Pickard		Picard, <i>i. e.</i> a man of Picardy.
Gaskin		Gascoigne, or Gascon; a man of Gascony.
Reynolds ..		Reinhold.
Lorimer		Lorinier, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c.
Latimer		Latiner, an interpreter.
Ernsshaw ..		Herenshaw, Heromshaw.
Curtis		Curtis, <i>i. e.</i> short thighs.
Sinclair		St. Clair.
Seymour		St. Maur.
Selenger		St. Leger.
Macklin		M'Lauchlin.
Kethmish ..		Keymis.
Dobney		D'Aubigny, or Dawboney
Marchbanks ..		Majoribanks.
Chumley ..		Cholmondeley.
Chumleigh } ..		
Gillam		Grillim.
Gillham } ..		
Hodson		Hodge-son.
Hudson } ..		
Nelson		Neil-son.
Powell		Ap Howel.
Price		
Pryce } ..		Ap Rhys, or Ap Rice.
Apreece } ..		
Armitage ..		Hermitage.
Forrester } ..		Forrester.
Foster } ..		
Faulkner } ..		Falconer.
Fawkes } ..		

In addition to these examples (and many more might be adduced), I have remarked some instances in which persons appear to have anagrammatized or transposed their names, so as to form different cognomens from the same letters, as Maraden, Mesnard, Ramsden; Waldron and Walroud, Murray and Raymur, &c. I remain, Mr. Editor, Your Old Correspondent,
Wilmington, Jan. 16, 1816.

N. SLONE.

* That the original publishers of some of Shakespear's plays, and who were his contemporaries, knew how to spell his name, is clear from their title pages, of which the following to the comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," will serve as a curious specimen of quaint whimsicality:—"A most pleasant and excellent conceited Comedie of Syr John Falstaffe, and the Merry Wives of Windsor, entermixed with sundrie

variable and pleasing Humours of Sir Hugh the Welch Knight, Justice Shallow and his Wise Cousin Mr. Slender. With the Swaggering Vaine of Ancient Pistol and Corporal Nym; by William Shakespear, as it hath been divers times acted by the Right Honourable my Lord Chamberlaine's Servants, both before her Majestic and elsewhere, 1602."

FRAGMENTA.

No. VI.

SOME THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

FAMILY.

SUCH remarkable ill fate has attended some families, that none of the elder branches have escaped a violent end. The successors of Charlemain, in his French dominions, were examples of a melancholy destiny. His son, Louis Le Debonnaire, died for want of food, in consequence of a superstitious panic. His successor, Charles the Bald, was poisoned by his physician. The son of Charles, Louis the Stutterer, fell also by poison. Charles, King of Aquitaine, brother to Louis, met with death by the ridiculous circumstance of being desperately wounded on the head by a lord, named Albuin, whom he was endeavouring, by way of frolic, to terrify in disguise. Nor less strange, though rather more picturesque, was the cause of destruction to Louis III. successor to Louis the Stutterer. This gallant prince having cast his eyes on a handsome girl (the daughter of a citizen named Germonde), as he was riding through the streets of Tours, pursued her, instantly, with infinite agility. The terrified girl took refuge in a house, and the king, thinking more of her charms than the size of the gateway, attempting to force his horse after her, broke his back and died. Charles the Fat perished of want, grief, and poison, all together. His successor, Charles the Simple, died in prison of penury and despair. Louis the Stranger, who succeeded him, was bruised to death as he was hunting. Lotharius and Louis V. the two last kings of the race of Charlemain, were both poisoned by their wives, to whose little indiscretions they had taken too much exception.

In our own island, we can produce in the royal line of Stuart, a race as steadily unfortunate as ever were recorded in history. Their misfortunes continued with unabated succession during 390 years. Robert III. broke his heart, because his eldest son, Robert, was starved to death, and his youngest, James, was made a captive.

Eur. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Feb. 1816.

James I. after having beheaded three of his nearest kindred, was assassinated by his own uncle, who was tortured to death for it.

James II. was slain by the bursting of a piece of ordnance.

James III. when flying from the field of battle, was thrown from his horse, and murdered in a cottage, into which he had been carried for assistance.

James IV. fell in Flodden-field.

James V. died of grief for the wilful ruin of his army at Solway Moss.

Henry Stuart, Lord Daruley, was assassinated, and then blown up in his palace.

Mary Stuart was beheaded in England.

James I. and VI. died, not without suspicion of being poisoned by Lord Buckingham.

Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall.

Charles II. was exiled for many years.

James II. lost his crown, and died in banishment.

Anne, after a reign, which, though glorious, was rendered unhappy by party disputes, died of a broken heart, occasioned by the quarrels of her favoured servants.

The posterity of James II. have remained wretched wanderers in foreign lands.

The family of Lorges, sieurs de Montgomeri, were singularly unfortunate. They were loyally attached to the crown of France, yet it chanced that within the space of forty years, two kings of that nation suffered, the one a severe wound, the other death, at their hands. It was in 1581, that Francis I. amusing himself by attacking a house with snowballs, was wounded in the head by a firebrand, incautiously thrown from within by the "Capitaine de Lorges," so severely, that he was obliged to wear his hair short for so considerable a time, that it became a fashion at court. Afterwards, in 1559, Le Comte de Montgomeri slew Henry II. at a tournament. And although this unhappy event was every where acknowledged to be purely the effect of accident, nevertheless Catherine de Medicis, widow of the deceased king, pursued Montgomeri fifteen years, with active vengeance, nor ever ceased from the chase, until she had actually brought him to the scaffold, and had caused his family and children to be declared infam

mous. "Let them submit to the sentence," said the dying soldier; "and I am ready to join in their degradation if they do not assert their claim to nobility by deeds worthy their ancestry."

M. De Benzerade was desired by a lady to translate for her the motto, "Fundulo, sed evito," which had been taken by one of high birth, but small fortune. "It means," said he, "I am a beggar by hereditary right."

Almost as many cities have contended about the birth of Judas Iscariot as for that of Homer: the Isle of Corfu seems to have the strongest claim, as within the last century, a family there affirmed themselves to be descended from that renegade apostle. Pontius Pilate, too, has handed down his name and race to almost our own times; since in the time of Louis XIV. a gentleman whose connexions were at Vienne, in Dauphine, owned that unsteady magistrate for the stock whence his family were sprung, and produced a tolerably probable pedigree. It was this Viennois of whom it is recorded, that he thus addressed a stranger who happened to be riding with him near a crucifix:—"That worthy gentleman," said he, pointing to our Saviour, "was very ill treated by an ancestor of mine, some years ago."

I will not presume to alter a word in the following story, it is so well related by Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England." "It happened in the reign of King James, when Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was lieutenant of Leicestershire, that a labourer's son in that county was pressed into the wars, as I take it, to go over with Count Mansfeld. The old man, at Leicester, requested his son might be discharged, as being the only staff of his age, who by his industry maintained him and his mother. The earl demanded his name, which the man for a long time was loth to tell, (as suspecting it a fault for so poor a man to confess a truth) at last he told him that his name was Hastings. 'Cosen Hastings,' said the Earl, 'we cannot all be top branches of the tree, though we all spring from the same root. Your son, my kinsman, shall not be pressed.' So good was the meeting of modesty in a poor, with courtesy in an honourable person, and gentry, I

believe, in both." What the acute Dr. Fuller emphatically styles *courtesie*, seems to have been an hereditary attendant on the noble family of Hastings.

An ingenious French writer observes, that those who depend on the merits of their ancestors, may be said to search in the *root* of the tree, for those fruits which the *branches* ought to produce.

The character of the second Duchess of Orleans, mother to the celebrated Regent of France, was composed of plain sense, sincerity, great family pride, and a considerable share of credulity. Most of the anecdotes which she relates in her letters to the late Queen Caroline, are fanciful, characteristic, and new. The following story must be allowed a strong proof of her spirit and firmness of mind, and especially when it is considered that Madame de Maintenon was, at the period she speaks of, in the very zenith of her power, and universally believed to be privately married to the King of France.

"Madame de Maintenon," says the Duchess, "sent for two girls from Strasbourg, made them pass for two princesses of the Palatinate family, and placed them with her own nieces, as waiting-women. I knew nothing of all this, until the Dauphiness,* all in tears, told me of it. 'Be easy,' said I; 'I will set all this matter even; for, when I am in the right, I fear no one.' Next morn I espied one of the nieces parading along the walks, with one of these German attendants. I made haste to meet them; I called the girl, and asked her 'Who she was?' She had the impudence to tell me, 'That she was the Countess Palatine of Butzultien.'—'What,' said I, 'by the left hand,† I suppose?'—'Far from it,' said she, 'the young count espoused my mother legally, and she was of the Gehlen family.'—'But even then,' said I, 'you could not be Countess Palatine, since so unequal a marriage would not hold good; but,' added I, 'thou†

* The dauphiness was allied to the Palatinate family.

† Marriages with inferiors are performed in Germany with the left hand, and the woman has not then equal rank with her husband.

‡ The change from *you* to *thou* is peculiarly affronting, in French.

first, in saying that the Count ever married thy mother, *any way*. Elle est une putaine, avec qui Le Comte, comme bien des autres, aura pu coucher; I know well enough who is the real husband of thy mother; he is a player on the hautbois. If ever hereafter thou hast the effrontery to style thyself Countess Palatine, Je te ferai coeper les jupes au ras du cu."^{*} This terrible duchess proceeds to tell us, that the supposititious Countess was taken ill with the fright, and *died* in a few days: That she expected to have been severely reprimanded by Louis, to whom the story was told, but that he only said to her, when he saw her, with a smile. "I find, madam, it is not safe to joke with you on the *head of family*."

M. de Marville, in his "*Melange d'Histoire et de Literature*," remarks, that illustrious families generally close with some very great misfortune. He brings as examples the House of Valois, which ended with Marguerite, a woman of most abandoned character,†

* The words are coarse, but a *princess* writes them to a *queen*, and they are not translated.

† I take this opportunity of saying a few words in extenuation of the great errors of poor Marguerite de Valois, who although, in general, the most compassionate, and certainly one of the most accomplished of beings, has hardly yet met with one apology. Her character as to chastity must be given up; she herself gave it its death-wound, by accompanying the Duchess de Nemours (at a very early age), on a shameful expedition, to fetch from the gibbet the heads of two infamous courtiers, their gallants, Coconnas and La Motte; these they embalmed, and preserved in their cabinets. Notwithstanding this, and many more becoming actions, her humanity ought to preserve her memory from detestation. At the horrid massacre at Paris, her intreaties saved the life of her husband, the great Henry IV. of Bourbon: and it has been said of her, by disinterested writers, that she endeavoured, during the bloody scenes which were daily acted before her eyes, to mitigate the horrors of the times by her intercessions. When Henry became king of France, conscious of her own misconduct, and not ignorant that he would never have made her his wife, unless from political necessity, she readily agreed to a divorce, that he might espouse a more proper consort, and retired contentedly with a small pension, and that indifferently paid.

and that of Longueville, the last of which name died totally penniless, and raving mad. It is in every one's power, by a little recollection, to observe how far the remark holds good.

FANATICISM.

In the thirteenth century, we are told by Bale (de Script. Brit.), that a fanatical impostor pretended to be cured of blindness at the tomb of Henry III. But Hugh of Manchester, a learned Franciscan, discovered the cheat; and having composed a treatise on the subject, he entitled it "*De Fanaticorum Deliriis*," and dedicated it to Edward I. who received it graciously (although it deprived his father of the gift of working miracles), and actually employed the author, afterwards, in an embassy to France.

On the 5th of October 1403, Agnes du Rochier, a beautiful girl, eighteen years of age, and the only daughter of a rich tradesman, was received with great ceremony at the church of St. Opportune, in Paris, as "a recluse." Recluses were at that time so called from their being literally sealed and shut up by the hands of the bishop, in a small chamber, built for the purpose, close to the wall of some church, with an opening inwards, that the recluse might hear the service, and receive necessary subsistence. In this retreat, Agnes lived to the age of eighty years. St Foix, who tells this tale, rationally observes, that as she was rich, the disposal of her income for the benefit of the poor, under her own inspection, might have given her at least an equal chance for heaven, with that which she could gain by that indolent plan which she chose to embrace.

At a period when it was a prevalent fancy among the Italian literati, to adopt favourite names among the Greek or Latin tongues, in preference to their own original ones, Antonius Palearius† chose to signalize his love of the Muses by altering his first name to Aonius. Some time after, the freedom of his conversation, and his known attachment to the doctrines of Luther, drew upon him the resentment of the Inquisition, and, in 1566, he was strangled and

† A man of elegant literature, in the sixteenth century.

burnt at Rome.* A wretched fanatic, who had taken the name of Latinus Latinus, insults over him in a letter dated at Rome in 1571, and accuses him of having abandoned the appellation Antonius, merely that he might expel from his name the letter T, which represents the cross. Not content with expressing this wretched conceit in prose, he throws it into a Latin ode, and so cold a one, that Menage thinks it might have chilled the fire prepared to consume the body of the unfortunate Palerius.

In a book printed at Bourdeaux, and composed to exalt the merit of one set of monks, St. Peter is supposed to ask of St. Michael, "Who it is that knocks at the door?" the answer is—"A Carmelite."—"A Carmelite!" repeats St. Peter, peevishly; "A Carmelite! I think we have none at the gate of Heaven but Carmelites from morning to night. Well, he must stay; I shall not open the gate till there is a dozen together of them."

The vulgarity of modern fanatical preachers has been forestalled by declaimers, both abroad and at home. Cardinal Perron complains of a spiritual orator of his time for saying—"Seigneur! nettoyez moi le bec, de la serviette de ton amour."†

* A friend of the unhappy sufferer gave a reason for his dislike of the name Antony, almost as fantastical as that alleged by Latinus Latinus, in the following epigram:—

Ὀνόμαζ πάλαι τὸ Ἀντωνίος, νῦν καλεῖσθαι
 Ἀντίδαι φίλον πόδες Ἀντίος.
 Καὶ φίλον Κικίρον, πείνωγας αὐτὸ ὄνομα
 καὶ νῦν
 Ἀνδρὸς, οὐ Κικίρον, τοὶ φίλος, ἰχθὺς ἔχει.

In English.

Antony from Antonius you became,
 To compliment each bright Aonian dame.
 The name, Antonius, you could ne'er approve,
 Abhor'd by Tully, whom so well you love.

To explain the sting of this epigram, it should farther be observed, that in the time of Antonius Palerius, it was the mode for the literati to profess the most unlimited adoration of Cicero's style, and even to compose whole pieces, in which every word and every trope might be found in the works of that great Roman.

† Lord! cleanse thou my lips with the papain of thy love!

In our own country, the sermons and religious treatises of the Puritans, towards the middle of the last century, presents us with such a variety of strange uncouth expressions, that it is almost impossible for enthusiasts of the present age to light on any new thought. At least they cannot out-do their predecessors in absurdity. The witty author of "Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy," has collected an amazing number of these. I would wish to produce a few of them here, but am puzzled as to the choice, as they are all characteristic, well selected, and well authenticated.

The Puritans, however, must not have the whole weight of fanaticism heaped on their shoulders: their adversaries must come in for their share: nor can a wilder, more enthusiastic, fanatic be found (not even in the records of 1780), than Captain Chreighton, a Scots officer of dragoons, employed by the hot-headed northern ministry of Charles II. to discover and seize presbyterian preachers among the highlands. His life and adventures are to be found in one edition only of the works of Dean Swift, who, great as his abilities were, actually suffered himself to be so far warped by bigotry, as to speak of this wretched tool of persecution in the highest terms, and even to compare his Commentaries to those of Philip de Comines.

The first exploit this hero boasts, was the seizing, with a party of soldiers, one Stobow, a poor non-con. teacher, and the leading him to almost certain death, although his daughter offered him a hundred dollars to let her parent escape. He then tells his readers how he and his comrades lived plentifully, a whole year, on a contribution raised to recover a horse, which they had literally *stolen* from a lady who attended a conventicle. Soon after, our Philip de Comines, at the head of twelve dragoons, took a very celebrated preacher, and brought him to the gallows. He now believed himself such a favourite of heaven, that he had revelation after revelation, by dreams and impressions on his mind, to tell him the hiding-places of the poor persecuted Scotsmen, who were certainly by no means greater fanatics than himself. These he loads with all the scurrility of a drunken trooper; they are "rogues, rascals, rebels," &c. He "rakes hell" to find a soldier that

can mimic their clergymen: in short, the whole work, when considered as a performance recommended enthusiastically by the Dean of St. Patrick's, one of the first prose writers, patriots, and politicians, which Ireland ever saw, stands forward as the most extraordinary instance of blind fanaticism, both in the writer and in the encomiast, that any age ever produced.

The following particulars relate to one of the most extraordinary of all modern fanatical writers, one who seems so thoroughly persuaded of the truth of what he writes, that he almost persuades his readers to believe him.

Emanuel Swedenbourg was a Swedish nobleman of good fortune, well skilled in metallurgy. He frequently visited England, for the space of ten years, remaining here a year or two at a time. He was not particular as to his lodgings, since a gentleman,* who went to pay him some money, found him in a garret, in or near Salisbury-court, Fleet-street,

His table was covered with written papers, but he had no printed books. He had not, he said, read a printed book for thirty years past, having, in his younger days, laid in a sufficient store of learning.

He died in London, in the beginning of 1772. He found himself indisposed, but would not listen to any idea of his disorder becoming dangerous; he assured his friends that it was revealed to him that he should not die out of his own country: however, in this he was mistaken.

He was 84 years of age when he died, and was buried in the Swedish church, Prince's-square, Ratcliffe highway. He was a middle-sized man, remarkably sober. He never married.†

NATURE.

"The noblest employment of man is to study the works of his Creator."

WITH what loveliness is Nature arrayed! how wonderful are her works! a blue hemisphere, an effulgent sun, golden stars, an argent moon, green fields, brown moors, foaming seas, and earth's animals and vegetables, of every colour, shade, and form.

* The late Gustavus Brander, Esq.

† For a Portrait and Memoir, *vide* European Magazine, Vol. XL. p. 299.

The rotundity of the heavenly bodies please the eye, lofty trees exalt the soul, and the surprising shapes of surrounding objects excite curiosity and charm our imagination.

How numerous are the particles of matter! what numbers of animalcule! each grain of sand is an habitation, each drop of water supports life. Insects swarm on the leaves, the branches, and stalks of plants, fly in the air, sport on the waves, and creep on the soil; innumerable vegetables strew the earth, and blades of grass which would take years to count sprout on an acre of ground. Oaks by the side of other trees rear their heads like gigantic chiefs at the head of a thousand warriors. Horses, oxen, and sheep, graze under their branches, or sleep undisturbed. Bulky elephants and carnivorous tigers rush from the mountains, whose snowy tops appear through dark heavy clouds; the thunder roars, lightnings flash, the rain falls in torrents, rivers mix with roaring billows, the whale spouts up the watery brine, the hawk pursues the timid songster, myriads of herrings are swept on shore. Man, great lord of all and favourite of his Maker, sits at his door, and contemplates with rapture. The sun throws his refulgent beams on the earth, is the great source of heat, and draws round and round stupendous planets. The pale moon gives light through the shades of departed day, guides the tides, and is a world within itself; twinkling stars, with millions of inhabited globes seen only by immortal eyes, fill up this unsearchable immensity, created by one unseen all powerful Being!

By what simple grand laws is all this governed. The planets being on invisible space, are at a proper distance from the sun; without varying, continually whirl round their axis, move in their respective orbits, and never suffer their centrifugal and centripetal impulses to increase or diminish. In the depths of the earth Nature is continually at work: by her command, minerals and vegetables form themselves out of the elements, come to perfection, and make as well as support animals, who soon die to go through various changes, and then again constitute living creatures, who change and change perpetually. Waters form clouds, and clouds supply rivers, moisten the earth, and again ascend. The instincts of animals never alter: the elephant and the ant

are the same now as when first created, plants have ever had the same properties, and man the same passions. In fact, the laws of Omnipotence are uniform though various, and simple, unalterable, though apparently confused.

How useful are the works of Nature: without either fire, light, air, or water, all would be a blank. The flowers, the fruit, the leaves, the stalk, the root, the very bark of innumerable plants, please the senses, and support or clothe millions of creatures. Herbs cure diseases, and refresh the body. Grasses cover the earth for the sustenance of animals, and some produce for man the most nutritious food. The sea yields salt and fish, possesses physical properties, conveys us to distant climes, receives the filth of the earth, produces vapours, and, by its continual motion, preserves the globe from corruption. Mountains rear their heads high above the clouds to draw them into their reservoirs, and then force them to rush into the channels of rivers: their majestic height and stupendous bulk throw back the intense heat of the sun, turn the air into salubrious breezes, and yield stones and metals to form the habitations and implements of mankind. Animals are supported by vegetables, support each other, and are all made to supply our necessities, or promote our happiness. Some birds cheer us with their songs, others find us a warm pillow. Oxen and lambs are part of our food; the cow yields milk, the sheep clothing; fish produce oil, and the worm silk; the horse is our carrier, and the dog our protector, hunter, and friend. We learn government from the white ant, architecture from the beaver, and navigation from the nautilus. In fact, every thing is formed for our good: all our organs and senses are created for the wisest purposes: it is not them, but their abuse, which frequently make us miserable—What felicity we should enjoy were they properly used. The firmament proclaims the same goodness,

“—and publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.”

The planets are placed at proper distances from the sun, and have days and nights, seasons and moons. If one advantage is wanting, another is added: systems are not too near each other, but are all carefully arranged, beautiful, simple, useful, and immense.

J. M.

CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES.

No. IX.

GARRICK.

THEATRICAL representations, when properly conducted, not only shew us life in miniature, but improve the mind and exalt the soul, rousing the passions to sympathise with the afflicted, to admire virtue, and detest vice. Fortunate is the country which produced a Garrick, who reformed the stage by exhibiting the best dramatic productions, and, like a Proteus, sometimes appeared to his astonished beholders a consummate hero, a sage, a lover, and a wit, and sometimes a villain, a fop, a drunkard, and a clown.

As a performer he was never equalled, as a man seldom excelled: his manners were pleasing, his mind cultivated, and his integrity undisputed: nor are his productions void of merit. If occasionally he was niggardly, vain, or envious, his goodness of heart soon made sufficient reparation, and the poor as well as the learned both blessed his memory. Away with those who despise useful actors! How much is the world indebted to their genius!

PALEY.

Men are so liable to error, and so mistrustful, that unless they have some learned genius to shew them the right path to wisdom, they will commit innumerable errors, and frequently become either superstitious, or doubt the truth of divine revelation. Indeed, to a superficial observer, Nature sometimes appears confused and cruel; and the abuses of Christianity have made some persons consider it a forgery. Surely, then, we ought to be indebted to such a guide as Paley, who has shewn the simplicity, goodness, and usefulness of the former, and proved the divine origin of the latter. With a few exceptions, his moral and political philosophy is an admirable work: it teaches us many of our duties to our fellow-creatures, explains several difficult problems, points out the advantages of a good government, and liberally remarks on the rights of mankind. In the character of this great man it is difficult to discover many faults: he was a good friend, an affectionate husband, a cheerful companion,

and a philanthropist: indeed, his name must be classed with the four English philosophers who have immortalized themselves and country; viz. BACON, NEWTON, LOCKE, and CLARKE. However, his person was slovenly; and, like Dr. Clarke, he had not always the boldness to publicly acknowledge his religious and political principles.

LETTERS ON GAY'S FABLES.

LETTER VIII.

ON FABLE THE TWENTIETH OF GAY.

(By the Author of "*Fables for the Fire-Side.*")

THE OLD HEN AND THE COCK.

WE cannot easily believe, my dear daughters, that any man possessing common honesty, or common humanity, would sit down intentionally to give a lesson of wickedness to the rising generation of his time; and GAY could never have been accused of wanting either of those virtues. Of good nature indeed, which is but another word for humanity, he was thought to have possessed more than an ordinary share. What, then, becomes most to have wanted, was a common share of judgment, in having given, in his Collection of Fables designed for the Instruction of Youth, several of a bad, or a doubtful tendency. In writing that of the "*Old Hen and the Cock*," even common sense might be thought to have deserted him; its auspicious beginning is this:

*Restrain your child, you'll soon believe,
The text, which says we sprang from Eve!*

Is not the teaching of children to read and repeat such a sentiment as this, cutting up at once by the roots all parental authority, and all the discipline of education? And what is still worse, do not these lines appear to carry an impious reflection even on some of the most prominent attributes of the Deity?

If God imposed a law upon the first parents of mankind, is it not impious to imagine he gave them so perverse a disposition, that they should feel a desire to break it, merely because the restraint was enjoined?

Does not such a notion manifestly impeach the wisdom and benevolence, if not the power, of the Creator?

If the Deity gave laws to the first created of the human race, we cannot,

without impiety, suppose he made them either incapable of obedience, or perversely disposed to disobedience; or that their descendants, because their first ancestors had infringed his laws through the influence of temptation on the freedom of their will, were to be subject to no natural restraint.

Whether Mr. GAY, with respect to the fact, meant to be witty upon the creed of his country, the foundation of which he, perhaps, never sat down to examine, I know not; but we find those who have examined, believe, that the posterity of Eve was laid under many much more severe restraints by their Supreme Governor than their first mother in their state of innocence; and though, through the freedom of will, which is given to them, as it was to Eve, they are left to the choice of obeying or not, we certainly find they do often obey, and are therefore capable of obedience, though we know they too often transgress. But not to carry the matter so high, let us suppose the laws of religion and man's ability to obey them, to a certain degree at least, out of all question, which the fabulist himself had indeed suggested; can any thing be more absurd or inconsistent, than that a man, who sets up for a teacher of morality (no matter through what medium), and consequently a teacher of law and restraint, should begin one of his lessons with ridiculing the very idea of restraint, and then insanely proceed in an outrageous attempt to make our children believe, that, if their parents lay restraints upon them, they will certainly experience an irresistible inclination to break through them. Did you, my dear daughters, ever feel any thing of this astonishing perverseness under any circumstance of restraint?

I am sure you have never shewn it to any of my injunctions.

I do not say you have never been seduced through the errors of imagination, which too often mistakes evil for good; errors by which we are all misled in some moments, to deviate from the rules you knew we ought to observe; but you found no impulse to disobedience merely because enjoined to obey. And yet this is the perverse disposition, as if inherent in our hearts, which our present fable is meant to exemplify, and that to the irreparable detriment of all who shall have given credit to this infamous satire upon human na-

ture; or, should I not rather say, this treason against our species?—This is going far beyond those gloomy doctors who are not contented with the Church of England, to admit that “Man is very far gone from original righteousness;” but endeavour to persuade us, that our species is naturally prone to nothing but evil, and hates all that is good. For it is the object of our fabulist, to give to man what has always been represented as the grand characteristic of fallen spirits; not only their love of evil for evil's sake, but the disposition of their arch-leader to commit it merely because it is contrary to the will and law of God.

But Satan, in his temptation of Eve, is not considered as having inspired her with this supreme degree of malignity; he would, perhaps, have envied her such superlative perfection in wickedness. He meant only to beguile her innocence, by representing that as eminently good which the Supreme Lawgiver had assured her would be to her a source of the greatest evil. Eve believing his “glozing lies,” as Milton calls them, fell the victim of their influence.

But this was surely a conduct very different from that of committing evil for no other reason than because it is prohibited; which is precisely the disposition attributed to our species by the fabulist. To shew you that I do him no injustice, it is time that I give you a plain account of his fable.

A mother hen leads forth her brood into a farm-yard, and teaches them how to provide their own food, to search for grain among the scattered straw, and to separate the corn from the chaff. While she was doing this, one of her chickens, to try the strength of its wings, flies upon the margin of a well, falls in, and is drowned. The hen, lamenting her loss, expresses to a young cock, her favourite son, her earnest desire that he should avoid his sister's fate, and, above all things, cautions him to keep at a distance from the fatal well.

He thanks her care; yet day by day
His bosom burn'd to disobey;
And every time the well he saw,
Scorn'd in his heart the foolish law.

You will naturally ask our foolish fabulist, where was the folly of this law?

Is there, then, any folly in a parent's cautionary restraint, directly meant to prevent a child's risking danger of his life; and that too from a circumstance, which both knew had just before been

fatal to one of the family? “Yes,” he will foolishly say, “there was much folly in it; for, according to my doctrine, it was sure to be disobeyed, because it was a law.” But you will answer, if human nature is so strangely constituted, and disobedience is the natural consequence of restraint, then your wise fable proves a very besom of destruction, and sweeps away at once the propriety, use, and necessity of all laws, human and divine.

“Oh!” says the poet, “but I make the cock assign reasons for his violent inclination to disobey; and, in the process of the fable, put him into the way of temptations to disobedience.” This you will tell him is trifling, and inconsistent with his own principle, which is, that disobedience certainly follows restraint from our natural perverseness, our innate obliquity.

But let us hear your animal's reasons, and afterwards his temptations.

Why was this idle charge, he cries,
Let courage female fears despise.
Or did she doubt my heart was brave,
And therefore this injunction gave?
Or does her harvest store the place,
A treasure for her younger race?
And would she thus my search prevent?
I stand resolv'd, and dare th' event.

You will now ask the author, whether these can possibly be deemed reasons of any weight, after having been told, that the well might be sure perdition to his race?

He seems to confess their lightness in making the cock say, “I stand resolv'd, and dare the event;” that is, in conformity to the fabulist's original bad principle, I formed the resolution in contradiction to your advice, previously to any consideration about the matter, and am determined to keep it.

But to exhibit reasons, and such pitiful ones too, to young children for setting the commands or cautions of their parents or governors at defiance, is a most pernicious and indefensible conduct. The mother in the fable had given the best reasons that could be given; the best and wisest for the restraint she wished to impose, though the fabulist was so absurd as, in the mouth of the cock, to call it a foolish law.

It is but too common to meet with young persons once corrupted satisfying themselves with any weak arguments like this for resistance to lawful authority, in cases where their

indications are thwarted. Though the ill passions of mankind are ready enough to suggest them, I do verily believe, from the universal reception of *Gray's Fables* in our seminary, male and female, that many persons have been encouraged by our animal moralist here to listen to them much more than they would have done otherwise; and, to the best of my recollection, I have not infrequently heard this fable alluded to by refractory and ungovernable spirits as a defence of their bad conduct.

But let us now proceed to the external motives, or temptation, under the influence of which the poet naturally enough, though quite unnecessarily, and indeed inconsistently with his first avowed principle, places the rash young animal. He lies upon the wall, which surrounds the well, looks down earnestly into the water, and, stretching his neck forward, sees there his own image reflected, and briskly in motion. This he takes for another cock challenging him to battle; and darting furiously down to meet his foe, meets the fate of his sister, and is drowned.

Now had this fable been given us without the shocking doctrine which introduces it, and the pernicious instruction how to oppose a parent's wise laws by weak arguments, been made to exemplify the too frequent inattention of inexperienced youth to salutary advice, and to parental warnings of danger, and the fatal consequences of neglecting or despising them, it had been a rare and useful lesson. But the author, that the end of his apologue might keep the beginning in countenance, stifies at once every appearance of morality, and reverts to his first abominable principle, by making the dying animal exclaim, with its last breath—

*I never had been in this condition,
But for my mother's prohibition.*

I doubt not your conclusion will coincide with my own, that a more ill-constructed, pernicious, or immoral fable, could not easily, if possibly, be written.

[Inscribed by the Author to the
Misses Matthews, Governesses of an
Establishment for the Education of
Young Ladies, at Union-place, Regent's
Park.]

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Feb. 1816.

THE HIVE:

No. XIV.

ANNE, QUEEN OF AUSTRIA.

THIS princess was continually harassed by the Cardinal de Richelieu. He occasionally caused her to be examined by the presidents of the parliament of Paris, respecting the plots that were carrying on in Spain against the administration. On one of these trying occasions, she said to him, "M. le Cardinal, God does not settle his accounts with mankind every week, but at last he settles them with effect."

WHIMSICAL INSCRIPTION.

On the monument of a vinegar-merchant in Roehampton church-yard, who had acquired a handsome fortune by the sale of vinegar, is the following whimsical inscription:

*"Stent alter Annibal viam pale facti
Aceto."*

CURIOUS ANECDOTE RESPECTING THE REFORMATION.

One Tetzel, a Dominican, and a retailer of *indulgences*, had picked up a vast sum at Leipsic. A gentleman of that city, who had no veneration for such superstitious, went to Tetzel, and asked him if he could sell him an *indulgence* before hand, for a certain crime which he would not specify, and which he intended to commit. Tetzel said yes; provided they could agree upon the price. The bargain was struck—the money paid—and the *absolution* delivered in due form. Soon after this, the gentleman knowing that Tetzel was going from Leipsic, well loaded with cash, way-laid him, robbed him, and cudgelled him, and told him at parting, that this was the crime for which he had purchased an *absolution*. George, Duke of Saxony, a zealous friend to the court of Rome, hearing of this robbery, at first was very angry; but being informed of the whole story, he laughed heartily, and forgave the criminal.

SMART REMARK OF LUTHER'S ON CHARLES V.

"I have seen," says Luther, "a pretty dog at Lintz, in Austria, that
ll

was taught to go with an hand-basket to the butchers' shambles for meat. Now when other dogs came about him, and would take the meat out of the basket, he set it down, bit, and fought lustily; but when he saw they would be too strong for him, he himself would snatch out a piece of meat, lest he should lose all.—Even so does our Emperor Charles, who, after he has a long time defended the spiritual livings, and seeth that every prince taketh and raketh the monasteries to themselves; doth now take possession of some bishoprics, that he may get also part of the robe of Christ.

On the Horrors of the *Impress*.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

London, 10th Dec. 1815.

MANKIND are every-where made alike; the beneficent Creator of all has clearly given to every man similar senses and similar passions. It is by the ideas acquired from the first, operating upon the last, either to restrain or augment them, that every diversity of human character is produced. Truth, by men interested in obscuring it, has been said to lie hid in a well; it is more frequently buried under a mountain of "learning" of human absurdities or passions. But it is even there clearly distinguishable to common sense, aided by common application. To oppose Truth to a long existing prejudice (especially when involving the most dreadful cruelties) is of far more real value to mankind, than gaining a thousand victories! To rescue our seamen from these cruelties is becoming every man of humanity; to abolish *Pressing* would be worthy all the eloquence and all the abilities which ever adorned the British Senate; it would reflect immortal honour on its author. This subject demands (if possible) more of morality and patriotism than the abolition of the *Slave Trade*! *Pressing* is quite as great a stigma on the country in the eyes of all Europe; and whilst it absolutely makes them doubt our sincerity as to the abolition of the slave trade, it has a dreadful effect on the morals of us all!

Notwithstanding the universal acknowledgment of these facts, few efforts

have been made to provide men for the fleet by any other means; while the other political evils of our country have occasionally called forth all the energy, talents, and patriotism it possesses.

All must be perfectly convinced of the hardships, cruelty, and injustice, there are in forcing one set of men, who form a considerable portion of the community, unwillingly from their homes, subjecting them to the most rigorous discipline, and sending them to every part of the world, where they are exposed to every danger, and to every sort of disease, incidental to change of climate; and to death under every shape, for the purpose of defending the remainder from similar outrages, or, perhaps, to gratify the avarice of a few merchants, the chimerical ambition of ministers! or the angry and hostile feelings which more or less belong to all.

Religion and a good education teach a Christian, even more powerfully than a heathen, that some of his most pleasing and most clearly defined duties, are to honour his father and mother, and to provide for the support of his wife and family; Now, sir, perhaps neither philosophy or religion ever devised a better mode of honouring one's parents, than by contributing effectually to their support. This, with much propriety, is honoured as a *virtue*; to desert them in distress is universally stigmatized as a *crime*. Consequently, the opposition of human laws (*pressing*) to religious laws, and instructions founded, as these last are, upon an intimate knowledge of, and supported by, the feelings of our nature, can have no other effect than this upon the minds of those devoted men, ruthlessly subjected to its influence; viz. to make them think obedience to the one a *crime*, or to give them a *total contempt* for the others!!! I trust I need not observe that the religious laws and instructions, whose effects are thus destroyed, are the only foundations of morality; are the very things employed by every Christian community as the basis of obedience to all human laws.—And this destruction of religious principles is the chief cause of the existing bad character of our seamen.

When it is considered that desertion is the punishment denounced by the laws for desertion, when committed

by these means, must not we conclude that *pressing* is wrong? for it destroys the legitimate bases of morality, the sources of obedience and virtue. That it is *abhorred*, and must corrupt the mind? for it sets in *opposition* two principles of duty, alike imperative on man, but to obey both impossible. The principles it sets in opposition are not the dogmas of a sect, they belong not particularly to churchmen, dissenters, or catholics, but they are the only things in which they all agree. They are the acknowledged supporters of every kind of social intercourse and social order. When to this is added the well-known anguish of being torn from home, and forced into a service justly deserving hatred: what temper of mind will a man be thought to possess?—What zeal can he be expected to have, for the thousand uninteresting employments, he is, on being dragged on board a man of war, immediately called on to execute? Sulky, sulky, and resentful, he goes unwillingly to work. The lash of terror is employed to quicken his exertions, which again generates *hatred*; and as the coercion cannot escape his suspicion that he is a deeply injured man, a still greater degree of terror is employed to prevent *hatred* growing into vengeance. And from this has arisen that system of coercive laws, which form what is called naval discipline; which again in their turn, as their existence is well known (particularly just now) to the lowest classes of the community, are the only possible reasons that can be assigned for the necessity, or rather alleged necessity, of *Pressing*.

Whether *Pressing* is necessary or not, is a question of feeling, more than of reason or knowledge; and it is one every man is capable of deciding. He who, laying his hand upon his heart, can think with sincerity that he would suffer every one of its affections to be broken by the hand of ruffian violence, without one effort to resist, may safely pronounce *pressing* to be necessary; and to him it should be immediately applied! But he who feels he would resist this ruffian violence, till he had prevented every possibility of injury, may agree with me that *pressing* is—totally unnecessary.

Now there is not only a disposition in Englishmen to resist such violence, but

there is such a disposition throughout human nature; and to suppose men will not defend their country! is so contradicted by the history of every part of the world, is so opposed by all experience, as to be a sentiment unworthy of any notice but utter contempt.—As it is a question of feeling, more than of reason, human learning will not decide it; and it would therefore be as rational to search for a solution of it in *Acts of Parliament*, as to go to them to find out, why mankind love *praise*. We must go to something antecedent to acts of Parliament—the human heart. As we shall find no reason for this alleged necessity in the hearts of our people, we must look for it in the hearts of our rulers! not of this generation in particular, but also in those prior.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

“A little learning is a dang’rous thing.”

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent N. in your Number for December last, tells us, that *Culprit* is derived from “*Qu’il parait*,” Fr. Your readers will, I believe, agree with me, that “*Culpreus*,” Latin, “arraigned of a crime,” is a somewhat more probable origin of this word. Bailey gives two derivations, not materially differing from my suggestion: the first, “*Culpa*, Latin, and pret, Fr.” (i. e. that the officer says he is ready to prove the crime); the second, “*Culpa prehensus*,” Latin, “caught in a crime.” I must also acquaint N. that “*qu’il parait*” is not pure French, as *Let it appear* would be “*qu’il paraître*.”*

Yours, &c.

2d Jan. 1846.

CALIAFOCHOS.

* Our Correspondent N. is in the main point borne out by Dr. Johnson, who, in his Dictionary, says, “it is likely that *Culprit* is a corruption of *Qu’il parait*,” i. e. *May it so appear*, instead of, *Make it appear*, as printed in our Number for December.—EDITOR.

REMARKS AND QUERIES UPON STOWE'S MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I CANNOT help agreeing with "A Non-Cockney," that your useful *Miscellany* has, of late, given circulation to many useless, if not ridiculous, queries;—yet cannot I refrain more than "R. L." could, respecting Lempriere's mysterious Dedication) from adding one query more to the number—But, as it is upon a subject of some antiquity, and affects one who was a magnificent collector and preserver of English history and English

antiquities, I hope it will not be thought offensive to common sense, destitute of use, or deficient in interest.

After attending divine service, some time ago, at St. Andrew Undershaft, in St. Mary Axe, attracted by the elegant simplicity and general beauty of the structure, and the apparent age of some of its memorials of the dead, I was tempted to make the circuit of the aisles, before quitting the church. My attention was soon directed to the splendid monument of the learned and laborious John Stowe; and the strangeness of the superscription above his effigy; viz.



not only fixed it, but puzzled me.

I was informed, however, by the officiating minister,* that my want of penetration was not singular; for that he had not personally met with any one who had been able satisfactorily to make out what was intended to be signified by the introductory characters, "STVT," and that he believed they had never been well explained.

Reflecting on this afterwards, I looked into the *Chronicle* of Stowe himself, as continued after his death by *Howes*, to see if the continuator had preserved the meaning of the author of the inscription, but without finding any greater notice of the existence of the monument, than that it was "set up at the charges of Elizabeth his wife;"† and recollecting since that the ingenious *Mr. Moser* had published accounts of various edifices in the metropolis, under the title of "*Vestiges*," in your *Magazine*, from several of which, though somewhat at times too desultory and disconnected, I had often derived amusement, I have had recourse to them, in the hope of meeting with a solution of the difficulty.

I succeeded in finding some observations respecting the church, and a long biagraphy of Stowe himself, in Vols.

XLII. and LXIII.; but, so far from gaining any satisfaction upon the object of my research, there seems reason, rather, to complain of *Mr. Moser*, for having published what, till accounted for by him, looks like an intentional misrepresentation, more than an accidental misprint, of the epigraph.

Any arbitrary alteration, difficult as may be the original of comprehension, is not, of course, to be justified: and it is the more to be lamented here, because the compiler of Vol. 10 of "*The Beauties of England and Wales*," (a work whose chief value, beyond its embellishments, should have consisted in strict accuracy, however meagre and imperfect its accounts,) in his description of this interesting mausoleum, appears chiefly to have referred to *Mr. Moser's Vestiges* as his authority, by having copied its erroneous reading. With regard, however, to that compiler, it is observable, that he has suffered no less than seven blunders to go forth to the world, in addition to the material variation in his reprint of the epitaph;—and indeed, if his description of this church, which at once exhibits a lack of information, a dearth of research, and a neglect even of common correctness in the collation of the press, was to be taken as a specimen of the whole work, what an unsatisfactory dictionary,

* The Rev. Mr. Knapp.

† Edit. 1631. p. 811.

what a repository of imperfection; would it be found, by the antiquary, the historian, and the merely curious !*

Mr. Moser's description of the monument is in Vol. LXIII. of the Magazine, at p. 159. — He has not favoured us with a translation either of the superscription or of the epitaph; but he has professed to give *copiæ* of them both.

It will be seen; however, that, instead of the characters "STVT," he has, in the two places in the superscription in which they occur, substituted the word "AVT"—and why Mr. Moser should have done so, is not very intelligible; for, though the word "*Aus*" is readily understood, the sense is nevertheless left imperfect, for want of some other word that must still be supplied by conjecture;—as,—

(*He endeavoured*) "either to act things to be written, or to write things to be read."

But the truth is, that the letters are "STVT," and not "AVT;"—and it is their meaning, therefore, which is wanting.

(*Errors* of expression being very much the fashion of Stowe's time, and more so, of the age succeeding, I at first imagined, that the affected characters used enveloped something of that description; and though I could not make out any probable explanation, appropriating a word to each letter, I thought it not improbable that the following, which resolves them into two words, and (by considering the name "*Johannes Stowe*" to stand in the place of the *effigy*) comprehends a conceit also, might have been intended; viz.

Stude ut Joannes Stowe	Stude ut Joannes Stowe
scribenda agere—	legenda scribere—
Study like John Stowe	Study like John Stowe
to act	to write
things to be written.	things to be read:

The epitaph is something of a similar description:—at least, it is, in more than one instance, so imperfect, as well

* See "London and Middlesex," No. 24 of Vol. 10; p. 241:—"The pulpit," it says, "is without a sounding-board;" which (though not in good keeping with the pulpit itself, being too light for it) is not now the fact;—the reading-desk, which is detached, is of course so. It says also, "Under King Edward is an open book, called *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms." To have been correct, it should have stated the representation of the Bible, surmounted by the Heart of Innocence, to be under the figure of James the 1st.

as so obscure, as to make it necessary for the reader to supply words, as well as meanings, from his own imagination; as, for instance, we read merely "*Memoriæ sacrum*," and not "*Memoriæ sacrum Johannis Stowe*;"—and, in the conclusion, "*Elizabetha Conjunct ut perpetuum sui amoris Testimonium dolens*" only;—whereas the words, "*posuit hoc sepulchrum*," or "*statuit hoc monumentum*," or words to the same effect," are necessary to be added, in construction, to make the sense complete;—and as to affectation, I apprehend, only the words given in Latin in the course of the following translation of the epitaph need be referred to;—

Sacred to Memory:—
John Stowe, Citizen of London, who, by the most accurate diligence, being familiar with (*usus*) ancient monuments that require research, (*eruditis*) deserving well of his own, well of after age, clearly (*luculenter*) wrote the Annals of England, and a Summary View (*Synopsis*) of the City of London, here expects Resurrection in Christ; and, the career of life having piously and honestly finished, (*decurso*) he died in the 80th year of (his) age, (*Etatis Anno 80.*) on the 5th day of April 1605."

"Elizabeth the grieving wife" (erected this monument) "as a perpetual Testimony of her Love."

But upon more mature consideration of the superscription, and a further inspection of it, for the purpose of ascertaining with exactness if there were any points between the letters "STVT," on which I found there were none, I am rather inclined to believe, that *only one word* is comprised therein; and that that word is "STUDUIT;"—yielding the following interpretation:

"He studied to do	"He studied to write
Things to be written."	Things to be read."

As, however, both my constructions are founded but upon conjecture, and may by many be thought, and probably may be, wide of the mark, and altogether erroneous, I beg thus to submit the matter to the learned in monumental inscriptions, as a subject of question;—sufficiently curious, from the peculiarity of the characters of abbreviation; and

+ "*Studio*," and not "*Studio*," as printed for Mr. Moser, and followed by the compiler of the Beauties of England and Wales.

ufficiently interesting, from the peculiarity of the character with whose remembrance it is connected.

When this memorial was erected, who was the artist, or who the person that furnished the inscriptions, are points to which, being ignorant concerning them, and not possessing Styrpe's or any other account that might inform me, I wish the inquiry to be extended. — There seems, from Edmond Howes's account of it cited above, no doubt it was set up before 1631—and, as the epitaph infers, at the charges of the widow:—but as, if the letters of licence *to beg*, as Mr. Moser terms them in his “*Vestiges Revived*,” at p. 474 of the LXIII^d Volume of your Magazine, are to be considered as irrefragable proof that Stowe's latter days were passed in poverty and closed in indigence;—and if the collection, so commenced and patronized by the sovereign himself, for the advancement and reward of a man of letters, to whose labours not only the city but the whole kingdom was indebted (contrary to what, under similar auspices, would *now* be the case), was really not productive;—I should wish to see it in some way accounted for, how the widow could have erected so remarkable, so superior, so sumptuous, and, of course, so expensive, a cenotaph.

Before closing my letter, I cannot help observing, with Mr. Moser, how preposterously the figure of Stowe is disfigured, by the uncouth ingenuity of those to whose care the last decoration of the monument has unfortunately been committed:—and I am surprised that his just and proper exposure of its absurdity had not such immediate effect upon the parishioners, as to induce them at once to repair the error, and prove their taste not *incorrigibly* corrupted.

Much might be said of several other cenotaphs in this church—but as it is beside my present purpose, I will conclude with pointing out the admirable expression of the figure bewailing the death of Sir Hugh Hamersley, on the west side of his very extensive monument, of the era immediately succeeding Stowe's, and (like Stowe's) erected by his widow: and, trusting you will see no objection to the publication of this letter,

I am, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ΦΙΛΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΟΣ.

23^d December, 1815.

HORÆ CYCLOPÆDICÆ.

(Continued from page 13.)

ANTEDILUVIANS. The account of the *irrational animal** Oannes, that imparted the knowledge of letters, arts, and sciences, to the antediluvians, is precisely such a description as might be expected of some navigator, some primeval Cook, arriving on a savage coast, and transmitted by tradition with a little embellishment from fable. The term *fish* indeed, though conveying an erroneous idea to after ages, was the most appropriate that could be chosen for a ship, by people who had no word in their language to express the prodigy they beheld; if we suppose them, like the Australasian savages, not to have attained the skill of constructing a boat. To them, therefore, the fish had nothing fabulous. The subsequent appearance of similar beings at different intervals confirms this interpretation. Hence it follows; that a people so far advanced in science as to have been capable of constructing ships and navigating them to distant countries, must have existed at a remote period: but where? on some ancient continent submerged by the deluge? on the Atlantis of Plato?

The account of the population of the antediluvian world is certainly founded on erroneous principles. If the lives of the antediluvians were ten times as long as those of men at present; and the women began to bear children as early and leave off as late, “*in proportion*,” as they do now; the population, instead of being doubled in a tenth part of the time, would be ten times as long as now in doubling. It is true, the author asserts, that children then succeeded each other as fast as they do now: but I know not on what grounds.† In the fifth chapter of Genesis there are none for it: and though Adam is said to have had sons and daughters after Seth, yet we find Cain and Abel both grown up, the one being a husbandman and the other a herdsman, before Seth was born. Indeed it seems likely, that Cain was then near a hundred and thirty years old; so that Eve had a son once in about sixty years: and we can scarcely

* An odd term, by the-by, for a being called in the same paragraph a *demigod*.

† The modifying clause, “*in proportion*,” I should think fall as necessary here as in the former case.

section upon twenty or thirty daughters to one son. If these observations be just, the tables given are of very little use. With respect to the absurdity of Mr. Whiston's, it need only be remarked, that he makes the descendants of Adam and Eve upwards of a thousand in the year ninety, when their eldest son can barely be reckoned marriageable.

ANTEPOSITION. We here find "one case or species of this figure is called by a particular name *antastrophe*:" and under *ANTASTROPHE* we are told merely, that it is "a species of anteposition." This kind of *information*, I fear, will not be uncommon; for I remember, when desirous of knowing something of the tribe of firs, on turning to the article *PINE TREE*, I found at the end "*see ABIES*;" and at *ABIES* there was only, "a species of the *PINUS*. See *PINE-TREE*." Nay, under *HEKRIOT* there is nothing but a reference to *HAKRIOT*, which does not occur.

ANTILLES. What were the antilize to which Peter Martyr refers? apparently islands known before Columbus, and mentioned in *Cosmographorum tractu*.

ANTIMONARCHOMACHI. It is strange to make James I., Salmasius, &c. opponents of monarchical power vested by divine right in princes, or *monarchomachists*. By-the-by, *MONARCHOMACHI* does not occur in the order of the alphabet.

ANTIMONY. Under the head *action of acids on this metal*, § 7, we find, "the action of all the metallic acids on antimony, except the arsenic acid, is wholly unknown: and for this see *ARSENIC of Antimony*." On turning to *ARSENIC*, we are referred to *ARSENIC*, § 10; and at the end of this section we are told, "the metallic arseniates will be found under the several metals." For ought we can learn here, therefore, the action of arsenic acid on antimony might as well have remained unknown.

In § 11, alloys of this metal, Nos. 3 and 4, the inference is just, but the calculated specific gravities are too small, I imagine from neglecting the fractions. In No. 5, if we admit with the writer, that the loss is to be placed to the account of the *iron*, the mean specific gravity would be 6.1; and the actual specific gravity would be greater, as before; but it is probable, that iron is here a slip of the pen for antimony.

In § 12 of this article, the author talks as familiarly of projecting as if he were really acquainted with the pro-

cess; yet who would suppose this to be the case, when his expressions are, "projecting in a large crucible;" "projecting in a hot crucible!" He does not know the difference between *in* and *into*.

ANTIPODES. "Nay the fact is, that we, who are now on what we are ready to call the uppermost side of the earth, and so wonder how another, in the situation of our Antipodes, can stand securely on the undermost side, with his head hanging downwards, shall be carried by the revolution of the earth, in the space of twelve hours, to the situation where our antipodes now are, although we shall be as far from them as before; and when we arrive there, we shall find no difference as to our manner of standing; but we shall then see the opposite half of the heavens, and imagine that they have moved half round the earth." Indeed! how is it then, that the pole star, which I see in the evening, appears very nearly in the same place in the morning; and the northern constellations, instead of descending beneath the horizon, and giving place to the southern, continue still in sight, only wheeling round the pole? *The fact is*, what is here said is true of those who dwell precisely under the equator, but of no others.

"**ANTLER**, among hunters, the first of the pearls [branches] that grow about [above] the bur of a deer's horn:" [and more loosely any of the branches of the horn].

ANTONIAN WATER. (Tonstein. A very deficient old account.)

APION. Pliny is cited as saying, "all the works of Apion are lost, and his name only lives [lives only] in the writings of others:" yet he is afterward quoted as "mentioning him as a principal authority on the pyramids of Egypt; and in fact Apion was probably living when Pliny was born.

APLUSTRE. An ornament in the stern of a ship, fixed to the extremity of its head!

APOLLINARIUS the younger. In the second paragraph of this article, Lord Chancellor King is called "the reputed author of the Apostle's Creed."

APOLLINIS URBS. (*Parua*). "Deion found in the middle of the square the summit of a large and well-proportioned gate.... This single fragment... which appears larger than all the rest of the city!...."

APOPHYTES. (After 4th *Apophytes*.)

A female foetus is said to have no distinct limbs in seven months.

APOMON. "Very difficult and impracticable." A contradiction in terms. That only is very difficult which can be effected, though not without great difficulty. The "duplicature of the TUBE" is given as an instance (cube being converted into tube by a laughable error of the press): but the duplication of the cube cannot be impracticable, since it was effected by Archytas, as we are told in the account given of that mathematician.

AROSIOPESIS. "His meaning is, 'If Brutus should be defeated.'" Certainly not. Cicero's words are: "Brutus could scarcely support himself at Mutina: if he is safe, we have carried the day. But if—Heaven avert the omen! &c." That is, surely, "if he be not safe;" in other words, "if he be slain, we are conquered." No doubt the words of Cicero imply, that Brutus would either conquer or die; and if he were slain, all was lost.

AROSTOLARUM unguentum. "An ointment composed of twelve drugs, the number of the apostles, whence its name, . . . The principal ingredients are turpentine, &c." No less than fourteen articles are enumerated as the principal of the said twelve. The fact is, these fourteen are the whole of the ingredients, of which 12 are solids.

ARON in Naval Architecture. If the words "behind the lower part of the stern" were left out, or stern were substituted for stern, a palpable contradiction would be avoided, and a true definition of the thing given.

AQUEDUCT. We are here told, that "the *Aqua Marcia* was an aqueduct formed of two canals, one above the other, the lowest of which was supplied by the Claudian water: the Claudian water was conveyed through a vaulted canal, so high that it supplied all the hills of the city;" and "the *Aqua Marcia*, *Aqua Julia*, and *Aqua Tepula*, entered Rome in one and the same aqueduct, divided into three ranges, or stories; in the uppermost of which flowed the *Aqua Tepula*, in the second the *Aqua Julia*, and in the lowest the *Aqua Marcia*." I do not understand this, any more than I do the following passage towards the close of the article, "The other two [aqueducts] have the appearance of a more ancient and regular architecture, consisting of two rows of arches, one over the other; and those of the second were

inclosed by pillars, cut through the middle, so as to render the fabric both passable like a bridge, and useful for the conveyance of water.

AQUA TINTA. Paragraph 11. "The spirits of wine must be rectified, and of the best quality; what is sold in the shops contains camphor, which would entirely spoil the grain." If all the spirit of wine, that is sold in shops, be thus spoiled, how must the artist procure it? The fact is, at the shop of a druggist, or an apothecary, camphorated spirit of wine is sold; but pure spirit must not be sold by any one but a licensed dealer in spirits. It may be had, however, at the gin-shops, or of retailers of spirits.

AQUILA alba. This is merely an obsolete name for the submerist of mercury, or calomel; and cannot properly be called "a combination of corrosive sublimate with fresh mercury."

ARABS. "It is somewhat surprising, that the Arabs, in a country so rich and fertile, should be so uncomfortably lodged, indifferently fed, ill clothed, and destitute of almost all the conveniences of life." In the preceding article, however, the description of Arabia is that of a country consisting chiefly of barren sands, and Arabia Felix itself as fertile merely in comparison with the deserts around it.

"The houses of the Arabs are built of stone, . . . but those occupied by the lower people are small huts, formed . . . of branches of the date tree, . . ." The lower people then are not Arabs; *Odi profanum vulgus et arcea!*

"Their grain is bruised with stones, as they have no mills." That they have not watermills, or windmills, like ours, is true: but is not our grain bruised with stones? and are not the stones with which they grind their corn as properly mills, though only handmills, as ours are, though moved by complex machinery?

ARABIC chronology. "The Arabian day consists of twenty-four hours, and lasts from sunsetting to sunrise." A strange sort of a day this!

AROMETER. We have here a reference to Pl. IX. but the plate that contains the figure referred to is marked Pl. VIII. No. 2.

ARAEA. In a French work, entitled "La Médecine éclairée par les Sciences Physiques," are given instances of carbuncle (*anthrax*) and death ensuing from the bite of spiders.

(To be continued.)

THE LITERARY GARDEN.

No. XII.

—Hominum autem hominum causa esse generatur, ut ipsi inter se utiles alii profuturi possint. —CICERO.

It is incumbent on all men, that they should mutually assist and benefit each other.

Affliction's sons are brothers in distress; A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss!

AMONG the many advantages derived from a frequent intercourse with the world, may be mentioned the knowledge of character, to which we should otherwise be total strangers. I do not mean a knowledge of those characters only who are present, and with whom we converse, but of others who are absent, and become the topic of discourse in the existing circle. Thus, at the house of a friend whom I lately visited, I was delighted with the history of a gentleman, whose active benevolence is so meritorious and unexampled, that I cannot refrain from making it the subject of the present communication.

Thaumasus was the only son of a clergyman, and was educated for the law; but soon after he had been called to the bar, he came into the possession of a large fortune by the death of an uncle; and, discontinuing his professional studies, he set out on a tour to the continent. After an absence of nearly three years, during which his father died, he returned home, and formed an acquaintance with a neighbouring gentleman, for whose accomplished and amiable daughter he soon felt the tenderest affection. His addresses were favorably received, and the day on which he was to lead Charilla to the altar was fixed upon; but, alas! how uncertain is the prospect of human happiness! Walking out upon the lawn before her father's house one evening, after a shower of rain, she caught a cold, which she neglected at the beginning as a thing of no consequence. Within three days, however, a violent inflammation of the lungs took place, and, notwithstanding the best medical advice was procured, the disorder terminated fatally. It is impossible to describe the heart-rending sensations which Thaumasus suffered on this occasion. For many days he was almost bereft of reason; and it was long, very long, before he recovered from the shock; yet he

would at times rouse the sinking energies of his mind, that he might pour the balm of consolation into the afflicted bosoms of Charilla's parents.

Thaumasus always possessed a more than ordinary portion of sensibility and benevolence; but these benign qualities were increased by the disappointment and affliction he had undergone, and displayed themselves in acts of philanthropy, equal, if not superior, to those of a Howard.

He thought there is no great merit in charity performed in the ordinary manner, accompanied by an ostentatious display of names and titles, the chief inducement with many, and seldom or never attended with trouble or inconvenience to the donor. In fact, how easy is it for the man of wealth, while lounging on his sofa, to bestow the customary contribution, when called upon! With this sort of indolent liberality Thaumasus could not rest satisfied. He was sensible that true charity is of a more active nature; and he could not dignify with the name of really benevolent man, that person who merely gives a pecuniary donation, without taking any farther concern about the objects requiring his relief.

With these impressions on his mind, Thaumasus resolved to direct his attentions to those unfortunate persons who are confined in prison for debt. From his knowledge of the human character, he was convinced, that the best men are by no means so faultless, nor the worst of men so corrupt, as the world represents them to be; and that thousands of bad men might be reclaimed, and re-established as useful members of society, if the tender hand of philanthropy were held out to them by their prosperous brethren, instead of being driven, as they commonly are, by the taunts, the frowns, and the reproaches of an unfeeling world, into a wrong course of living, and finally perishing under the accumulated pressure of vice and misery! He communicated his views to the keepers of the Fleet and the King's Bench; and gathering from them all the information he could respecting the persons in their custody, he drew out a list of their names, the amount of their debts, their places of abode before they were thrown into prison; the trades, if any, which they had carried on; if married, the number of their children, &c. &c. He then visited the prisoners themselves at different times,

that he might gain an insight into their characters, which he noted down in short-hand at the time, under each name as it stood on his list. To those whom he found addicted to drinking, gambling, &c. he depicted in glowing colours the ruinous consequences of such vices; and providing each of them with a Bible, and some religious and moral tracts, he promised, if they would pay due attention to his admonitions, and devote a considerable part of the day to the perusal of the books he had given them, that he would afford them every assistance in his power.

If in the course of these visits he found some so depraved, so lost to all sense of propriety, as to reject the proffered advice; to the honour of human nature let it be recorded, that these wretches bore no proportion to the other prisoners. Every year Thaumastus had the satisfaction to know, that he had been the means of rescuing from bad habits, and of restoring to their families and connexions, many individuals who in all probability would otherwise have fallen a prey to want and immorality within the walls of a prison.

Although Thaumastus expends a considerable portion of his income in these acts of benevolence, yet, taking one year with another, the average sum is by no means so large as might be supposed; the majority of those relieved being persons confined for small debts; and many of them, after being re-established in business, having in two or three years returned the whole or a part of the money advanced; which return Thaumastus never refuses, when he is satisfied that the parties can well afford it, as he is thereby enabled to extend his relief to a greater number of sufferers.

Every year he places out some of the children of these bankrupt-tradesmen; either in charity-schools, or, if they are old enough, in service; and he gives them a dinner at his own house every Christmas-day.

What language can do justice to the merits of Thaumastus! To participate in his feelings, go and imitate his actions; for, in the words of Sophocles, there is no pleasure so sweet, no employment so honourable, as that of relieving according to our power the distresses of our fellow-creatures.

—“ ἄνδρα δ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἀφ' ὧν
ἴχον τι καὶ δύναίτο, καλλίστο; σόνιον.

Cæsar. Rex. l. 314.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXIV.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAIN-
ING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

“ The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas.”—LOCKE.

HINTS GIVEN TO W. D. A. ON HIS ENTER-
ING A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A LARGE school is a miniature picture of the world. You will find there a delineation of the same virtues, vices, and absurdities; and (as in the world) the virtuous and industrious associate together, and the vicious unite with the indolent. As you value your future happiness, therefore, your first object should be to select the best friends; those you will certainly find amongst the most studious. It is highly important that you should mix, as early as possible, with that class of characters in which you ever after determine to rank. The fools and knaves are here, as every where in life, the most noisy and most importunate in making converts: it therefore requires a steady exertion of good sense and good principles to distinguish and avoid them. To impress on your mind some wholesome truths for your consideration at College, I shall compress them in the form of short aphorisms.

PERSON.

1. Keep yourself clean, especially your head. You will soon learn the necessity of this especial rule.
2. Keep your clothes clean, and without holes. Pride yourself in being as neat as you can. The character of a coxcomb is at school better than that of a dirty slob.
3. Soap and water are so cheap, that there is no excuse for not using them. Do not buy perfumes, they are unmanly.

FRIENDS.

1. Coyet the friendship of those who are your superiors in knowledge and years, that you may profit from their instruction.
2. Avoid the company, and shun the friendship, of those who swear, lie, or gamble, that is, play at games for money; who steal, or are guilty of any vice; or who love to talk of vice, and to laugh at it.
3. Many boys are quick in spending

their money, careless how much they get in debt, and never scruple to borrow, with no intention to repay. Never make a friend of such a one.

EMPLOYMENTS.

1. Learn and perform all your school tasks as early as possible, that you may have more time for amusement, or other intellectual improvement.

2. Remember the golden rule, *hæc æge*: be intent on the present business.

3. Learn to construe without translation; and to *compose* your tasks, and not steal them from books, or beg them from other boys.

4. All your leisure times should not be given to play, but partly spent in reading English and French books.

5. Read Goldsmith's Grecian, Roman, and English Histories; Elegant Extracts, in Prose, Verse, and Epistles (if you can get them), Gray's Poems, Pleasures of Memory, Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, Rambler, Idler, Plutarch's Lives; then Shakspeare, Milton, and Pope.

AMUSEMENTS.

1. The least expensive and most easily obtained are generally the best, as they do not lead you out of the bounds. Cricket, foot-ball, or any mechanical or philosophical amusements, if you can aim at them.

2. Never lay bets. Never play for money at any game.

DUTIES.

The first is prayer; always do this in private.

The second is to your relations; in every thing seek to make them happy.

Never buy any thing for which you cannot pay ready money.

The first motive to all improvement, and to all good works, is the hope of being acceptable to God. Every night, as you are in bed, think of what you have read, said, or done in the past day. Resolve to improve, and to abstain from what conscience tells you has been wrong.

Remember, debt is dishonour; it begins with dishonour, and it ends with dishonour. Never owe; never borrow.

Seek to make all happy around you, but never neglect duty for pleasure.

Never boast any thing. Vanity destroys all merit.

Never swear; it is impious, unlawful, and ungentlemanly.

Never deviate from truth for the sake of any advantage; it is either knavish or

cowardly to do so; it is every way dishonourable.

Seek earnestly the approbation of the wise and good, and you will not fail to obtain it. S. E.

HISTORICAL NOTICE ON THE LIFE OF MARSHAL NEY.

[From the French.]

Whatever have been the misfortunes which have weighed on France during twenty-five years, the military fame which she has acquired in these times of troubles and revolutions will carry down for the admiration of posterity the names and the high deeds of the warriors who have fought for her. Marshal Ney will appear with distinction among these illustrious men—these devoted citizens. During the long wars which, for more than a quarter of a century have desolated Europe, he has been associated to all the triumphs, to all the victories, which have signalized the French armies. History will decide whether so much valour and so many military virtues, will be able to efface a moment of forgetfulness and a single instant of error.

Born at Sarre-Louis, February 10, 1769, of an honest but not very fortunate family, Marshal Ney embraced early the profession of arms: before the Revolution, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 4th regiment of hussars, then called *Corps General*; his vivacity, his strength, his skill in managing a horse, decided him to give a preference to the light-cavalry. His activity, zeal, and great intelligence, were not long in distinguishing themselves; and after having passed successively through all inferior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it was then that he became acquainted with General Klobner. The frankness of his manners, and his military air, pleased this general, who soon appointed Ney to the command of a squadron, and employed him near his person. He intrusted him with several secret and delicate missions, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest success.

He particularly signalized himself at the passage of the Lahn in 1794.

Being placed two years after in the division of General Collard, with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, his valour and boldness were remarked in the battles of Altenkirchen, Dierdorf, Montabour, and Berndorf. He assisted in the affair of the village of Oberndorf,

which was taken and retaken four times in two days. On the 24th of July, with 100 men, he took prisoners, near Wurtzburg, 2000 of the enemy's soldiers, and got possession of a considerable quantity of stores. At Zell, at the head of 400 horse, he sabred 800 of the enemy. The 8th of August, he forced the passage of the Rednitz, defended by fourteen pieces of artillery, and got possession of Pfortzein, where he took seventy pieces of cannon; soon after this brilliant action, he was appointed general of brigade.

In the following campaign Ney repulsed the enemy at Glessen, and pursued it to Steinburg, but repulsed by superior forces, and constrained to yield to numbers, he retreated; his horse was killed under him; he was made prisoner. The army of the Sambre and Meuse was then commanded by General Hoche, who had a great esteem for General Ney, and who soon obtained him by exchange; on his return to the army, he received the rank of general of division.

The command of the cavalry of the French in Switzerland was confided to him, and he powerfully contributed to the victory gained by the French armies on the Thur, May 26, 1799.

Shortly after, General Ney was opposed to Prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Mannheim. In the action, the vanguard of the army had been surrounded near Laufen; Ney came to its assistance, put the enemy to flight, and made 1500 prisoners.

In 1800, General Ney was employed in the army of the Rhine, as commander of the 4th division, which occupied Worms and Frankendal. The 5th of June he gained the battle of the Iller, and took all the enemy's artillery.

Soon after General Ney was charged with the command of the bodies of troops dispersed between Ulmingen and Bussendorf; in less than eight days he made thirteen false attacks, which all succeeded, and gave him the facility of causing all the regiments under his orders to cross the Rhine at the same moment. While this passage was effected, the general, at the head of 9,000 men, marched to the walls of Frankfurt, where he routed 20,000 Mayençais, in English pay, who had been joined by 2,000 Austrians. He then returned to pass the Maine near Mentz. He passed as a conqueror, overthrowing all that opposed him, the country of Hesse

Darmstadt, again took possession of Mannheim, Heidelberg, Bruchsal, Heilbronn, and reached the walls of Stutgard, without experiencing the least check. These bold moves obliged Austria to evacuate a part of Switzerland, and thus contributed to the famous victory of Zurich.

Employed successively under the orders of General Massena in Switzerland, under General Moreau in Germany, General Ney, after the peace of Luneville, was charged with the general inspection of the cavalry. He soon left this office for a mission to Switzerland, as minister plenipotentiary. — At the epoch of the projected expedition against England, he was appointed commander of the camp of Montreuil.

General Ney received the reward of so much glorious service; he was included in the first promotion of marshals by the Imperial government.

The war between Austria and France having again broken out in 1805, furnished Marshal Ney an occasion to signalize himself by new exploits. — He left the camp of Montreuil for Germany, with his *corps d'armée*. On his arrival there he gave battle at Elchingen (which afterwards gave him the title of duke) — in this action he displayed all the resources of skill, and all the intrepidity of valour. He remained master of the field of battle, and gained a complete victory.

After the capitulation of Ulm, Marshal Ney conquered the Tyrol, and made his glorious entrance into Inspruck on the 7th November, 1805. He then marched into Carinthia, where he remained until the peace of Presburg.

At the famous battle of Jena, Marshal Ney commanded the 6th corps of the grand army; his skilful dispositions, and his heroic courage, contributed to the gaining this memorable battle, where the French armies covered themselves with an immortal glory.

Marshal Ney was then charged with the blockade of Magdeburg; this important fortress capitulated on the 9th November, 1806. The garrison were made prisoners, and there were found in the fortress 800 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines.

It was Marshal Ney who, after many bloody and glorious combats, took, in 1807, the town of Friedland, which has given a name to one of the thousand victories which have rendered illustrious for ever the French arms.

After the peace of Tilsit, Marshal Ney conducted his army into Spain. It was in that fatal war that the marshal, having to combat innumerable obstacles, which the natural difficulties of the country, and exalted patriotism of the inhabitants opposed to him, constantly displayed the military skill, the prudence, and the valour of the greatest captains. History has already written, in eternal characters, that at the retreat of Ciudad Rodrigo, Marshal Ney, at the head of three French regiments, stopped the march of an enemy's army of more than 27,000 men.

During the retreat of the army in Spain, Marshal Ney constantly commanded the rear-guard; and on this occasion, as well as on many others, France owed to his valour the preservation of so many thousands of her bravest defenders.

After this retreat the marshal was called to the command of a *corps d'armee* in the disastrous and too memorable campaign in Russia. Without entering into a detail of the many bloody actions which happened in this campaign, and in which Marshal Ney took so glorious a part; without speaking of that victory at Moskowa, which gave the Duke of Elchingen the title of Prince, which the conqueror and the conquered alike conferred on him, we shall merely call to mind that this illustrious and generous warrior, at the head of some heroes who devoted themselves with him, saved the wrecks of an army, pursued at once by fire, hunger, and all the horrors of a climate where a speedy death was the last wish, and seemed to be the only hope of the soldier.

It was at this epoch of mourning and consternation, but also of high deeds and glory, that Marshal Ney crowned in some sort his military career, and deserved to be placed at the head of the battalions of heroes whom he alone knew how to preserve for France. We shall pass rapidly over the campaign of 1813, where Marshal Ney, in the midst of innumerable reverses, always shewed himself superior to events, and worthy of his great reputation—we shall not even stop at the battle of Lutzen, where he fought like a hero—we shall only name the desperate day of Leipsic, and we shall leave to history the care of relating the high deeds of the Prince of the Moskowa, at the different battles of Troyes, of

Champ-Aubert, of Soissons, of Montereau, of Craon, of Laon, of Arcis-sur-Aube, and of La Fere Champenoise.

Marshal Ney has been present in more than 500 actions or pitched battles, and in this long career of glory and of danger he has never disgraced the noble title of the *bravest of the brave*, which had been conferred on him.

When, in the month of March 1814, Buonaparte, who had retired to Fontainebleau, wished to carry on negotiations with the Allied Monarchs, Marshal Ney was charged to signify to the Emperor that he had ceased to reign in France; soon after he made his submission to the provisional government.

When the King entered France, the Prince of the Moskowa was named a member of the Chamber of Peers.

His majesty then entrusted him with the government of the 6th military division; he exercised those functions in the name of the king till March 14, 1815, the period at which he joined the standard of Buonaparte, who, on the 1st of March, had landed at Cannes.

In the last short campaign of the month of June, Marshal Ney had again occasion to shew his wonted valour; we shall borrow his own words to relate the result of the disastrous day of Waterloo.

[Here follows Ney's letter to Fouché, which is already before the public.]

The allied troops, in virtue of the Convention signed the 3d, occupied Paris in the first days of July.

The king returned to the capital the 8th of the same month.

Marshal Ney thought fit to remove himself: it appears that he had at first the intention of taking refuge in a foreign country; but having experienced difficulties as to passing the frontier, he retired into Auvergne, in the environs of Aurillac, to a relation of his wife's: it was there that he was comprised in the ordinance of the 24th of July; he was arrested on the 5th of August.

An officer of the gendarmerie (M. Jaumard), in whose hands he was placed, was charged to conduct him to Paris.

Before the journey, the marshal gave his word of honour to the officer not to make any attempt to escape. This officer had formerly served under the orders of the marshal, and he thought fit to rely on the word of his former general. He had no reason to repeat his confidence.

Between Moulicur and Aurillac, Mar-

ahad Ney and his conductor stopped in a village to take some instant of repose. After the repast, a public functionary of the neighbourhood came to inform the officer of gendarmerie, that at some distance thence he would find on the road persons posted, who had formed a plan to carry off the marshal. The latter was in the same room where this communication took place; some words that he heard gave him an easy insight into the subject of the conversation; he advanced and said to the officer, "captain, I shall merely remind you that I have given you my word of honour to go with you to Paris; if, contrary to my expectation and to all probability, an attempt is made to carry me off, I shall demand arms of you to oppose the tentatives that may be made on my person, and to fulfil to the end the sacred promise which I have made to you."

The travellers continued their journey, and no attempt was made to carry off the marshal.

Arrived within four leagues of Paris, Marshal Ney found in an inn his lady, who had come to meet him in an hired chaise. They had together a conversation of two hours, at the end of this time the marshal told the captain that he was ready to go on: some tears flowed from his eyes. "Do not be surprised," said he, to the officer, "if I have not been able to restrain my tears. It is not for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children; when my children are concerned I am no longer master of my sorrow."

The marshal and his wife mounted the siacre, the officer of the gendarmerie placed himself in it, and a servant of his lady mounted behind the coach.

It was thus they arrived at Paris. August 19th. After having passed the streets of the capital, the coach arrived at the end of the street de Sevres; the officer of gendarmerie alighted to seek another vehicle, at 60 or 80 paces distant.

The marshal bade adieu to his wife, ascended the second siacre, and alighted in the military prison of the Abbaye.

Some days after, he was transferred to the Conciergerie; he remained there till the moment which, being brought before the Court of Peers, his fate was decided by the decree of Dec. 6, 1815.

MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY.

Most of our readers have heard of

the mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*, Captain Bligh, in 1789. The captain, and others were put on board the launch, and the mutineers sailed for Otaheite. Those who remained there met with various unfortunate fates, Fourteen of them were taken into custody by the vessel sent out after them by the Admiralty, and three of them were actually hanged. But Christian, the leader of the mutiny, with eight followers, and several natives of Otaheite, mostly women, sailed from that island in September, 1789, and from that period to 1809, no information reached England concerning them. In the beginning of the last mentioned year, Sir Sidney Smith transmitted a paper from Captain Folger, an American, which stated that he had touched at Pitcairn's Island, in latitude 25 degrees, 2 min. South longitude 130 degrees west from Greenwich, supposed to be uninhabited; but on which he met three young men, who spoke English, and who informed him that they were descended from an Englishman who sailed with Capt. Bligh. Nearly about the same time a particular account of this interesting colony was sent by Sir Thomas Staines, of the *Briton*. This officer stated that he fell in with an island not laid down in the charts; but which is undoubtedly Pitcairn's island, and which he supposed was uninhabited; but to his great astonishment found that it was peopled by English (40 in number.) They proved to be descendants of the crew of the *Bounty*. A venerable old man, named John Adams, is the only surviving Englishman of those who last visited Otaheite, in company with Christian. They were accompanied to the island by six Otaheitean men and twelve women: the men were all swept away by desperate contentions: five of the Englishmen died; and Christian, the leader, fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitean, whose wife he had deprived him of: so that only one man and 7 women remained of the original settlers. The first man who got on board the *Briton* was named Thursday-October-Christian: he was the first born of the island, and son to Christian. He was about 25 years of age, six feet high, with black hair and fine dark complexion; his countenance open and interesting: his only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat ornamented with fea-

thers: his whole appearance bespoke him to be good-humoured, honest, and benevolent. The astonishment of the captain and crew was great, on hearing this young man exclaim, from the canoe, before getting on board the Briton, "Won't you heave us a rope now?" But their surprise and interest were not a little increased when they saw this fine young man, on being taken below, in company with another, a fine youth of 17, rise up, before partaking of food, and repeat in a pleasing tone, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us thankful." On accompanying these young men on shore, the admiration of the captain, and party increased. They were met by John Adams, and conducted to his house, which was neatly fitted up, and furnished with beds and other conveniences. The colony now consisted of about 46 persons. The young men, all athletic and of the finest forms. The young women were tall and beautifully shaped: their faces beaming with smiles and good humour, and their whole demeanour modest and bashful. Their clothing consisted of a simple petticoat from the waist to the knees, and a tasteful head-dress. The greatest harmony prevailed in this little society, who all looked up to John Adams as a father, and entirely followed his directions. When a youth is possessed of land sufficient to maintain a family, he is married by the Patriarch Adams; and such is their purity of morals, that no instance of want of chastity has occurred since Christian's death. Religion and morality have been carefully instilled into their minds by Adams, who has in every respect behaved most admirably, and well redeemed his errors as a mutineer. The agricultural implements are made by themselves from iron supplied by the Bounty. The good old man keeps a regular journal, and an account of the work done by each family, what each has received, and what is due on account. When the stores of one family are low, they are assisted from the general stock, which is repaid when circumstances proceed more favourable. Adams seemed to have a wish to visit England; but the young men and women flocked around him, and with tears entreated that their father and protector might not be torn from them. It is almost needless to add, that Sir Thomas Staines lent a willing ear to their supplications.

FATHER AND SON.

THE TWO DUKES OF BRUNSWICK, WHO FELL IN THE FIELD OF HONOUR, IN THE CAUSE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Charles Ferdinand, the father, was one of the most amiable and dignified princes of his time. He was the particular favourite of Frederick the Second. He displayed the greatest valour in the field during the seven years' war, when, by his daringness and skill, he often gained important actions with very small means. His fine figure, his wit, and delicate observance of circumstances, distinguished him above all the German princes of his time.

He succeeded to the government of a country of no great extent, oppressed with court expenditure and debts. He dedicated himself at the same time to the Prussian army; and he took part, also, in the politics of Prussia. His merits, however, as a wise ruler of his own paternal dominions is least known. Here he was inimitable.

It was remarkable, that in his own State he should have refused to indulge his fondness for a numerous and brilliant army: of all the lesser princes he maintained the fewest troops. The care nearest his heart was to lighten in every way the burdens of his people. The expensive Opera was abolished, the court establishment placed on the simplest footing, intriguing favourites banished, and order and economy introduced in the right place. The duke inquired minutely into every thing—he was always accessible to the distressed—he had a singular memory, and knew the history of a very great number of his subjects. He willingly conversed with his people: he sought opportunities of allowing the lower orders to communicate with him; all were known to him, but he left every man at full liberty in his operations; for, very different from so many other petty princes, he never attempted to intermeddle in affairs which ought always to be left perfectly free. The state debts were soon honestly discharged, the prosperity of his state increased; the taxes, which rose in all the other states, were (a singular fact in all times) actually diminished in his. His memory is held among all classes of Brunswickers, in the highest affection. In every village of the country he is the subject on which the people fondly dwell.

Frederick William, the son of Charles Ferdinand, distinguished himself in two events, in the last of which he fell with glory.

When the dependence of Europe was sealed by the peace of 1809, the Duke of Brunswick was on the Bohemian frontiers, in the middle of subjugated Germany. Disdaining, though it was in his power, to remain subject to the enemy, he undertook the passage which seemed hardly possible, through a number of hostile bands, every one of which was superior to his own, till he reached the sea, on which he did not possess a single boat. The adventure became a great achievement, from the prodigious efforts made, and the valour displayed in so many rencounters, the skill in countermarching to escape, the dexterity in obtaining vessels, and the good fortune with which so difficult an undertaking was crowned.

The evening before his death the Duke of Brunswick and Wellington were at a ball at Brussels. The duke, whose whole mind was occupied by the awfulness of the crisis, was often absent—he listened and heard a distant cannonading. He communicated the circumstance, and expressed himself afraid of a surprise. Wellington did not entertain any such belief, but thought that it was a salutation on the arrival of the King of Prussia at his army. Brunswick repeated his apprehensions several times. He requested urgently to be permitted to march out immediately with a corps, by way of guarding against danger. This was conceded, and he was allowed to take with him his Brunswickers and 2000 Saxons. He immediately began his march, a considerable time before midnight, allowed his troops to rest and march by turns, and advanced four German miles. He fell in all at once with a very large army of French destined to fall on Wellington. He had the good fortune to transmit immediate intelligence to Wellington, who availed himself of the precious hours. The devoted valour with which the duke and his warriors for eight long hours occupied the French, to allow time for the assembling together of the army—the obstinacy with which he threw himself with his small and wearied band in the way of the hostile army—the loss of nearly three thousand men on the part of the Brunswickers—the two severe wounds which the duke allowed to be bound up, and the three

slighter wounds which he disregarded—his never leaving the fight, but advancing always again to the front, and though enfeebled at last from loss of blood, his calling out perpetually to his people to fight for their country, till a new wound laid his breast open, and stretched him on the field:—these circumstances will always constitute one of the proudest subjects of history.—Honour to the sacred ashes of the son of Henry the Lion, and of his father!

In the character of the duke the military inclination predominated. The number of troops which he maintained and seemed to wish to continue, was much too great for a country of a quarter of a million of inhabitants; though in this new and unexpected danger the circumstance has been particularly useful. From the ardent disposition of the duke, his precipitate zeal, and his want of proper knowledge of civil affairs, he allowed himself at first to be influenced by persons whose measures, if they had not at length been put a stop to, were in a fair way of depriving him of the love of his subjects. When the duke found his mistake, he listened to wiser council, and things were every day taking a better train, when he was called to act a part in the late events. J. G.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXII.

IN a considerable manufactory near London where many children are employed, the greater number were some time since seized with weak paralytic affections, and other symptoms, the cause of which remained unknown. At length the subject became so serious from the increase of the complaint, as to call for the strictest inquiry; when it was discovered that on certain days their dinner consisted of pickled pork, which was kept in leaden cisterns, and that the brine had considerably acted upon the metal. By proper treatment, and the substitution of stoneware and wooden pickling vessels, the disease has disappeared, and the children are now in the way of recovery. As leaden vessels are often employed for the above and similar purposes, not only in hospitals and large establishments, but also by the butchers in the metropolis, it is hoped this may prove an inducement to have them abolished, and wooden, stone, or slate vessels substituted for them.

MALT TAX.

The average quantity of malt charged with duty in England and Wales, in each of the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, was 29,114,361 bushels. The annual consumption, as estimated by the minister on imposing the tax of 1803, was 27,000,000 bushels; and the actual average of the years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1814 and 1815, as estimated by the produce of the latter tax, was only 23,863,703 bushels.

It appears from the returns to parliament, that the sums annually raised by the poor-rates, amount to five millions sterling, which is about 13,6997. per day.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF APOTHECARIES.

The Court of Examiners chosen and appointed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Society of Apothecaries of London, in pursuance of a late act of Parliament, "for better regulating the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," has determined, that every person who shall be admitted to an examination for a certificate to practise as an apothecary, shall be required to produce

Testimonials of having served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary; of having attained the full age of 21 years, and being of a good moral conduct. He is expected to possess a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and to produce certificates of having attended not less than two courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, two courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, one course of Lectures on Chemistry, and one course of Lectures on Materia Medica; also a certificate of attendance for six months at least on the medical practice of some public hospital, infirmary, or dispensary.

The court has also determined that the examination for a certificate to practise as an apothecary shall be,

1. In translating parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and Physicians' Prescriptions.—2 In the Theory and Practice of Medicine.—3 In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—4 In the Materia Medica.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS.

That every person who shall be admitted to an examination for a certificate to act as an assistant to any apothecary, in compounding or dispensing medicines, shall be required to translate parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and Physicians' Prescriptions; and shall be examined as to his knowledge of Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

The country magistrates are exerting themselves to bring to punishment all drivers of stage coaches within their jurisdiction, who shall be found furiously driving, or shall carry more passengers than allowed by law. The following are among the various penalties to which the offending parties are liable:—

Coachmen driving furiously, or permitting others to drive, forfeit 10*l*.

Tax-passengers allowed on the outside of a carriage, drawn by four horses, besides the coachman: *one* only to sit on the box, *three* on the front of the roof, and *six* behind; a penalty of 10*l*. for each passenger beyond that number, and double that sum if the coachman is owner or part owner.

LUGGAGE NOT TO EXCEED TWO FEET IN HEIGHT ON THE ROOF; penalty 5*l*. for every inch above two feet. No passenger to sit on the LUGGAGE; penalty 50*l*. to be paid by the passenger.

Any passenger who has been booked, and paid his fare, may insist upon the coachman stopping at any turnpike-gate, and may require the collector to count the number of passengers and measure the luggage. Penalty 5*l*. for refusing, half to the passenger and half to the toll collector for his trouble.—Penalty of 5*l*. upon the collector for refusing to count, &c.

A curious paper on the Magnetism of the Earth has been published in Schlegel's Journal, by Hansten.—He endeavours to shew that the earth has four magnetic poles:—In 1769 one of the North Magnetic Poles was situated in North latitude, 70° 17' and East longitude from Ferro 271° 40 5'.—The Siberian North Magnetic Pole in 1805 was situated in N. lat. 85° 21 5' and longitude East from Ferro 133° 49'; in 1774 one of the South Magnetic Poles was in South latitude 71° 26 5' and 153° 53½ East long. from Ferro:—the second in South lat. 77° 16 75' and 251° 23' East long. from Ferro.

* S

An Account of the Funded Debt of Great Britain, as it

CAPITALS OF FUNDED DEBT.			Redeemed, or Transferred for Life Annuities.	Unredeemed.
Exchequer Annuities .....			.....	.....
Bank Capital at 3 per Cent.	11,616,800	0 0	.....	11,686,800 0 0
Sou. Sea Stock and Annuities	24,065,084	13 11½	9,789,000 0 0	14,276,084 13 11½
3 per Cent. 1726	1,000,000	0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0
3 per Cent. 1751	1,919,600	0 0	963,000 0 0	956,600 0 0
3 per Cent. Consolidated	392,152,983	14 3½	19,568,292 0 0	371,431,011 14 3½
Do. transferred for Life Ann. ....	.....		1,853,580 0 0	.....
3 per Cent. Reduced	317,059,780	7 5	76,547,173 0 0	140,070,847 7 5
Do. transferred for Life Ann. ....	.....		940,760 0 0	.....
3 per Cent. Imperial Loan ..	7,500,633	6 8	1,621,584 0 0	5,880,049 6 8
Imp. Ann. to end May 1, 1819 ..	.....		.....	.....
4 per Cents.	79,132,119	2 2	7,796,490 0 0	71,335,719 2 2
5 per Cents. Navy	113,834,254	13 7	142,000 0 0	113,692,254 13 7
5 per Cents. 1797 and 1802 ..	1,367,615	4 5	.....	1,367,615 4 5
Long Ann. to end Jan. 5, 1860 ..	.....		.....	.....
Expired Annuities, 1797 ..	.....		.....	.....
Ann. for Redemption of Stock, 26 and 42 Geo. III. ....	.....		.....	.....
Sink. Fund on Capitals created Management .....	.....		.....	.....
	850,920,871	2 5½	119,223,889 0 0	.....
Deduct Capitals cancelled to provide for Loans of 1814 ..	39,094,491	0 0	39,094,491 0 0	.....
State of the Debt, Feb. 1, 1815 ..	811,826,380	2 5½	80,129,398 0 0	731,696,982 2 5½
DEBT SINCE CONTRACTED.				
5 per Cts. by Funding Exch. Bills, and by Subscription ..	21,208,402	16 0	.....	21,208,402 16 0
3 per Cts. Red. } By Loan ..	46,800,000	0 0	.....	46,800,000 0 0
3 per Cts. Cons. } of 36 ..	15,840,000	0 0	.....	15,800,000 0 0
4 per Cents. .. } Millions ..	3,600,000	0 0	.....	3,600,000 0 0
Sink. Fund on Loan of 36 Mil. Man. of Debt since 1st Feb. ....	.....		.....	.....
	899,274,782	18 5½	80,129,398 0 0	819,145,384 18 5½

Deduct for Life Annuities

ABSTRACT.

	Capital not Redeemed.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.
Debt for Great Britain	719,963,308 4 0½	26,242,694 10 2½	12,600,803 18 5½
Ireland	86,768,695 2 0	2,896,627 18 8	1,467,506 12 9½
Germany	5,880,049 6 8	406,401 9 7	85,370 10 4½
Portugal	601,771 7 9	18,033 2 10½	38,812 10 7
East India Company	3,929,561 0 0	117,886 16 7	174,933 3 4½
	819,145,384 18 5½	29,681,663 17 11	14,317,426 15 5½
		Deduct	185,878 6 0
			14,131,548 9 5½

stood on the 1st of February and the 1st of November, 1815.

Interest on the Debt Redeemed.	Interest on the Debt Unredeemed, payable 1st Jan. and 1st July.	Interest on the Debt Unredeemed, payable 1st April & 1st Oct.	Amount of all Sums applicable to the Sinking Fund.	Total Annual Charge for the Debt.
.....	.....	43,143 15 54	106,616 7 7	149,760 3 04
.....	.....	350,604 0 0	.....	340,604 0 0
293,670 0 0	237,588 8 84	190,754 2 1	293,670 0 0	721 252 10 94
.....	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	30,000 0 0
28,890 0 0	28,698 0 0	.....	28,890 0 0	57,588 0 0
642,659 3 24	11,142,930 7 0	.....	642,659 3 24	11,785,589 10 24
2,324,667 19 94	.....	4,202,125 8 5	2,324,667 19 94	6,526,793 8 24
48,677 10 44	176,401 9 74	.....	48,677 10 44	225,078 19 114
.....	230,000 0 0	.....	.....	230,000 0 0
311,856 0 0	.....	2,853,428 15 34	811,856 0 0	3,165,284 15 34
7,100 0 0	5,684,612 14 8	.....	7,100 0 0	5,691,712 14 8
.....	.....	68,880 15 24	.....	68,880 15 24
.....	.....	1,359,435 18 84	.....	1,359,435 18 84
.....	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	1,300,000 0 0	1,300,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	9,248,199 12 14	9,248,199 12 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	268,711 14 24
3,657,520 13 34	.....	.....	14,237,356 13 0	41,104,092 2 44
1,175,674 14 7	.....	.....	1,175,674 14 7	1,175,674 14 7
.....	17,530,171 0 0	9,067,872 15 14	13,061,661 18 5	39,928,417 7 94
.....	1,080,400 9 94	.....	331,464 17 04	1,391,864 19 104
.....	.....	1,404,000 0 0	.....	1,404,000 0 0
.....	475,200 0 0	.....	.....	475,200 0 0
.....	.....	144,000 0 0	.....	144,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	924,300 0 0	924,300 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,234 10 5
2,481,845 18 84	19,065,791 2 94	10,615,872 15 14	14,317,426 15 54	44,894,036 18 04
payable on 2,795,840 Stock Redeemed	.....	.....	185,878 6 0	.....
Remains applicable to the purchase of Stock	.....	.....	14,131,548 9 54	.....

Management.	Total.
252,561 0 5	32,103,059 8 11
300 17 10 6	4,394,182 1-114
3,954 4 4	495,736 4 4
204 12 04	57,070 5 54
1,178 17 44	243,998 17 4
394,946 4 74	44,894,036 18 04

N.B. The sale of Land Tax has cancelled Capital in 3 per Cts. amounting to..... } 24,960,313 10 7
 And of the Stock Redeemed by the Sinking Fund there have been cancelled, to provide for Loans to 1st Feb. 1815..... } 192,670,991 0 0

* In the half-year from 1st Feb. to 1st August, 1815, the Commissioners have purchased 11,099,166 Capital in 3 per Cts. the interest of which, 332,975l. 17s. 7d., be added to the Sinking Fund.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUES.

The Table we have given is a history of the Public Debt. It is of great interest to take a short view of the progressive revenues of the country. In the beginning of the present reign, 1761, the revenues were something under nine millions. It would be tedious giving every year; we shall begin with 1765, taking the revenues every tenth year.

1765—Nine millions.

1775—American War, 10 millions.

1785—Peace, nearly 15 millions.

1793—Revolutionary War, 17 millions.

1805—War with France, 49½ millions.

1815—War half the year, about 65 millions
(the revenues of last year being nearly that amount).

The progressive accumulation of National Debt during the same period;

Debt at the conclusion of the Peace, 1763, was

146 millions—Annual interest, &c. nearly five millions.

The American War added above 100 millions to the debt.

Debt at the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1793,

233 millions—Interest, &c. about eight millions.

Increase of debt during the Revolutionary War—327 millions.

Debt at the commencement of the War in 1803,

601 millions—Interest, &c. nearly 21 millions.

Unredeemed Debt on the 1st November, 1815,

819 millions—Annual charge 44 millions;

of which 14 millions are appropriated to the reduction of debt; nearly 193 millions of the Stock redeemed by the Sinking Fund has been cancelled, to provide for the loans to 1st February, 1815.

The revenues during War are thus estimated:—

Customs.....	14 millions.....	£7 17 4 per cent,
Excise	26.....	3 17 4
Stamps	6.....	2 16 7
Land Tax.....	1 }	3 19 2
Assessed Taxes.....	6 }	
Post Office	1½	22 10 11
Miscellaneous	1 (nearly)	

53

Property Tax 13——68 millions. Off charges about 4 millions,

Having formerly given the statement of the Loans from their commencement, we shall only insert those contracted since 1802; viz.—

Year	Sum borrowed.	Interest.
1803.....	£12,000,000.....	5 2 0
1804.....	14,500,000.....	5 9 2
1805.....	22,500,000.....	5 3 2
1805 for Ireland	1,500,000.....	5 16 4
1806.....	20,000,000.....	4 19 7
1807.....	14,200,000.....	4 14 7
1807 for Ireland.....	1,500,000.....	4 16 4
1808.....	10,500,000.....	4 14 6
1809.....	14,600,000.....	4 11 7
1810.....	12,000,000.....	4 4 2
1811.....	12,000,000.....	4 13 6
1812.....	22,500,000.....	5 5 7
1813.....	21,000,000.....	} 5 10 6
1813 for Ireland.....	6,000,000.....	
1813 (for 1814).....	22,000,000.....	5 6 4
1814 18,500,000 England }	24,000,000.....	4 12 1
5,500,000 Ireland }		
1815 27,000,000 England }	36,000,000.....	5 12 5
9,000,000 Ireland }		

THE EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT.

The extensive military and naval establishments during war, the subsidies to Foreign Powers, the interest and the sums applied to the reduction of the National Debt, have of late years amounted to about 100 millions per annum; Annual Revenues about 65 millions, the deficiency supplied by Loans. The chief items are the interest of the debt; the military establishments, which have greatly increased of late years; in 1810, being twenty millions, since advancing a half more;—the Naval expenses have varied very little, averaging of late years 20 millions;—Ordnance about five millions.—The other expenses are the Civil List, &c.

REVENUE.

ABSTRACT of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Years ending 5th January 1815 and 5th January 1816, and also the total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

	Year ending Jan. 5, 1815.	Year ending Jan. 5, 1816.
CUSTOMS.		
Customs Consolidated.....	£4,938,399	£4,891,478
Ditto, Annual Duties	2,618,001	2,469,144
Ditto, War Taxes.....	3,503,024	3,126,900
Total Produce of Customs.....	£11,059,424	£10,487,522
EXCISE.		
Excise, Consolidated	£18,311,172	£19,351,956
Ditto, Annual Duties	479,898	595,950
Ditto, War Taxes.....	6,354,541	6,614,526
Total Produce of Excise.....	£25,145,611	£26,562,432
Stamps	£ 5,598,573	£ 5,865,413
Post Office	1,430,000	1,548,000
Assessed Taxes	6,411,671	6,214,967
Property Tax	14,218,333	14,318,572
Land Taxes	1,129,223	1,079,993
Miscellaneous	417,246	366,867
Annual Duties on Pensions, &c.....		16
	£29,225,046	£29,393,848
Total Net Revenue	£65,429,981	£66,443,802

The Irish and Portuguese payments for the interest on their respective debts payable in England, are excluded from this statement: and the War Taxes appropriated to the interest of Loans charged on them, are included under the head of War Taxes.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 12th February, 1816.

R. LUSHINGTON.

ABSTRACT of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Years ending 5th January, 1815, and 5th January, 1816: and also the total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes.

	Year ending Jan. 5, 1815.	Year ending Jan. 5, 1816.
Customs	£ 4,938,399	£ 4,891,478
Excise	18,311,172	19,351,956
Stamps	5,598,573	5,365,413
Post Office	1,430,000	1,548,000
Assessed Taxes	6,411,671	6,214,967
Land Taxes	1,129,223	1,079,993
Miscellaneous	417,246	366,867
Total Consolidated Fund	£38,256,184	£39,318,694
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs.....	2,618,001	2,469,144
Excise	479,898	595,950
Land-Tax on Offices.....		16
Total Annual Duties.....	3,097,899	3,065,110
Permanent and Annual Duties ..	41,354,083	42,383,804
WAR TAXES.		
Customs.....	3,503,024	3,126,900
Excise	6,354,541	6,614,526
Property	14,218,333	14,318,572
Total War Taxes.....	24,075,898	24,059,998
Total Net Revenue.....	65,429,981	66,443,802

The Irish and Portuguese payments for the interest on their respective Debts payable in England, are excluded from this statement; and the War Taxes appropriated to the interest of Loans charged on them, are not included in the Consolidated Fund, but under the head of War Taxes.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 12th Feb. 1816.

R. LUSHINGTON.

COURT OF REQUESTS, SATURDAY, JAN. 6.
 IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
 JAMES V. ROBERTS.

A lady named Roberts, yesterday attended before the commissioners, in consequence of a summons obtained by her late footman, calling upon her to shew cause why she did not pay him 39s. which he alleged to be due to him for wages.

Mrs. Roberts, who came in her carriage, conducted her own cause, and assigned, as a reason for her not paying this sum demanded, that James, while in her service, by his carelessness, had broken upwards of 10l. worth of glass in three months. She frequently told him she would deduct the value out of his wages, but never entered into any positive agreement on the subject.

The commissioners, upon hearing the case throughout, were of opinion, that as there had been no positive agreement with the plaintiff when hired, that he was to pay for such glass as he broke, he could not be considered as answerable for such accidents as might occur in the course of his servitude.

Mrs. Roberts was, in consequence, obliged to pay the demand. This will operate as a warning for masters and mistresses to make a special agreement with their servants on the subject of breakages.

Professor Carlisle, in his last Lecture on Anatomy, observed, that the deeper mankind dive into anatomy, the more intricate and perplexing it appears. How the mind influences and operates upon the muscles, said he, is still unknown. If it be advanced, that it is by the aid of electricity, then what power directs that electricity? Nature has here set up a barrier against the frail inquiries of human nature. The wonderful mechanism of the body can only be ascribed to the wisdom of one great first cause.

The Quarterly Review, has, in its last number, combated the learned Professor of Divinity's opinion, that the Greeks derived their language and institutions from the Pelasgi, by asserting, that they received them from the Phenician and Egyptian colonies, who mastered the Pelasgi. As is frequently the case, however, in similar controversies, both the professor (Dr. Marsh) and the reviewer leave the subject nearly as intricate as they found it.

Dr. Brewster's discovery of a new species of coloured fringes in the light, reflected between two plates of parallel glass, of equal thickness, has been verified by M. Biot, in the Bulletin de Sciences par la Société Philomatique de Paris.

At the last meeting of the Linnæan Society, was read an account of a considerable number of specimens of *Cinchona*, by Mr. Lambert. They had been taken in a Spanish ship. Five specimens were not referable to any known species.

A Society, similar to that of the Arts, in the Adelphi, is about to be established at Bath.

The Horticultural Society of Scotland, has offered a premium for the greatest quantity of mushrooms, exposed for sale in Edinburgh in 1816. Specimens of 27 different wines, made in Scotland, were produced at the last meeting of this society.

The following method of procuring sweet from salt water, practised by ancient mariners, is worthy of modern adoption. When sailors laboured under a scarcity of fresh water, they loiled the sea water, and suspended large sponges from the mouth of a brazen vessel, in order to receive what was evaporated, and afterwards drawing off from the sponges what was evaporated, they found it to be sweet water, not partaking of the fuliginous exhalation.

Dr. Pyc, of Southampton-place, assures us, that any gentleman having a polypus in his nose, may be effectually cured by the use of snuff, prepared from the plant called the *anum*.

It has recently been discovered, that milk is a remedy for the poison of false mushrooms. It may be here also remarked, that the juice of lemons and other vegetables, have been found to be a remedy for the effects of opium.

The tubes of the animal picked up on the Suffolk coast had the power, when alive, of darting or protruding two feet; thus giving an extension of four feet; and it rose 74 of its heads at once, when exhibited at Lord Routh's seat at Hexham Park. It is said to be originally an inhabitant of the Pacific, and eastern ocean; and much curiosity is excited, as to the cause of its being stranded on a coast so far distant from its native one. It is not improbable, that this species of animal might have suggested the idea of an hydra, as frequently alluded to by the ancient poets.

Major Poddie, Captain Campbell, and Mr. Cardery, have sailed to Africa for the purpose of tracing the Niger from the place at which Mr. Park left it, down to the sea, and to determine, whether it is the same river as the Zayr, or not.

Dr. Acharius has discovered two new Genera of Lichens.

The head and the horns of the non-descript animal, recently found in the Isle of Man, 13 feet below the surface of the earth, are to be deposited in the British Museum.

Mr. John Evans has made experiments, tending to prove the possibility of causing balloons to deviate considerably from the general direction of the current of wind which carries them along in the atmosphere.

An illuminated telegraph has been invented by an officer of the Roebuck, on a construction, by which intelligence may be conveyed to a considerable distance during the night.

A curious instance of unsupplied treasure occurs in the Pays-de-Vaud. The inhabitants of that province have materials for making iron, steel, earthenware, and glass; and yet neither of these articles are manufactured in the country.

M. Kastner is engaged upon a report of the Progress of Nations in Chemistry, which he intends to continue annually.

A silent nation is said to have been found in America. None of our contemporaries seem to doubt the truth of this account. It partakes, however, rather too much of the marvellous!

The space between the Capital, the Coliseum, the Temple of Peace, and the Tiber, at Rome, has been cleared, and a double row of trees is to be planted. The ruins and triumphal arches will thus repose among verdant lawns and shady groves.

A cast, moulded on the original, of the stupendous colossal statue, on the Monte Cavallo, said to have been formed by Phidias, is now exhibiting at the King's Mews Gallery, in London.

Portraits of many of the illustrious persons, recently assembled at Paris, will be in the exhibition of this season; Sir William Beechey having been at Paris expressly for the occasion.

The workmen at Paris have effaced the inscriptions upon the column in the Place de Vendôme.

Pieces of sculpture have arrived at Antwerp, belonging to Rome, as well

as the cabinet of antiques, belonging to Spain. They will be sent to their native cities in the spring.

The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone has furnished the literary world with some specimens of Alghoun authors. The Pushtoo language, though rough, is manly, and not displeasing to an ear accustomed to European tongues. None of the authors are of an age exceeding three hundred years, among which the most popular are Ichmaun and Khoosh-hanl. Many of the productions of the latter glow with the noblest sentiments of liberty and independence. Besides original works, they have several translations of the best Persian poets. Most books of science are written in the Persian language. They have made great progress in dialectics and metaphysics.

As much has been written on the subject of the loss of Mr. Tweddell's manuscripts, we subjoin a list of the most important:—Five journals, in his own hand, sixty sheets of notes, four note books, and four volumes of inscriptions, collected during his stay at Athens, and various parts of Greece; seven portfolios and paper packets, containing 364 original drawings and sketches in Greece, Turkey, and Egypt; five books of drawings in the east; with 18 vases, and 200 coins. There were also a great mass of drawings and manuscripts; some relating to antiquities in the Crimea, and others to Constantinople, and the neighbouring country, with notes and papers relating to the different countries through which he travelled. They have been proved, by the admission of Lusieri, a celebrated Italian artist under the patronage of Lord Elgin, and of Dr. Hunt, chaplain to the embassy, to have come into the possession of the Earl of Elgin: who, in reply to Dr. Clarke, who called upon his lordship, respecting them, informed him, that Mr. Tweddell's property had been sent home, in compliance with the instruction of Mr. Tweddell's father; and that any interference on the part of Dr. Clarke or Mr. Smith was equally superfluous and unauthorized. On the return of the ambassador to England, the only answer, which has been obtained, is, that his lordship could add "nothing to the account he had already given of the embarkation of Mr. Tweddell's property at Constantinople."

The following plan for a commutation of tythes, has been suggested by the Rev. J. Willis of Sopley, Hants. Sup-

pose a living to be worth 500*l.* per annum: let the average of the gazetted prices for every year fix the quantum to be paid in lieu of tythes. The church-wardens then to levy, by a half-yearly rate, the moiety of the living, (250*l.*) on the occupiers of all lands within the parish, on the average of the gazetted prices.

The orations, recently discovered at Milan, written by Cicero, are accompanied by a commentary, supposed to be written by Asconius Pedianus. This commentary is said to be of the present latinity, replete with historical allusions and illustrations; and to contain Latin words, not hitherto met with in any other classic writer.—It is hoped, that Cicero's celebrated work on *Glory* may yet be found.

Dr. R. Coxe has made experiments on the chrysalization of salts, which, in some respects, contradict the generally received opinions respecting that process. He found, contrary to the notion of air being necessary to the consolidation of crystals, that solution of nitrate of potash, muriate of ammonia, and Glauber's salt, put into a phial at the burning temperature, and either corked or closely covered with a piece of bladder, frequently deposited regular crystals, as the mass cooled, without any exposure to the atmospheric pressure. On the other hand, saturated solutions of these salts remained uncorked, and exposed to the atmospheric pressure during three days, without any consolidation.

Dr. Forster has of late been making some observations on the heads of insane persons, with a view to determine how far the particular organization of the head appears to modify the character of the maniac. He has found, in a majority of cases, a very striking connexion, particularly in regard to the melancholy insane, who have been found to have the parts of the brain, which, according to the new system, produced the sentiment of fear, much developed. It is to be hoped, that repeated observations of this kind may lead to important discoveries in the history of these interesting, but, at present, obscure class of disorders.

In the Dutch charts, the south-west end of Robben island is 48° 24'; in Arrowsmith's and in La Perouse's atlas, 48° 05' and 213° 54' longitude. The latitude is $\frac{1}{2}$ a degree too much to the south, and 2 degrees too much to the

westward.—Franklin, *Episcus*, Robison, and others, have supposed that all electrical effects are produced by one fluid only; whilst Du Røge, Symmer, Cigna, and Eccles, maintain, that there are two fluids, which exist together in all bodies; that they counteract each other, when united, and can be made evident to the senses only by their separation. In consequence of these different opinions, Mr. Walker, of Lynn, has inserted, in the *Philosophical Journal*, "New Outlines of Chemical Philosophy."

When the last Russian voyage of discovery was made, the compass found the variation of the compass on the day of passing the Line, by several sets of good azimuths, in the morning 12° 8' 45" and in the evening 12° 7' 15" west. On their return the variation was found to be 11° 33' and in 764 Nicholson found on the Line of the longitude of 208° 40' —7° 56', so that the variation of the magnetic needle in those seas is evidently increasing.

Mr. Carpus has lately restored an entire lower jaw to an officer, who had lost it in battle, by uniting the integuments of the neck with those of the under part of the face.

A harassing cough may be cured by suet, boiled in milk: and a cancer has lately been successfully treated on the plan of pressure.

Mr. Want assures us, in his monthly report of Diseases, that a patient of his was cured of a violent and incessant pain in the knee, with a tense swelling in the inside, which baffled all medical skill, by the application of a poultice of scraped briony and mandrake: at the end of three days, the poultice was replaced by sorrel leaves, which were made to cover the diseased part; and in less than a fortnight the patient was cured.

It has recently been ascertained, that when the boiling of sugar, in the process of refining, is carried on without any fire being allowed to come directly in contact with the pan, a waste of sugar is prevented, and a better article obtained.

Mons. Theodore de Saussure, in his observations on the absorption of gases, by different bodies, has concluded, that the condensation of gases by the pores, depends upon two powers. First, the attraction, by means of which the bases of the gases and the porous bodies, endeavour to unite together: and, second, the elasticity of the gases, or the affinity of their bases of the gases by solids.

bodies is the result of their difference. These two powers have long since been considered by Berthollet, who shewed, that the elasticity of the gases is a power, which opposes their chequered combinations.

A monument is erecting at Dumfries to the memory of Burns. For symmetry and chasteness of design, it is said to be equal to any sepulchral monument of any age or country.

There has been no medal distributed this year by the Royal Academy, for the class of painting, none having been deemed worthy of that honour. In allusion to which, Mr. Fuseli said, that the Academy was indignant at the conception, want of taste in the arrangement, and care in the execution of those proffered.

The vast collection of Manuscripts, belonging to the Papal States, are now on their way to Rome, and will be replaced in the Vatican.

The Prussians have regained 500 Manuscripts, 100 medals, and 100 drawings, which, the French assert, belong rightfully to them. A literary dispute has arisen in consequence.

Schools, upon the Bell and Lancaster plan, are rapidly increasing in the United States.

Saving Banks have been introduced into Ireland.

Vaccination, being tolerated by the Government, is making extensive progress in the interior of China; while the labours of the Missionaries in Otahiti have been attended with very beneficial results: above 200 persons attending school daily, all of whom are able to read English tolerably well.

The French Institute has bestowed a prize on Mons. Cachy, for his Theory of the Wares; and the prize for Physiology has been decided by Dr. Brewster, and Professor Sebek, of Nuremberg.

The newly-discovered Country in New South Wales, behind the Blue Mountains, is represented as being thinly peopled. The inhabitants speak a different language from those of Sydney, but resemble them much in stature and general appearance. They are, apparently, a good-natured people, and entirely destitute of the savage character of their neighbours. The country abounds in a vast number of herds; it is well wooded; and among the trees are innumerable pines, some of which are 40 feet in height. The soil and pasturage are rich in the ex-

treme; the Mountains are of fine blue limestone; and a profusion of the common Nova-Mina pebbles, topazes, and crystals, usually found on the coast of Bass's Straights, are to be met with.

Dr. Wells has shewn that dew very seldom, if ever, falls on a cloudy night: that it is deposited most copiously on the substances, which radiate heat best; and upon each, according to its radiating power: and that those bodies, upon which dew falls, are many degrees (from 14° to 20°) colder, than the atmosphere. Hence the cause of the decomposition of dew is obvious. Heat is radiated from those bodies, on which it falls; they become colder than the atmosphere; and the aqueous vapour in the air is in consequence condensed, and deposited upon them.

The beautiful insect, discovered by Mr. Saul, of Carlisle, in the trunk of a cherry tree, proves to be the *Cerambyx Inquisitor* of Linnæus. It is curious, that though it must have existed some time in the tree, no remains of exuvie, or the smallest particle of excrement matter, were in the cavity, in which it existed so long.

The Eagle, lately shot at Cliffe, in Kent, measured seven feet, six inches, between the extremities of the wings.

An Adder was killed last summer, at Cross-in-hand, in Sussex, which had 29 young ones—a larger number than that reptile had hitherto been supposed to produce.

Sharks have become very numerous of late in Scarborough Bay, in Tobago. It would form an interesting subject of inquiry, to ascertain the causes of marine animals frequenting particular coasts more at one time than at another.

An error prevails relative to Jonas's Island: the true situation of which is 56° 25' 30" N. and 216° 44' 15" W. In Admiral Sarytscheff's Chart it lies in 56° 32' N. and 146° 12' E. or 213° 48' W. of Greenwich.

Among the improvements made at Paris by Buonaparte, are one stone, and two iron Bridges over the Seine; the Portico of the Corps Legislatif; part of the Triumphal Arch at the Barrières de Rouille; the principal Arch in the Court of Carousal; the Fountains of the Fauxbourg St. Martin; and the Ecole de Medicine, with part of the wing of the Louvre. All this seems great, but, upon a comparative examination, we shall find that the

improvements and public works of all the Sovereigns in Europe, combined, during the period alluded to, will scarcely balance what has been done in this country, by private individuals, and public companies.

The Rouen Royal Academy of Sciences, Belles-Lettres, and Arts have proposed the following question: to shew, abstracted of every hypothesis, the consequences, which result from the observations and experiments, hitherto made, relative to the motion of the sap in plants: to confirm these remarks by new observations and experiments; and to point out how the facts, already known, regarding the movements of vegetable fluids, may be rendered useful to the art of cultivation.

The following method of colouring flowers, with the juice of the downy Reviva, was practised by the late Mr. Miller, and is worthy of being inserted in the next edition of his Botanical Dictionary; he pressed out the juice of the berries, and mixed it with common water, putting it into a phial, and shaking them well together, till the water was thoroughly tinged; then he cut off the flowers, which were just blown, and placed their stalks in the phial, and in one night they were finely variegated with red: the flowers, he made the experiment upon, were the tube-rose, and double white narcissus.

Dr. Seheck had discovered, that all the masses of glass, heated and cooled quickly, produce regular figures variously coloured, when they are placed between piles of glass, or reflecting mirrors, combined agreeably to the method described by Matus: He has observed, also, that the figures, which were produced in the same lump, became different on changing the form: He proved, that those phenomena depend upon the rapidity of the cooling; so that one may thus, by suitable heatings and coolings, give or take from the glass the property of producing colours.

M. Lalande's medal has been adjudged to M. Mathieu, author of a Memoir, containing a long series of important observations, on account of their accuracy, mode of calculation; and the conclusions deducible therefrom.

An interesting circumstance for the annals of political economists occurred last year at Hamburg, in the excess of 1022 in the births over the deaths in

that city; the deaths being 2245, and the births 3767.

Viscount Fitzwilliam possessed at Richmond one of the most valuable collections of pictures, in Europe: more than 10,000 proof prints of the first artists; an extensive library, and a scarce and curious collection of the best ancient music, among which are the virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel, in the hand-writing of that great master.

RECIPES.

No. V.

THE subjoined Medical Hints are taken from the monthly report of the Surgeon to the North London Dispensary: as the remedies mentioned are neither expensive nor troublesome; they, perhaps, may be thought worth a trial by some of our readers.—

“A patient, who, for nearly two months, could not pass a night in quiet without large doses of laudanum, has been cured of a most harassing cough by suet boiled in milk,—a domestic remedy, the efficacy of which I have often had occasion to notice, and which, from its simplicity and harmlessness, well deserves a place in every family book of recipes. Were more attention paid to these seemingly trivial facts; the art of healing would attain a greater degree of certainty and perfection than it can boast. An example of this kind came very recently within my own observation. A young man had laboured many years under violent and incessant pains in his knee, with a tense swelling on the inside. The motion of the joint was unimpaired; it had the appearance of inflamed synovial membrane; but had generally been considered rheumatism, and on that supposition he at length consulted me. I tried a variety of remedies, local and general; among these were cupping, spirituous lotions, fomentations, and blisters; but, unfortunately, nothing seemed of the slightest benefit: arthritic and rheumatic medicines were employed, but with these I was equally unsuccessful; a plan of treatment, calculated to relieve scrofula, was adopted, but still without amendment. As the motion of the joint was unimpaired, and the general health good, amputation was out of question, and the case was almost abandoned by myself and other surgeons in

consultation. At this juncture an old apple-woman providentially made her appearance, and volunteered her services, which, on my advice, were accepted. She commenced her operations by the application of a poultice of scraped briony and mandrake, which produced considerable heat in the knee, and some increase of pain; the man, however, bore it with resolution, and, at the end of three days, the poultice was replaced by sorrel leaves, which were made to cover the diseased part: in less than a fortnight, to our great satisfaction, my patient was cured."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
TWELVE months have elapsed since you gave to your readers a letter from a correspondent (L. M.) upon the high price of porter (*Fide* Europ. Mag. Jan. 1815.)

The observations of L. M. and the deductions to be drawn therefrom, are highly deserving the attention of your readers and the public in general.

At the period of L. M.'s communication, you will observe, that he correctly states the price of malt to be from 10s. to 12s. per quarter, and porter at 3½d.

which subsequently, and I believe immediately, was reduced to 5d. per pot, the present price.

It is matter of great surprise, that a further reduction has not taken place in the price of this beverage. The public are fully entitled to expect it. If the position of L. M. was good in January last, how greatly is it strengthened during the last nine months, in which the price of grain has gradually declined. The present value of malt is from 55s. to 60s. per quarter—of which I am sorry to observe more than a moiety is *duty* paid to government.

I most fully concur with L. M. on this subject; and am of opinion, that legislative interference will be absolutely necessary, unless a disposition is evinced on the part of the brewers to deal fairly with the public.

To the high price of this (when properly manufactured) wholesome beverage, may be attributed, in some degree, the too prevalent use of ardent spirits, so detrimental to the health and happiness of society.

I shall be happy to see L. M. resume his just observations upon this important subject.

Yours constantly,

8th Jan. 1816.

C.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1816.

QUID SIT BULERUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England from the Roman Invasion to the present Time: accompanied with a Narrative of the principal Events. Designed more particularly for the Instruction of young Persons. By Mary Ann Randall, of Bath. Author of the Grammar of Sacred History. 8vo. pp. 642.

ORIGINALITY, utility, and elegance, are qualities not always found combined in modern publications; but they evidently belong to the

present work. With respect to the former, the author has, indeed, with candour acknowledged that she borrowed her first idea from the Mnemonics of M. Von Feiraigle; but her application and use of symbols are so different, and we will add, so superior to his, that we feel it to be a debt due to truth, to confess that Miss Randall has found the true art of making this mode of communicating ideas subservient to the great purpose of aiding the youthful memory.

The History of England from the earliest times is here set forth in a series of nearly 300 symbols or emblematic representations, each descriptive of some epocha or important transaction or event, which is the subject of a chapter in the adjoining letter-press.

Of the utility of such a work, particularly to that class of readers for whose benefit it is designed, there can scarcely be a doubt; nor will it admit of much question with those who examine this performance, that the leading facts of antient times so exhibited to the eyes, and by means of these, fastened on the memories of young persons, are less liable to be afterwards confused or erased, than if conveyed in words. We, at least, are disposed to be of that opinion for the two following reasons; first, this symbolic writing excites the attention with a view to explore the hidden meaning of the figures; and, secondly, that those meanings once apprehended, the order of the events, ever afterwards, stand in the mind united with the arrangement and order of the illustrative symbols.

The following explanation of some of the ordinary symbols used in this work, is furnished by the author in the introduction.

The English nation represented by a flag with a lion upon it.—The Scottish by the thistle.—The Welch by the leek.—The Romans by the eagle.—Saxons, Danes, Normans, and others, by initial letters, S. D. N. &c.

An English individual by an upright line surmounted by an oak-leaf. If a diagonal crosses it, it is a knight or noble person.—Kings and Queens by upright lines with crowns.—Princes and Princesses with crescents.—The Dukes of Normandy with small ducal hats.—A death's head is an assassin.—An horizontal line with its head detached, a person dead.—A flag placed on the base of an initial letter, denotes the invasion of a country; and its complete subjugation is represented by the flag prostrate and trampled under foot.

Of such materials are the diagrams or symbols in this work composed. We shall describe only two or three of them from the reign of King Henry the eighth; and conclude, as our room will not admit of further detail, with recommending the work to the patronage of the public; but in particular of

those who like the fair author, are concerned in the education of youth.

The roman capital letter F, with the English standard, a lion, before it, represents the invasion of France; and two spurs in fesse, with the same number of swords in saltier; beneath them the battle of the spurs.

The Scotch standard, a thistle, together with a crown, fallen before the standard of England, the battle of Flodden-field, and death of James 4th of Scotland.

The meeting of the sovereigns of England and France, in the plain between Guines and Ardres, in what was called the Champ de Drap d'Or, or Field of Cloth of Gold, is represented by two rows of figures, conjoined and designated by oak leaves and fleurs-de-lis, and two single figures in the foreground mounted on horses and advancing towards each other.

Henry's separation from his queen Catharine of Arragon, and immediate union with Ann Boleyn, by a figure crowned between two others surmounted of oak leaves.—The crowned figure joining hands with that on the right but disjoined from that on the left.

The introduction or publication of the scriptures in England, by the bible open on the base line of a roman capital letter E, and behind them the insignia of popery; viz. the papal staff broken, and the triple crown fallen to the ground.

The death of Ann Boleyn, and marriage of the king with lady Jane Seymour, is represented by a female figure prostrate, the crown fallen off, a block behind, and a figure surmounted by a fleur-de-lis holding an axe on the side of it.—The executioner is thus designated by a fleur-de-lis, to intimate the influence of the French court in that transaction. The king represented by a perpendicular line crowned; and over all, a death's head, the mark of an assassin, is joining hands with the symbol of the new queen.

The death of the chancellor Thomas Cromwell, by a decapitated figure and an axe suspended over it. On one side, an anvil denoting his trade, which was that of a blacksmith; on the other a book marked parish register, alluding to that important fruit of his administration.

The fall, disgrace, and death of Woolsey is also described by a prostrate figure, from the head of which are

fillen a cardinal's hat and a mitre. A book marked belles lettres near it, indicates his favourable feeling to literature, and over it two trenchers or college caps, marked with the initials of his foundations at Oxford and at Ipswich.

The Field of Waterloo: a Poem. By
Walter Scott.

We have heard it observed, yet not without some emotions of regret, that the generous feelings which actuated the production of this poem, ought to be a coat of mail, to defend the author from the piercing attacks of the shafted fins of Critical Reviewers. Allowing the good-natured benevolence of this sentiment, yet it is one which must be viewed with a suspicious eye, as the effects resulting from it would be highly pernicious. In the present age, when to the peer and to the shop-boy Metre and Rhythm are alike familiar, when the salubrious streams of Father Thames seem to infuse a general inspiration equal to the fabled waters of Castalia, were this licence granted when such numerous occasions afforded, what indignity could we obtain for this ill-judged concession. Who would undertake to throw their Gorgon shield between the present and future generations, to guard the former from the charges of frivolity and ignorance? This concession might flower into advantage, but would ripen into abuse. The press would teem with measured productions, our tables would groan beneath their weight, while their infinitude would deprive us of the power of discriminating between the bad and the good. That power which is universally granted to the tribunal of literary Reviewers dispenses much and salutary good, which, while it checks the haughty strides of presumptuous ambition, encourages the timid footstep of native genius. Remove this power, break down the floodgates of criticism, and the world will be deluged with the overbearing streams of rhyming flattery and pedantry, which, dedicated to some charitable purpose, would perforce thrust themselves on the public attention, detrimental both to real poetry and sterling abilities. Were the correctness of harmony in metre the only requisite for a poem, a rhyming dictionary would answer every purpose, and, perhaps, afford a more pleasing variety than the

volumes of a Thurlow or a Wordsworth. But our appetite is so insatiable, that we require, in addition to the above-mentioned, refined judgment, elegance of expression, and chastity of description; in short, the poem of a Byron, to which we can always recur with redoubled pleasure and admiration. This may appear to some an indirect reflection upon our present author, but really the style of their poetry and subjects are so different, that the observation alone is uttered in the spirit of gratification, derived from the elegant lays of such an enchanting muse. And turning to an equally grateful theme, which however frequently repeated can never weary, let us render to Mr. Scott those praises which he so eminently deserves. His first productions inspired us with unbounded enthusiasm, which subsequent ones have mellowed into unmixed delight. His fancy never soared into improbability, his taste never assumed extravagance, nor were his lines like a contemporary poet, wild and unmeasured. Yet still he has faults, which he pertinaciously adheres to, and which we have before noticed, but particularly that of false rhyme; for instance, in the present poem—

"Nor was one forward footstep staid
As dropped the dying and the dead."

Again:

"So mingle banner, wain, and gun,
Where the tumultuous flight rolls on."

The expectations, however, we had entertained of this poem, founded on the past, from the majesty and unrestricted limits of the subject, and the known ability of the author in that part which we imagined would form the prominent feature of it, though we will not say defeated, are in a degree diminished. That the poem possesses many beauties, the most fastidious must confess, but still, a monotonous dulness pervades parts which require all the brilliance of the rest to dissipate. In a poem likewise, so concise as the "*Field of Waterloo*," we look for every thing taste, judgment, and meditation can execute. Here is no narration, no necessary chain of events to be described, which in longer poems claim allowance for monotony and dulness. We were rather surprised that "haste" should apologize for "imperfections," which, if visible to the parent's eye, how greatly they must be magnified in the eyes of the world. Besides, it is casting a prejudice

in the minds of his readers. But we are, induced, to imagine it inconsistent with common sense, for an author to apologize for imperfections, unless the means of information are wanting, or some such plausible excuse. Time certainly cannot constitute one, as the present case clearly demonstrates, since the subscription has not yet closed; therefore, sufficient opportunity would have been afforded for the "time labor."

Et male tortosus intulit reddere versus.

The opening stanzas are poor and unmeaning, and we are disposed to doubt the accuracy of grammar in the following lines—

"We yet may hear the hour
Peal'd over orchard and canal
With voice prolonged and measured fall,"
&c.

How far the present may with the past *peal'd* agree we are ignorant, unless we have misunderstood the author's idea. The simile of the harvest is old, in the 5th stanza, and the description of the dead

"Piled high as autumn shocks there lay
The gaily harvest of the fray,
The corpses of the slain,"

does not give an adequate idea of the carnage, however extensive it may make the numbers appear. The Address to Brussels seems confused; it might have been more descriptive, or congratulatory upon the horrors she escaped, and which the indignation of the tyrant would no doubt, if victorious, have wreaked upon her devoted walls. This battle is a portrait where we looked for a full length picture. Here we expected to find—Walter Scott "himself again,"—for his diversity of imagination and power of poetry seemed always to flow with increased energy in such scenes. But fiction, we suppose, inspires greater efforts, and more copious means than reality; though, if we may believe oral and printed declamations, no wider field was ever displayed for animated language, whether employed on the advance or retreat, defence or attack, or any of the movements which constitute the principal actions of a field of battle. Having performed thus much of our task, let us turn to a more pleasing duty, and direct the attention of our readers to the beauties of the poem—a delicacy, which we must admire, seems to have dictated the description of the

deceased heroes, which, if it had been more particular, might, perhaps, have been an invidious task; especially when each enthusiastically sought death in a cause sacred to liberty and freedom. Peace to their illustrious names, whose names united with Waterloo and the independence of Europe, will live engrafted on the minds of remotest posterity. We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing the whole of the 18th stanza, the conclusion of an address to the fallen tyrant, which is in the style of Mr. Scott's best poetry; indeed, the whole of the 17th stanza is extremely good, and savours what effect a finishing touch would have made.—The 16th stanza is thus—

"Yet e'en in yon sequestered spot
May worthier conquest be thy lot,
That yet thy life has known;
Conquest, unbought by blood or harm,
That needs nor foreign aid nor arm,
A triumph all thine own,

"Such waits thee when thou shalt control
Those passions wild, that madden soul.
That marr'd thy prosperous career.
Hear this—from no unmoved heart,
Which sighs comparing what thou art,
With what thou might'st have been."

The 20th stanza is beautiful and pathetic, a mournful retrospect of the time of consanguinity which each here in life enjoyed, and in death unobscured. The whole of the conclusion delights with its poetry, while it gratifies with its sentiments, which are those of a free-born Briton's heart, exulting in his country's glory and successful efforts, and do honor alike to the poet and the man. Upon the whole, therefore, we have been gratified, and, perhaps, we might have been more so, had his judgment and emotion been more exerted. If, then, this poem has not exalted, it by no means has diminished the former fame of Mr. Scott, who, while literature shall exist, will rank high in the page of classic fame. We willingly then exclaim—

"*Macte domus altaris.*"

Travels at Home, and Voyages by the Fire-side, for the Instruction and Amusement of Young Persons. 2d Edition. 5 Vols.

THIS is a compilation from the most recent and authentic accounts of voyages and travels, as well as from the most approved systems of geography.

thrown into the form of dialogue, and adapted to the comprehension of children, and adolescents. It purports to be a text-book, by aid of which, an instructor may, in conveying general information to his pupils, confirm and illustrate it, by comments drawn from the stores of his own mind.

There is something very alluring in the idea of an imaginary voyage, or journey performed with a guide, who is competent to show us all that is worthy of observation, without fatiguing us with detail, or confusing us with minute research. Most books of travels are so encumbered with the private and personal adventures, and the thoughts and *opinions* of their writers, that the valuable information they contain cannot be got at without great difficulty, and after all the profit may not compensate the trouble of the search. It is to save young persons such an ungracious toil, that this compendium of geography and history was undertaken. The author has evidently prepared himself by an extensive and varied course of reading, and by diligent study of the best means by which instruction may be imparted to the youthful mind. He has adhered to the admirable maxim of Miss Edgeworth, "in order to teach, it is necessary to recollect how we learned." In a course of dialogues, divested as much as possible of recalcitrant terms, or what the young folks call *hard words*, he has given us the pith of whole volumes, and has transfused into historical and scientific disquisition, the easy grace of polite conversation.

In order to exemplify this peculiar merit in the work, we shall join our imaginary travellers in their tour through Germany, and note their conversation respecting some political events which took place there in the last century.

"Although we are now on the confines of Holland, and not very near the spot on which the transaction took place, I shall be glad if you will give concisely the mere outlines of the battle fought at Minden."

"It was fought by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, at the head of an army of Hanoverians, Prussians, and mercenary troops, hired of the German petty princes, in conjunction with a most gallant English army, who contributed the most to the success of the day. The British infantry, small in number, bore the brunt of the onset of nearly the whole French army, which was

superior in men to the whole allied force, and lately flushed with victory. They stood a charge of the French horse without flinching; but for want of cavalry, when the enemy was routed, all the advantage of success which might have been expected could not be taken. Lord George Sackville, son of the Duke of Dorset, afterwards called Lord George Germaine, did not bring on the horse, though commanded so to do. The cause of this negligence, or rather disobedience of orders, has never been properly cleared up. Great displeasure arose against him in England; and King George the Second shewed the utmost resentment against the noble lord, who was disgraced on the occasion; though he afterwards became secretary of state, and had the chief management of the inauspicious American war."

"Is not some treaty called the treaty of Westphalia?"

"Yes. By the treaty of that name the wars of the popish and protestant leagues were terminated. Those wars were a contest between the two parties. Nothing can be more incongruous than a war of religion. In fact, the thing is impossible. It is the very absence of religion that can occasion any war under that pretence. Religion wants no such protection, and the Christian religion expressly disclaims it. But under that pretext a very fierce contention arose in Europe, the German Emperor being at the head of the league of the Catholic party, and Gustavus Adolphus, the heroic and able King of Sweden, being, for a considerable time, the head of the protestants. He gained many important victories over his Imperial majesty's most renowned generals, and died at the victorious battle of Lutzen, in Saxony."

The first two volumes treat of Europe, the third of Asia, the fourth of Africa, and the fifth of America. In this last there is some very interesting information respecting the present condition and resources of the United States.

Elzevir and Naphtali, a Hebrew Tale; with an Introductory Preface, illustrative of the ancient and present State of the Hebrews. Translated from the French of M. Florian, by J. Jesse, Author of Hawthorn Cottage. Asperne. pp. 180.

In the LXVth Volume of the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*, for 1814, ap-

peared the Hebrew Tale of "ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI;" the very favourable reception of which has induced its present improved re-publication in a detached volume. Already, we believe, duly appreciated by our numerous readers, it is scarcely now necessary for us to do more, than announce the reprint of this interesting and romantic story. The fame of M. FLORIAN, indeed, ranks too high amongst the literary characters of Europe, to be advanced by our eulogy; and the best praise of his translator is, that he appears to have undertaken the task with every requisite worthy of his author. The spirit and feeling of the original have not suffered by their transposition into another language, and the

present work certainly retains all the sublimity and pathos of its native French.

The delineations of pastoral simplicity and patriarchal innocence are touched with the delicacy of "a master's hand;" and the struggles of fraternal affection and virtuous love are expressed in language which cannot fail of interesting every heart. The tale itself is pleasing,—the incidents are natural,—and the imagery picturesque and beautiful.—The pathetic *dénouement* is worked up with considerable skill; and the fame already acquired by Mr. JONES, from his novel of "*Elmthorn Cottage*," will suffer no diminution by his translation of "ELEAZAR AND NAPHTALI." T.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Second Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, by William Beale. — Op. 8.

The first movement of this piece commences in a spirited style. The solo passage for the violin at the 22d bar continued for eight bars forward is pleasing and graceful, and the *rush* of semiquavers proceeding through 12 more bars has a brilliant effect, and is judiciously accompanied by slow notes in the violin part. The second section, although very well conducted as to modulation, is comparatively heavy, wanting either semiquavers or triplets to enliven it; and from the 15th to the 21st bar, the style of the piano-forte is totally deserted for that of the *organ*, as the ligatures over the semibreves and minims demonstrate; the effect of all which suspensions is totally lost on the piano-forte, and if attempted to be performed by recourse to the open pedal; the remedy becomes worse than the disease, as then all the changing harmony is thrown into confusion and absurdity; which consequence, although not an object to the generality of amateurs, yet to erudite ears Mr. Beale well knows to be quite intolerable. The subject of the movement introduced at the 21st bar in fugue style, and continued to the 42d, produces agreeable variety. There is a want of melody in the 22d, 23d, and 24th bars of page 5. Notwithstanding the excellent base in these bars, still the drumming eleven times upon one E,

without any relief in an upper part, tires a cultivated ear. Immediately after this, the violin solo commences, in answer to that in the first section, followed by the similar florid strains in the piano-forte part; and the movement is concluded in just proportion.

The subject of the "Aria con espressione," at the beginning of page 7, is sweet and soothing: the first bar is *very like* the passage so often repeated in the first movement: 9 times in the first section (beside the echo of it in the accompaniment), in the 8th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 41st, and 45th bars, and six times in the second section at the 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 76th, and 90th bars.

The effect of the accompaniment above the notes of the subject, introduced at the 19th bar, is excellent, and a happy augmentation of the harmony. The transition into the minor mode commences with the first bar of the original melody, sustained in the 2d bar of page 8 by the violin, but the 3d bar consists only of two chords of the 6th, without any added melody whatever, and is therefore rather insipid: the same happens at bar 7. The return from D natural major to the first key (E natural), beginning at the bar, is by very neat, though perfectly natural, modulation. At page 3 in the violin part, the *single sharp* marked in the 5th bar ought to be a *double* one, expressed thus, X. This movement is altogether extremely pleasing, and the

passages in semiquavers in the minor part of it judiciously and elegantly managed. The subject of the finale (allegro) is agreeable, and very playful; and the modulation into D (the subdominant of the key) is unexpected, and a *welcome stranger* at bar 7. The passage beginning at the 12th bar is repeated *once* too often at the 28th bar, and borders upon what the Italians call *Rosalia*.^{*} The remaining part of the section is conducted with much spirit, and the sequence beginning at the bar of page 14 is pleasingly presented. The commencement of the 2d section at p. 12 is quite in the manner of Haydn in his imitative passages among his finales in the same measure of $\frac{6}{8}$. The prosecution of the diatonic intervals by the violin at the 24th bar has the happiest effect. The modulation into C natural at the 36th bar is beautiful; and that beginning at the 4th bar of p. 13, winding through chromatic intervals back to the subject, is masterly, though perfectly natural and agreeable. From this place the movement is regularly and symmetrically treated to the conclusion, and the whole sonata is highly creditable to Mr. Beale in this species of composition.

“*Begone dull Care*,” arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by R. Williams.

The manner in which the air itself is given commands attention, as Mr. Williams has set it in four parts, and in a masterly style. The 1st variation in semiquavers is smoothly and consistently conducted, as also the 2d, running in triplets. Var. 3 (Marcia) is impressive, and by being set in sim-

ple instead of *compounded* common time, forms an agreeable contrast to that of the original subject in $\frac{6}{8}$. The 4th var. is a florid series of demi-semiquavers for the treble part: in the 2d bar, the four concluding notes were better marked to be played by the *left* hand, which would entirely remove that difficult skip of eleven notes, and which when executed by the right hand can hardly be without the auditor's perception of a break, which in a rapid passage has ever a bad and disappointing effect. In the 5th var. we are in want of a few notes to prevent the stagnation occasioned by the stop at bar 4. The determined progression of the base in 3ds in bar 11 against the passing notes

in the treble (forming in figures 4,

though the *seventh* B is the true fundamental base), is a proof of the author's proficiency in the knowledge of real harmony, and of the management of passing notes in music, so imperfectly understood in general. The 6th and last variation is rich, and well calculated to improve the finger in what musicians technically call *the turn*, which is employed 61 times in the right hand part, forming the principal character of the variation; but the numerous repetitions do not disgust, in consequence of the varied management of the base. In the 6th bar, the 10th note in the base were better D than F, the 12th B than D, and the 13th and 15th D and B, instead of F and D, because thirds instead of unisons would then be produced; which former are always preferable in two-part compositions. At bar 8th, the first note in the base (F) were better D, because a naked 4th upon the accented part of a bar is never good. The coda, at page 7, is well wrought, highly improving to the piano-forte student, and the chord of $\frac{6}{4}$ at the 11th bar, repeated with the minor 6th in bar 12, is effective and masterly. At the penultimate bar, the 1st note in the right hand part would be better D than B, forming thereby a 3d instead of an unison. This piece, upon the whole, notwithstanding these few and venial blemishes, is justly entitled to warm commendation, and reflects high credit on Mr. Williams as a composer of good taste and sound study.

* This term is taken from a devotion in the Romish Church, called the Rosary, which consists in the recitation of a certain number of pater-nosters and ave-marias; and these are counted upon beads holden in the hand during the operation: there are ten ave-marias to one pater-noster, and these latter have larger beads to designate them: the former are all of an equally smaller size, to represent the decimal repetitions; and Italian music-masters have applied the word Rosalia to any musical phrase often repeated in immediate succession, particularly in *relative keys*. The Germans studiously avoid it as a blemish; but Handel abounds in instances of it, occasionally with a good effect, but much oftener with a bad.

For o'er the chinking Seals, & favours the Song, composed by Mr. Hook.

This air is indeed truly deserving the epithet of "favourite," for it is a beautiful series of natural and elegant melody: there is no straining attempt at novelty (which is unfortunately the musical rage of the day), and the intervals are so uniformly graceful, and the general harmony so judiciously applied to them, that the whole song ought to be ranked among the best of Mr. Hook's multitudinous delightful melodies. In the 10th bar of page 2, the D and B in the base were better F and D (above the 2d and 1st ledger

lines), because the D has no reference to either the preceding or subsequent chord; but by the proposed alteration, the fundamental chord to the A in the treble is given, and the D (instead of B) forming a 6th to the treble, immediately designates B (the 3d below) as its fundamental note also. The final cadence in the repetition of the words "I wish I was with my true love," is mellifluous, and not unworthy the pen of Mozart. Of a light composition, this is altogether one of the most complete in point of suavity we have witnessed for many months.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

JAN. 23. "Love for Love." When my Lord Chesterfield was chidden by his friends for his want of attention to moral character in the choice of his social companions, he replied, "*J'ai aimé l'esprit; même quand je le trouve parmi les fripons*:" and, in like manner, we desire to observe, that we love the wit of Congreve dearly, notwithstanding it breathes a luxuriant warmth congenial with the feelings of his day. But, as Morality has its fashion, as well as minor objects; and as the manners of Society emanate from the example of the Throne, a right honourable profligate or a most noble adulteress is, in this happy era; a discarded member of society, and Vice is no where received without an impenetrable veil. Hence, ladies who grace the dress circle of a theatre in all the delicious bloom of revealed loveliness, do not expect to have their educated modesty offended by the licentiousness of the Drama: and it must be confessed that there still remain passages in *Love for Love* which ought to be omitted in compliment, to modern decorum. Having said thus much, how shall we proceed to eulogize this admirable play?—by adverting to its dramatic attributes, which flow with point, humour, and interest; peculiarly characteristic of the epigrammatic Congreve; as well as by dwelling on the general cast given in support of its intrinsic attraction. Munden's withered Foresight is a most powerful delineation of idiotic extravagance, abstractedly floating in the *Milky Way*. It is finely contrasted with the person and constitution of his

young wife.—Dowton embellishes every thing he touches; and Mrs. Davison has lost nothing of her playful charm and native vivacity. Mrs. Harlowe could not be mistaken as an unblushing demitrip; but Mr. Harley was as much misplaced in Tattle as he has been in Well-born. We would not willingly offend him; for he is a very promising young man, compounding the singularities of Bannister and Fawcett: like them, he can be entertainingly flippant and irresistibly comic, provided the gentleman is not called into action. Marplot is his best character; and Tattle was Marplot in another coat. In the first scene with Miss Prue, he was uninspired by the loveliness he was about to ensnare.—Mrs. Mardyn looked, as she ever does, beautiful: but we were permitted to see charms lusciously matured, instead of the budding sweets of a girl who has just discovered she was too big to be whipped. A tucker would guard us from this dangerous blaze. The character is cast in a very rude mould, but with very combustible materials; rough, yet melting; and Mrs. Mardyn was quite aware of all she had to feel. We cannot, however, avoid repeating, that, for the last few weeks, she is so much altered as to be neither wholly herself nor partially any one else. Her talents are decidedly brilliant; and we hope too much art may not be employed to eclipse their lustre. Bartley's Ben was very well; and Jeremy would have been better in Harley's hands: he is an arch rogue, making as jocosely free with his distressed master as valets and ladies' maids usually do when invested with

their employers' confidence. Valets, however, do not wear liveries. In the first instance he should have been dressed in a linen waistcoat with sleeves and an apron; afterwards, in a plain coat.—The part of Valentine was one of the few comic efforts successfully achieved by Mr. Kemble; it was, on that account, properly undertaken by Mr. Rae, who certainly models himself on Mr. Kemble's classic studies; and that is no mean compliment to his taste and understanding. Persons accustomed to the solemnities of tragedy rarely possess the perfect easy elegance of genteel comedy: but Mr. Rae's manners are, notwithstanding, like his habits, familiar with the best usages of polished society. All the first scenes of Valentine are rapid: but when they become impassioned by affected madness, Mr. Rae eminently discovers the chastened vigour of a cultivated mind. So far as the loss of reason can be depicted by a being enjoying the fullness of his senses, Mr. Rae exhibited an awful picture of mental derangement. We followed his wanderings through all the gradation of tone, emphasis, gesture, and feeling, by which he marked his sudden starts and variable paroxysms. It was the harmonious composition of an exquisite artist, descriptive of those grand passages in music which unite the softest melody with the lofty execution of scientific bravura.

FEB. 1. *Accusation; or, the Family of Anglade.* This drama is an historical tale of domestic suffering, recorded in a French work intitled "*Causas Celestes.*" It abounds in the pathetic; and is dramatized with considerable ingenuity of plot, as well as scenic illusion. Valmore (Wallack) is the impetuous representation of a guilty passion which he desperately cherishes for Madame d'Anglade (Miss Kelly), upon whose spirited rejection of his infamous suit, he resolves on the destruction of her husband (Rae). To this end he employs the agency of Hubert (S. Penley), who is his valet, and a most ready scoundrel. The plans of this confident are materially assisted by his accidentally discovering an old friend in iniquity (Barnard) disguised as an Italian strolling musician; who at his instigation meditates a political robbery on Madame Serval (Mrs. Glover), the aunt of Valmore, resident in the same hotel with the d'Anglades. It happens, meanwhile, that a mysterious stranger (Bar-

ley) intrudes unceremoniously into the presence of M. d'Anglade, avowing himself to be the rightful heir of certain estates inherited by M. d'Anglade under the supposition of his decease. The demands of this stern visitor are peremptory: he not only claims restitution of his lands, but insists on instantly receiving their past revenues. M. d'Anglade, the soul of honour, had devoted much of his income to the claims of humanity; whence he is compelled to yield, under his ill fortune, to the endearing solicitations of his beloved wife, who urges him to sell her jewels, and satisfy his unexpected creditor. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of Hubert, he commits the preconcerted robbery that night, and his associate the following morning personates the jeweller who was expected to purchase the d'Anglade diamonds. The transfer having taken place, M. d'Anglade unconsciously becomes possessed of 4,500*l.* of stolen notes; and the jewels, together with the pocket book of Madame Serval, containing the remainder of the robbery, excepting 500*l.* are insidiously placed beneath a sofa pillow in the study. The police almost immediately enter to search the house; and having made the arranged discovery, M. d'Anglade is torn from the embraces of his distracted wife, and committed to the city prison. Previously, however, to this latter event, the stranger re-appears, professes himself the friend and advocate of his injured kinsman; manfully denies the possibility of M. d'Anglade's guilt; and offers to purchase his release to the extent of his immense fortune. Madame Serval, with equal magnanimity, releases her claims; but the law will be obeyed. At length, thro' the villany of the confederates, who are desirous each to cheat the other of the secreted 500*l.* notes to that amount are found upon Hubert. Suspicion likewise attached to a sailor, he is taken up, and recognised as the pretended jeweller. While in separate custody, these wretches are lured into mutual recrimination, and the whole secret is disclosed. Valmore, to avoid an ignominious death, becomes a suicide; and oppressed virtue gloriously triumphs in revealed innocence.—The performers all excelled in their respective parts; insomuch that it would be difficult to point at individual merit. There are, however, two scenes, of which we must particularly

“speak. The first relates to the introduction of the police to M. d’Anglade’s study. At this moment, we lost all recollection of a public theatre. Our feelings domesticated us with the agonised family—we participated in the fullness of their distress; reverencing the calm dignity with which the devoted d’Anglade sustained his conscious integrity, and repelled the vile suspicion levelled at his honour: but, above all, we hailed the animated tenderness with which he repaid the conjugal affection so exquisitely expressed by Miss Kelly; because we have been accustomed to see unmanly suffering *superior* to the claims of female attraction. This scene cannot be called acting: it is a natural unfolding of the human heart, free from assumption, and spontaneously eloquent. The other is the scene in which Madame Serval, reluctantly convinced of her nephew’s guilt, undertakes to probe his conscience, and to urge him, as he values her peace and his own honour, to a vindication of her injured friend. Mrs. Glover gave consummate pathos to this high-wrought passage: and Mr. Wallack’s agonies were finely descriptive of a mind tortured by the conflicting emotions of remorse and of personal safety.—When it is considered that this play was publicly exhibited on the tenth night after its arrival from Paris, we are at a loss to comprehend the elegance of the new scenery, classically adapted to its representation. The gradual decline of evening, with advancing clouds to usher in the night, was admirably executed; and the returning gondolas with Chinese lanterns were beautifully effective. M. d’Anglade’s study was in the true spirit of French decoration; and the opening of his windows to garlands illuminated by a meridian sun, was a novelty deservedly approved. If “*La Pic voleuse*” had never been represented in this country, we are ready to believe that “*La Famille d’Anglade*” would have excited unmixed and universal sympathy. Unfortunately, they produce similar interest, although the latter confessedly claims priority. Let not cavillers sneer at a casual introduction of foreign imagery to our classic boards.

Be it remembered, that attic salt seasoned the banquet at the Roman schools; and although French sentiment may not irradiate, we see no good reason why it should not be permitted to dazzle without prejudice to the

splendour of our native mass. Besides, the moral of these affecting Tales conveys an awful lesson to all persons invested with judicial authority throughout the various chances and changes of the late revolution in France, “*La Messe du Pie*” was held sacred; and courtesans to commemorate the deplored fate of the innocent “*Maid of Palatseaux*.”

FEB. 10. “*Rosina*.” The modesty with which the charming sisters have courted public favour by appearing in the humilities of Rosina and Phoebe, was highly prepossessing, and we are delighted to confirm the success of their debüt. Miss E. Halford (Rosina) possesses that interesting style of figure which is well suited to simplicity of character. Her voice is clear, sweet, and not deficient in capacity. Of science, the music of this opera does not permit her to make any display. We are in love with her interesting countenance; and venture to prophecy she will become a favorite appendage to the musical department of this theatre. Miss S. Halford does not possess an equal compass of vocal powers with her sister; but her lower tones were inspiring; and she represented the rustic Phoebe with a sprightly and irresistible naivete, that gave considerable effect to the love-quarrel with William—a part most enchantingly sustained by Miss Kelly. We shall reserve minute criticism until we become more familiar with these young ladies’ talents. Mr. T. Cooke gave the Bud of the Rose in his best style of pathos and execution.—Nothing could be more flattering than the general reception of the piece.

FEB. 13. After the play of “*Lovers Vows*,” which was supported throughout with its accustomed excellence, and in which we again felt the fascination of Mrs. Mardyn in all its native allurements, a new After-piece, intitled “*Mail Coach Passengers*,” was produced: and although the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, their endeavours were not crowned with the success they merited. What indeed can be said of a farce which could not prove palatable when assisted by the united talents of S. Penley, Oxberry, Harley, and Knight? Disapprobation was very loudly expressed when Mr. Roe came forward, and assured the house, that the Managers would ever bow with deference to the opinion of the public; and as that opinion appeared so decidedly

hostile to a repetition of this piece, it should be immediately withdrawn. The audience felt the impression conveyed in this short address; and hailed the consistency of the Managers with shouts of applause.

FEB. 15. "Macbeth." The campaigns of Major Sturgeon would not afford a more ridiculous contrast with those of Bonaparte, than the enaction of Sir Giles Overreach does with that of Macbeth. The one is sympathetic with the study, the nature, and the passions of Mr. Kean: the other is a complete antidote. Opinions sometimes become epigrams from association of ideas: and Mr. Kean will be of our mind, if he read the following Hudibrastic lines with our application of them.

"He that fights and runs away
"May live to fight another day;
"But he that is in battle slain
"Will never live to fight again."

One word more:—Much has been

said of Mr. Kean's *classical* illustration of Shakspeare in this play. We will mark a passage:

—————"Hang out the banners—
"On the outer wall the cry is that they come."

That this *new reading* is im-pertinent we undertake to demonstrate by a very plain parody borrowed from a tub:

—————"Hang out the linen—
"On the garden lines the sun shines cheerfully."

Now, the change of a single punctuation reduces this *extravagance* to the natural language of a simple washerwoman giving instruction to her help-mate—"Hang out the linen on the garden lines—the sun shines cheerfully." And the reading that would be natural to the washerwoman was natural to all other Macbeths from David Garrick to John Kemble, gentlemen of *some* classical study!

PERFORMANCES.

1815.
Jan. 27. The Busy Body—Harlequin and Fancy.
29. New Way to pay Old Debts—My Spouse and I.
30.
31. Merchant of Bruges—Harlequin and Fancy.
Feb. 1. Accusation; or, The Family of Anglade—Who's Who?
2. New Way to pay Old Debts—My Spouse and I.
3. Accusation—Harlequin and Fancy.
4. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
6. Accusation—Ditto.
7. Ditto—My Spouse and I.
8. Ditto—Harlequin and Fancy.

9. New Way to pay Old Debts—The Review.
10. Merchant of Bruges—Rosina.
11. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
12. Lovers' Vows—Mail Coach Passengers.
13. Rosina—The Magpie and the Maid—Past Ten o'Clock.
15. Macbeth—Harlequin and Fancy.
16. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Rosina.
17. Siege of Belgrade—Modern Antiques.
19. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Poor Soldier.
20. Busy Body—Ditto.
21. Richard III.—Ditto.
22. The Will—Ditto.

COVENT GARDEN.

JAN. 30. The convivial meeting intended to celebrate the origin, and to promote the prosperity of the COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND, was honoured with the presence of the Royal Dukes of YORK, KENT, and SUSSEX. It is proudly gratifying to the friends of benevolence to behold these illustrious personages, zealous in advancing the interests of very many charitable institutions. They thereby emblazon their characters with a device more splendid than the brilliant garter that circles their escutcheon—a device that has immortalized the name of Terence, and flourishes beneath their benign influence.—"*Homo sum; nil humani a me alienum puto.*"

We had the satisfaction to be present at this august meeting; and are sincere admirers of the drama, and lovers of its best interests. Mr. Fawcett, a Trustee, and Treasurer of, this fund, made

a very neat exposition of its views,* and drew an animated picture of its puny rise, tardy progress, and inestimable consequences. From a pamphlet before us, dated February 10th, 1815, we find that Mr. Fawcett delivered an equally impressive address to the meeting of that year: that the fund had realized in the last six years and a half as much property as it had slowly accumulated in the forty-four previous years—that, since the year 1776, it had been carried into effect in the case of four hundred families, labourers in the public service, all of whom were, by the benevolence of this Institution, rescued in their old age from the last abyss of human misery—a parish workhouse. In this address Mr. Fawcett, with feelings that do him honour, glances at that prejudice, the jaundiced child of a barbar-

* Vide page 100.

our age, which detracts from the respectability of the stage, even in the median of this enlightened era. Players, as we believe, were originally strollers; to which circumstance this prejudice may, possibly, be attributed. But the meanest calling is dignified by the moral display of a virtuous mind, and the most exalted station is disgraced by habitual turpitude. The stage, in the present day, is obviously a *profession*, and that of the most laborious, arduous, and humiliating description. Many characters of distinguished talent and exemplary worth have ornamented the illustration of the drama. The Kembles, Young, and Rae devote liberal educational and classic study, with unwearied energies, to emulate their great predecessors. Mrs. Siddons has left a cherished record in the heart of all amateurs, that will be handed down to posterity, and live for ever. Miss O'Neill, the lovely emblem of all that is beautiful in the pathetic, modestly twines herself around our noblest affections, and rivets with the softest fetters, that bondage which the towering grandeur of Mrs. Siddons' genius had ceased to hurl against the captive feelings. These are proud memorials of the transcendancy of our native talent. We cannot in this instance offer individual justice to the meritorious claims of our various friends behind the curtain. It is an office we are delighted to assume, as they variously present themselves to our monthly criticism. We return, therefore, to Mr. Fawcett, the zealous advocate of the Theatrical Fund. He ventures to hope that the Institution, with a little assistance from the lovers of the drama, will, in a few years, secure its Members a cheerful autumn of life; by affording half-pay where professional duties are incompatible with declining years. The cash account from January 1 to December 31, in 1814, stands thus: *Receipts*, 1291*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; *Disbursements*, 1219*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* The general stock, amounting then to 13,219*l.* 18*s.* The regulations of this limited fund are liberally adapted to the most equitable purposes. The expenses of a Committee, except on an annual night, are *personally* defrayed—(hear this, ye governors, sub-governors, trustees, treasurers, almoners, and cooks of public charities!)—and the following is the tariff on which they grant relief. To all regular contributors from salaries beneath 2*l.* per week, 30*l.* per annum; proportionally

rising to 12*l.* per week, which receives 80*l.* per annum, the highest charge allowed. Widows become entitled to about half the above sums, conditionally that their private means make them objects of relief; and this latter point is settled by a table regulating the proportion thereof. And, lastly, the stock is never to be broken in upon; but annuities, if necessary, to be lowered to the state of the fund.—In addition to the honour conferred on this Institution by the presence of the illustrious visitors, we cannot resist adverting to the speeches, which were so eloquently addressed by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, not only to the convivial party, but to the numerous and elegant assemblage of ladies in the gallery, whose seductive influence they warmly invoked in aid of the meritorious cause they personally advocated.—A liberal collection was made in aid of the Fund: The Prince Regent was munificent, and was ably supported by his Royal brothers of York, Kent, and Sussex.—Among the donors we read the names of the late Duke of Devonshire, the late Richard Cumberland, Mr. Coutts (third benefaction), and the philanthropic Miss Harriet Mellon. Several deceased actors have contributed by will; and the late M. P. Andrews bequeathed 100*l.* to the Theatrical Fund of each house. If by giving publicity to this brief sketch, we should have the good fortune to inspire a noble sympathy in the hearts of the affluent; if we can steal a mite from luxury; or invite a gift from benevolence, we shall feel blessed ourselves from the blessing we communicate. To the Theatrical Fund we cordially say—FLOREAT!

FEB. 1. "The Portfolio; or, the Anglade Family." Having detailed this plot in our critique on Drury-lane, we have merely to add, that the Covent-garden improvement diminishes its general interest, both as to incident and to "getting up."

FEB. 8. "Measure for Measure." The infinity of Shakespeare's genius is no where more comprehensive than in the machinery of this play. He fathoms the depth of the human heart: not as a moral inquisitor; but by combining those secret sympathies which invest distinct degrees and attributes in society with the eloquence of truth. In the heroine, Miss O'Neill soars beyond her accustomed sphere with an eagle's flight. To the pathos of in-

same feeling, she adds the grandeur of lofty declamation: with tenderness of thought, she harmonizes sublimity of expression. She embellishes Isabella with that seductive bloom of loveliness and divinity of grace which is visibly reflected by the chaste mirror of her illustrious author's mind.—Why do we pause?—From a conscious inability to illustrate the dignity of our theme. Let us, therefore, by analogy, speak the oracular opinions of Dr. Johnson, who tells us that Pope was not content to satisfy—he ever desired to excel: he courted not the candour, but invited the criticism of the learned: he weighed words with minute attention: he examined sentences with punctilious study: he *earned* the *immortality* of his fame. This we consider to be the talisman which gives a prevailing constancy to all Miss O'Neill's dramatic efforts, and approximates them to perfection. Native genius is wild as it is luxuriant; but judgment will teach it to collect and to combine: energy, to animate and to amplify: the one introducing the aid of personal diligence; the other, that of classic vigour. Hence the vast chasm that separates the intellectual endowments of Miss O'Neill and

Mr. Keak. We will not form selections. The spirit of Shakspeare lives and breathes in the tempting youth, the tender sollicitudes, the exalted enthusiasm of his new Isabella!—We beheld Mr. Young, after his accident, with a warmth of satisfaction that relieved our previous anxiety, and we rejoice in his restored health. The philosophic Duke was personated with a calm and manly dignity: Mr. Terry communicated force to the character of Angelo: Mr. C. Kemble was most impressive in Claudio; and Mr Jones enacted an entertaining Impertinent. Emery, however, is a stranger to Shakspeare. He plays Barnardine as ridiculously as he has played Caliban; and gives to both the birth, parentage, and education of a Yorkshire lion. We must not forget Listen's clown—Pompey exemplified his text. We conclude by insisting that with all its *delicate* imperfections, "Measure for Measure" is a very fine play, and we exult at its re-introduction to the stage.

FEBRUARY 10. "Midsummer Night's Dream." This glittering pageant continues to draw crowded houses. To the lovers of harmony the music cannot fail in attraction.

PERFORMANCES.

- 1816
Jan. 27. Jane Shore—Harlequin and Fortunio.
29. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
30. Oratorio.
Feb. 21. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
1. Ditto—The Portfolio; or, The Angled Family.
2. Orphan Ditto.
3. Midsummer Night's Dream—Harlequin and Fortunio.
4. Stranger—Portfolio.
7. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
5. Measure for Measure—Killing no Murder.
9. Midsummer Night's Dream—Miller and his Men.

10. Measure for Measure—Portfolio.
12. Cymon—Ditto—Harlequin and Fortunio.
13. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
14. Midsummer Night's Dream—Maggie and the Maid.
15. Measure for Measure—Love, Law, and Physic.
16. Midsummer Night's Dream—Forest of Bondy.
17. Venice Preserved—Sleep Walker.
18. Pizarro—Harlequin Old.
20. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
21. Midsummer Night's Dream—Ditto.
22. Isabella—John of Paris.
23. Ditto—Portfolio.

POETRY.

THE RIVALS,

A SECOND TRADITION OF TARRY-HALL.

Our lover dwelt on southern land
Where myrtles bloom by zephyrs fann'd,
And poets tell a thousand tales
Of silver moons and flow'ry vales:
His Laura look'd, as Tasso says,
Like clouds that float on April days;
Sometimes they scowl—but sometimes show
A ray, soft, heart-cheering glow.
What! had she lovers more than one?—
Patience!—our tale is scarce begun,

Dark Bertram of Clanalbin's race
Paid homage to her beauteous face;
And Edwin, hero of our tale,
Sigh'd often as the southern gale.

Bertram, the dauntless and the wise,
Thought Edwin's simpers won the prize,
But those who love's approaches scan
Declare he sent an Indian fan,
Real Decca chintz, cornelian rare,
And three long shawls of camel's hair!
Could beauty's heart the siege withstand?
No;—and she pledged both heart and hand
To Edwin, if from India's shore,
He brought three silver muslins more.

Sad Bertram sigh'd—"a shawl is dear,
And who can purchase chintzes here?
I'll go to India too—perhaps
Some tissue'd gold for turban caps,
Or half a chest of Peko tea
May Laura's heart redeem for me:
Besides,—if white cornelians fail,
How pearls from Ormus may prevail!"

To eastern shores the lovers haste;
Each fills his chest and shews his taste,
But Edwin with unmeasur'd bounty
Buys more than bards or belles could count
ye.

Oae, only one he leaves unbought,
A precious web by sultans sought
In twice two thousand colours wrought.
Five hundred pounds!—'tis far too much—
In Europe 'twould buy twenty such—
But Laura!—O, in Laura's gown
How would that tissue charm the town!
'Tis done—white lovesick Edwin pauses,
Grave Bertram has secured the gazes.

Old sages swear, and well define, ah!
That men are flint, and women china—
But tho' 'tis whisper'd we have cause
To think that porcelain has flaws;
Some flints a hundred blows require
Before they yield a spark of fire:
Thus Edwin thought, and wisely strove
To fright his rival out of love.
From Ganges' shore to Mosul's sand
He sought Sir Bertram over-land,
Then sent a challenge nobly penn'd,
The contest and expence to end.

Bertram in grave and cautious mood
The gauntlet of his foe review'd—
"If 'tis of fortitude a test
To yield up what we value best,
The hero who declines to fight
That he may live for love's delight
Shews more his constancy and valour,
Than bravoes who a bullet call for."
Thus Bertram mus'd, and sent reply
"Let madmen fight for wives—not I."

Edwin with wondrous rapture saw
His rival's courage apt to thaw,
And boldly placed his soul in pawn,
That lots for combat must be drawn.
Grave Bertram answers—"Sir, I deem
Man's greatness is his own esteem;
And patience, tho' the brave so high stand,
Is the true courage of a wise man.
Sage Aristotle, Hume, and Jephson
—Teach none but cowards wish for death
soon;—

But, sir, as Brutus and old Cato
Dar'd for their mortal lives such hate show,
I'll sign my will to-day and fix
Our rendezvous at half past six."
Fast fades the rose in Edwin's cheek—
"What, Sir, to-night!—'twill do next
week—"

"Sir, I shall sign my will, and chase
To keep our evening rendezvous."
"But, dearest Bertram!—'tis but jest—
Fight for a lady!—I protest

I would not risk a friend like you
For all the eyes of black or blue!—
Come, Laura's favour I resign—
We'll wash the rest away in wine."
"Sir, I have turn'd o'er twenty tomes
Of Athen's sages and of Rome's,
And learn from Seneca and Crito
This always—" *Bis dat qui dat cito*,"
Which thus in English we may read—
He giveth twice who gives with speed—
So if we meet before 'tis late
Four shots will serve instead of eight."

Gods of Olympian love and war,
Must common-sense and honour jar?
Is there no safer way to settle
The oxygen of valour's mettle?
Night not two opium-phials shaken
In dark and secret pomp, be taken
With equal courage, equal graces,
And equal chance to make wry faces?—
Well, now the combatants are met,
The pistols primed, the paces set—
Alas! on Mosul's lonely sand
Unseen no countable can stand
To bid the rites of honour cease
And call on knights to keep the peace!
Bertram with eye and soul of flame
Has taken thrice his destin'd aim—
Already with uplifted ears
Edwin the buzzing bullet hears;
It comes—it strikes—and prostrate low
Dark Bertram sees his conquer'd foe!

"What, is he dead?"—unmov'd he lies—
The frighted victor wheels and flies,
While Edwin pants "with lips apart
And listens to his beating heart,"
Much doubting that the fiery blast
Of death has scorch'd him as it past—
Quite sure, at length, that pulses beat,
He rises on his faithful feet—
Valour and love have done their work,
And lo! — the bullet is a cork.

Home to his native land he turns
Lest willow-wreaths and funeral urns
To grace his memory should spring,
And Laura buy a mourning ring.
Too late he comes!—the chintz so rare
Bought by his hand, she lov'd to wear,
And wore so oft in beauty's pride
That (catching cold) she mourn'd and
died:—

"Thank heav'n! the bullets were but cork!"
He cried, and took the mail to York.
Soon safe from slander's venom'd tale
Wise Edwin sought the hermit's dale,
But ever mindful of the thanks
He owed to cork on Mosul's banks,
He thrice a week at least set free
Twelve corks from their captivity;
And well their healing tributes prove
Lead serves in war, but cork in love.

V.

* The historians of Tabby-hall seem dis-
satisfied to refuse the heroic "Legends of the
Hermitage."

THE SON OF SORROW.

(Translated from the Swedish.)

ON the lone verge of Ocean's foamy strand—

Denied of Heaven—absorb'd in gloomy thought,

Sat pensive Sorrow, and with moulding hand,

A clay-sod form, in human likeness wrought.

Jove eyes her work, and its intent demands—

Jove. "Say, what is this?" Ser. "A lifeless shape of clay;

But, mighty God! vouchsafe thy high commands—

By giving life thy wondrous power display!"

Jove. "Life I bestow—but henceforth he is mine;

Bond for the debt, I claim him as my own."

Ser. "Oh no!" she cries; "not so, oh! Power Divine!

Grant me! oh! grant me to retain my son!

These hands, with anxious toil, his form endued!"—

Jove. "But I that form to light and life awake!"

Whilst they contended, Earth the figure view'd,

Pronounc'd her own, and thus, demanding, spoke.

Earth. "Mine is the child! and from my bosom ta'en:

I claim my offspring! subject of my wrongs!"

Jove. "Thy cause," said Jove, "shall not untried remain;

Let Saturn judge to whom the right belongs."

He judged—and thus decreed—"Withhold your strife—

This lineage to you all doth appertain—

Then, Jove! who gavest the godlike creature life,

Shall, with his soul, receive it back again;

Thy just proportion, Earth! shall be his bones—

Retake thy part, and cover them in peace.

But, Sorrow! thy maternal right he owns,

'Till Time's perturb'd and troubled current cease.

Ne'er from thy presence shall he part till death;

No day shall see thee to delight give place;

Thy mournful sigh shall mingle with his breath,

Thy likeness mark each feature of his face."

Thus was declared the Almighty's high decree,

And man's sure fate irrevocably given;

In life, the child of sorrow he shall be;

In death, divided between Earth and Heaven.

ROBIN.

SONNET.

WITH grief o'erwhelm'd, I leave my native isle,

To traverse distant seas, and lands scarce-known,

Where burning heat dries up the thirsty soil,

And feverish sickness reigns—pale and alone!

But oh! the thought of what I leave the while

Absorbs my soul, distracts my very brain:

Beauty's fair front, and fascinating smile,

I never may, perhaps, behold again.

England! my home, my country, ever dear!

Within thyself, oh! thou hast ev'ry charm:

Health and Contentment, Liberty dwell here;

And all that can a generous bosom warm.

When far from thee, thrice happy land content,

Remov'd, I faint beneath a scorching sun;

How shall I weep for long lost ease and rest:

And sigh, how oft! for happiness that's gone!

G. R.

Coburg Barracks, 1. Night, Dec. 30.

THE POETS.

WERE I to name, out of the times gone by,

The poets dearest to me, I should say,

Pulci for spirits, and a fine, free way;

Chaucer for manners, and close, silent eyes;

Milton for classic taste, and harp strong high;

Spenser for luxury, and sweet sylvan play;

Horace for chatting with, from day to day;

Shakspeare for all, but most, society.

But which take with me, could I take but one?

Shakspeare,—as long as I was unoppress'd

With the world's weight, making sad thoughts intenser;

But did I wish, out of the common sun,

To lay a wounded heart in leafy rest,

And dream of things far off and healing—

LEIGH HUNT.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS IN THE YEAR 1815.

JANUARY.

2. **THE** Prince Regent conferred the Most Hon. the Order of the Bath on the Officers serving in the Peninsula, to be composed of three classes, differing in degrees of rank; viz.—first class, Knights Grand Crosses; second, Knights Commanders; third, Knights Companions.

8. The attack upon New Orleans failed, with great loss to the British.

13. The American frigate *President* captured by the *Endymion*, under the command of Captain Hope, off Sandy Hook.

16. A court martial assembled at Winchester, to try General Sir John Murray, on a charge of disobedience of Lord Wellington's orders, at Tarragona, in Spain.

18. The bones of Louis the XVIth and his Queen were found covered with lime in the cemetery of the Magdalen at Paris. The bones were put in leaden coffins, and deposited in the church of St. Denis.

21. The re-interment of Louis the XVIth and his queen celebrated with great pomp at the cathedral of Vienna.

24. Lord Wellington left Paris for Vienna, as plenipotentiary at the Congress.
— English journals prohibited at Madrid.

25. Lord Castlereagh, at the congress at Vienna, invited the Allied Powers to abolish the slave trade.

FEBRUARY.

7. The court martial on Sir John Murray closed.

9. Parliament met for the despatch of business.

14. The Duke of Dorset killed by a fall from his horse, hunting near Killaney, in Ireland.

24. The Corporation of London presented an address to the Prince Regent, on the peace with America.

26. Buonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo, bound to France.

28. A proclamation issued by the King of Naples and Buonaparte, in which they guarantee the independence of Italy.

MARCH.

1. Buonaparte landed, with 1000 men, at Cannes, between Fréjus and Antibes. The King of France, in consequence, proclaimed him a traitor.

2. Proceedings of the Congress suspended.

8. Disgraceful riots in opposition to the Corn Bill. The houses of Mr. Robinson, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Darnley, and many others, attacked, and much mischief done; the guards out to keep the peace.

11. Riots continued—two individuals shot in front of Mr. Robinson's house, one killed. Lord Castlereagh's house attacked, but saved by the military.

10. The Corn Bill passed the Commons.
— The partisans of Buonaparte made an attempt to seize the arsenal at Laon.

13. Buonaparte left Lyons; Marshal Ney pursued him.

19. An attempt made to seize the King of Rome, and carry him to France.

20. The Corn Bill passed by a majority in the Lords of 102 to 51.

— The Common Council of London voted a petition to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to withhold the royal assent to the Corn Bills, and further, praying his Royal Highness to dissolve the Parliament, for having refused to listen to the voice and petitions of the people.

— Lord Cochrane, who had escaped from the King's Bench, appeared in the lobby of the House of Commons, in order to take his seat.

21. Information received of the Prince of Orange being proclaimed King of the Netherlands.

— Buonaparte took possession of Paris.

22. Ney formed a junction with Buonaparte, and made a most dishonourable proclamation.

23. The Abercrombie East Indiaman was wrecked off Portland—crew lost.

28. The *Merve*, of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham.

31. An attempt made to steal the crown from the Tower, by Margaret Moore.

APRIL.

1. The Duchess of Angoulême compelled to quit Bourdeaux.

4. Buonaparte made an overture of peace to this country.

7. Lord William Bentinck sent orders to the different English Commanders in the Mediterranean to begin hostilities against King Joachim by sea and land.

— A serious riot by the American prisoners at Dartmoor attempting to escape; unfortunately twelve were killed and thirty wounded.

8. Buonaparte proclaimed a decree, calling all officers and men to reform his standard.

14. King Ferdinand honoured with his presence the tribunal of the Holy Inquisition, where he remained three hours viewing the prisons, and edifying all present by his catholic zeal.

15. A proclamation by the Emperor of Austria, by which he adds the title of King of Lombardy and Venice to his other distinctions.

16. The Congress of Fontenoy set off from Berlin for London to receive two millions sterling, which England lent to meet the expenses of the war.

— The Austrian army entered Bologna, from whence the Neapolitans retreated.

17. A divorce obtained by Lord Byron against his lady.

18. The Imperial proclamation for the establishment of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia was made public.

19. An Austrian column of 19,000 men passed through Florence, in order to cut off the main body of Murat's army.

20. The new Dey of Algiers accepted and added the treaties between Spain and that Regency.

21. A proposition in the House of Commons to extend the property tax to Ireland was negatived.

22. The declaration of war by England against the King of Naples read to the Austrian army.

MAY.

1. The stamp on the French papers changed, and the eagle substituted for the lion.

2. Buonaparte left Paris to meet the force of the allies.

— A battle before Salento, the Austrians victorious; Murat, who commanded in person, fled.

3. Lord Wellington met Prince Blücher at Vittoriano.

— Louis the XVIIIth published a proclamation, calling on his subjects to rally round him.

4. Mrs. Seymour-Dancer presented Buonaparte with a bust of Charles Fox.

5. Ancona blockaded by the English.

6. The Ottoman constitution accepted and adopted by three powers, Austria, Prussia, and Hanover.

7. The three Legations restored to the Pope.

8. The Duke of Wellington gave a grand fête at Brussels, in honour of the arrival of Prince Blücher.

JUNE.

1. Proceedings of the Champ de Mai, at Berlin.

2. By the firing or blasting of a coal-pit in the county of Durham, 79 persons lost their lives.

— That respected comedian, John Bannister, took his farewell of the stage.

3. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke of Brunswick, reviewed fourteen battalions of English, Scotch, and Hanoverian troops, in Belgium.

4. Approved the Report of the Committee of the Congress of Vienna, adhering to the declaration of the 13th March, against Buonaparte, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers in Europe, except Turkey, dated May 12.

5. Anticipation expressed of the final overthrow of Murat.

6. The addresses of the two Chambers were presented to Buonaparte.

7. Proclamation of the Diet to the Swiss army.

8. Hostilities commenced.

9. Buonaparte obtained an advantage over the Prussians.

10, 11. Glorious battle of Waterloo. Buonaparte fled. The Duke of Wellington's horse was killed under him. The Prince of Orange distinguished himself, and received a severe wound. The Duke of Brunswick, brother of the Princess of Wales, that meritorious and distinguished officer, received a mortal wound, at the head of his brave corps. The Duke of Wellington's head-quarters at Waterloo.

— The King of Sicily entered Naples, after an absence of nine years.

12. The body of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Brunswick was carried through Munster, on the way to Brunswick.

13. The Russians passed the Rhine, and Lord Wellington entered France.

14. A brilliant and general illumination in celebration of the glorious victory of Waterloo.

15. The Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blücher proceeding rapidly to Paris.

— A proclamation by Prince Schwarzenberg, from Heidelberg, upon his entering the French frontier with the army of the Upper Rhine.

16. Cambray capitulated.

— Buonaparte made a proclamation, calling on the French to save the honour and independence of the nation!

17. The Duke of Wellington's head-quarters at St. Just and Taux.

18. He crossed the Oise.

— Louis the XVIIIth entered Cambray.

19. Lord Castlereagh left London for Ostend.

JULY.

1. The deposition of the Provisional Government of Paris arrived at the Duke of Wellington's head-quarters to demand an armistice.

2. Paris capitulated.

3. In virtue of the convention of St. Cloud, the allies were put in possession of St. Denis, St. Omer, and Chichey.

4. They took possession of Montmartre, St. Chaumont, and Belleville.

— Buonaparte left the heights of Montmartre with a few troops: Marshal Oudinot was to back with 20,000 national guards, who had declared for Louis the XVIIIth.

— An address presented to the Prince Regent by the Corporation of the City of London, in congratulation of the battle of Waterloo.

5. Died suddenly, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. for Bedford.

6. Louis the XVIIIth entered Paris, in consequence of the allies having possession.

7. The Prince Regent procured the Parliament.

8. Couriers despatched by the Govern-

ment of Austria against the Papal possessions of the papal states.

14. The Duke of Wellington went to the Tuilleries.

15. Buonaparte embarked on board the *Bellerophon*, off Rochefort, and gave himself up to Captain Maitland; sailed next day for England.

— A most destructive fire at Kingston, in Jamaica.

— The Prince Regent, as guardian of Prince Charles Frederick Augustus, son of the late Duke of Brunswick, took formal possession of the Duchy of Brunswick, and directed the Government to continue the regular administration of the country.

— A promotion of majors and captains who served at the battle of Waterloo; their commissions dated 18th June.

24. The *Bellerophon* arrived in Trafalgar with Buonaparte on board.

— Lord Castlereagh, at Paris, informed Prince Talleyrand, that, as soon as the surrender of Buonaparte was known in England, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent issued orders for the cessation of hostilities on the coast of France.

— The whole of the British army in France reviewed by the Duke of Wellington near Paris.

— The King of France's proclamation, naming those leaders who were to be arrested, and those to be put under surveillance.

25. The British regiments engaged in the battle of Waterloo permitted, by order of the Regent, to bear on their colours the word *Waterloo*, as a mark of honour.

26. The *Bellerophon* left Torbay, and arrived the same day in Plymouth Sound.

AUGUST.

1. Gazette account of the dethronement of the King of Oandy, and the entire submission of Oandy to the British.

2. Marshal Brune shot himself at Avignon.

4. Buonaparte protested against his removal and transportation to St. Helena.

5. The King of France landed at the Tuilleries.

— Colonel Labedoyere conducted to the prison of the Council of War, to be tried for treason.

7. Buonaparte removed from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, commanded by Sir G. Cockburn, who sailed the next day, bound to St. Helena.

8. The King of France, by edict, revoked all privileges granted to the public journals, and appointed censors of the press.

— The trial of Labedoyere commenced.

10. Heavy gales of wind; great damage done to the Jamaica fleet.

11. A note delivered by Lord Castlereagh to the Allied Ministers, recommending, by command of the Prince Regent,

restoration of subjects of the Emperor Napoleon from foreign nations by *Bonaparte's* consent.

14. Marshal Ney having been arrested in Switzerland, was brought to trial, and this day interrogated four hours.

17. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria was married to the Princess Henrietta of Nassau.

18. Perlier's insurrection at Corunna commenced.

23. Perlier's wife betrayed him, and he was made prisoner with the leaders of his party.

SEPTEMBER.

5. Pope Pius the VIII. in a public statement, acknowledged the honorable attention paid by the Allied Sovereigns to the Apostolic Chair.

12. Marshal Ney underwent a second examination.

13. The Allied Sovereigns dined with Louis the XIV. at St. Cloud.

14. Labedoyere found guilty and condemned.

18. Louis the XVIIIth appointed the Members of the Chamber of Peers.

19. Labedoyere led to the plain of Grenoble, and shot.

22. The Flemish paintings removed from the Museum at Paris.

26. Wilson, the pedestrian, stopped by the magistrates from walking on Blackheath, after having walked 461 miles in 45 days.

28. The Spanish cruises entered France.

29. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland re-married at Carlton-house.

30. General Neipperg published a proclamation at Nismes, declaring what would be the consequences of a renewal of the tumultuous scenes in that department.

— The bronze horses removed from the triumphal arch of the Caracalla to be restored to Venice.

OCTOBER.

2. General Perlier executed at Genoa.

5. The Kent magistrates admitted, at a county meeting, that they had wrongly arrested Wilson the pedestrian.

7. The Chambers at Paris opened by the King, who informed the members, that a Convention had been agreed to between France and the Allies. The princes, peers, and deputies, took the oath of allegiance.

10. The Duke of Wellington's letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of the works of art in France, published in London.

13. Murat taken and shot at Posen, for rebellion in Calabria.

— Sir G. Cockburn arrived at St. Helena, and Buonaparte handed to the possession of his British guards.

18. Several disaffected persons tried by Martial Law under the Insurrection Act, and sentenced to transportation.

30. The satisfactory manner in which the subject without bloodshed, by the active measures of Lord Bligh.

31. A Society of English and Austrian Protestants was interrupted at their Lodge, in a remote part of Rome, by the officers of the Pope.

32. The law of general safety passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

NOVEMBER.

4. The first stone of a College, to be called the London Institution, laid by the Lord Mayor, in Moorfields.

5. Treaty between England and Russia signed at Paris, by which the Ionian Islands were put under the protection of the former.

6. The partisans of Buonaparte, prohibited by the King of France, forbidden, by a proclamation of the King of Wurtemberg, to enter any part of his kingdom.

7. Marshal Ney brought before the Council of War.

15. An explosion took place in the sugar-bushes of Cédron and Co. in Welles-square, which killed and wounded many persons.

16. The Court of Common Council votes an address to the Prince Regent to take measures to stop the persecution of the Protestants in France.

18. Councils, the famous chief of bandits, in Bohemia, taken by the police, and conveyed to Vienna.

20. The trial of Lavette, postmaster under Buonaparte, commenced at the Court of Assize.

21. Lavette found guilty, and condemned to death.

— The Peers met to try Marshal Ney, who had desired that the Council of War had power to arraign him.

— The Catholic bigots of Nantes shot General Lagarde, commandant of the department, while he was in the act of remonstrating on the effect which would result from their intolerance.

22. Mr. Planchard with the treaties of general peace, signed at Paris on the

26th of November: The following Monday following.

27. An order issued by the Prince Regent, forbidding the General and others prohibited by the King of France to remain in the Kingdom of Hanover.

28. An article from Hambro of this date, contained the convention of the allied Powers upon the distribution of 700 millions to be paid by France, by discharge of the expenses of the war. The share of England in this sum 150 millions.

29. A meeting of the Presbytery held at Edinburgh, to express their regret at the dreadful massacre of the Protestants in France.

30. Marshal Ney pronounced guilty of high treason, and condemned to death.

— The Marshal was shot.

— The works of art and volumes recovered at Paris were replaced with ceremony in the places to which they belonged at Aix la Chapelle.

31. Great damage done along the coast of England by gales of wind.

— The Duke of Richelieu, in the Chamber of Deputies, announced a full and complete Amnesty, granted by Louis XVIII. to all concerned in Napoleon's rebellion, with exceptions applicable to the proscribed.

3. The Bishop of Oxford died, after a long illness.

11. The allied troops occupied Valenciennes, Conde, Bachelin, and Charlemont.

12. The King of the Netherlands informed the States General of the treaty of marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna, sister of the Emperor of Russia.

16. Died the Most Noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, &c. aged 50 years.

18. Part of Lord Wellington's staff arrived at Cambray, where his headquarters were to be established.

20. Lavette escaped from the prison of the Conciergerie in his wife's apparel.

21. The barriers of Paris closed, and means adopted to discover him.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

PROCEEDINGS PRECEDENT AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE DEPARTURE OF BUONAPARTE.

1. (Continued from page 62.)

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT BUONAPARTE'S ESCAPE FROM ST. ELIZA.

BETWEEN three and four miles from the little fort of St. Eliza, which is distant with the tide at low water, after crossing a narrow, winding, rocky, and barren, and precipitous, you reach a small plain of about a mile and a quarter in length, terminated by an abrupt cliff overhanging a considerable elevation, the middle of this plain stands longwood, which serves the purpose of a park for a palace or a park, according to the imagination may embellish the scene. The house, which is small, is surrounded at every outlet by a cordon regularly relieved. Half a mile in advance of the house stands the lodge, where an officer's guard is stationed, suffering no individual to pass without a written order signed by the admiral's own hand. The opposite front of the house

is about three quarters of a mile from the cliff before noticed; on the one side is its impenetrable ravine, on the other an unscalable mountain. The space within these limits is all that is assigned to the movements of the state prisoner. There is, besides, within the boundary, an encampment for 500 or 600 men; and on every commanding eminence, at every point which can serve to keep his movements under view, sentries are posted, who may be said to form the interior line of circumvallation, closing in the monster in the toils. The before-mentioned road to James-town is the only outlet from this certainly not "happy valley;" but that road has sentries and pickets posted, in regular succession, all the way to the town. So much for the securities by land! These by sea seem to be provided with still greater care, to render the escape of the prisoner physically impossible. No vessel can approach the island, in any direction, without being seen by some of the numerous signal-posts which are established, and communicate with each other all round the island. The most strange sail is seen, signals are made to the cruising vessels, of which there are two divisions, that alternately relieve each other, in the unintermitting, but constant, duty of hovering about this speck to the ocean. They proceed from the anchorage to a certain distance, and then move round in one direction or the other, according to the winds or other circumstances, until they have completely encircled the island. If a straggling vessel from India, or elsewhere, approaches, they instantly make sail towards her, carefully overhaul her, and, if necessary, bring her up for dual examination by the admiral. She is not, however, suffered to anchor, unless she be a King's ship or an Indiaman; and this latter class are under very strict regulations. Few of their officers are suffered to land, and even their captains are not permitted to visit the interior of the island. As to the small boats that go out to fish for the supply of the inhabitants, they are carefully examined, both on their departure and return, are limited to a few short hours for the pursuit of their occupation, and when unemployed are carefully drawn up under the guns of the harbour or of the men of war. It is difficult for any body belonging to the squadron to get leave to pass the night ashore. In general, all individuals must come off from the land before sunset, at which time the drawbridge is taken up, and is not let down again till sunrise in the morning; and during this interval guard-boats are constantly employed in rowing round the island. Such are the precautions systematically devised, and employed to prevent the possibility of a second attempt of this restless being to create insurrection, and disturb the repose

of the coast-guard. Military and naval men, who have thoroughly investigated all these arrangements, are of opinion, that they promise as much security to the nature of human affairs as in any case could, against the coup of the most crafty or desperate prisoner.

CHARACTER OF BUONAPARTE.

(Written after his Second Abdication, and on hearing of his being landed at the Island of St. Helena.)

The bloody drama of Europe is concluded, and the great Tragedian, who for twenty years has made the earth his theatre, and set the world in tears, has left the stage for ever! He lifted the curtain with his sword, and filled the scenes with slaughter. His part was invented by himself, and was terribly unique. Never was there an ambition, so restless a spirit—never so daring, so fortunate a soldier. His aim was universal dominion, and he gazed at it ardently with the eye of the eagle, and the appetite of the vulture.

He combined within himself all the elements of terror, nerve, malice, and intellect; a heart that never melted—a hand that never trembled—a mind that never wavered from its purpose. The greatness of his plans defied speculation, and the rapidity of their execution outstripped prophecy. Civilized nations were the victims of his arts;—and the savage could not withstand his warfare. Scorpions crumbled in his grasp, and liberty withered in his presence. The Almighty appeared to have entrusted to him the destinies of the globe, and he used them to destroy. He shrouded the sun with the clouds of battle, and unveiled the night with his fire. His march reversed the course of nature—the flowers of the spring perished—the fruits of autumn fell—for his track was cold, and cheerless, and desolate, like the withering, wintry blast. Amid all the physical, mental, and political changes which he produced, he was still the same. Always ambitious, always inexorable—no conquests satisfied—no compassion assuaged—no remorse deterred—no dangers alarmed him. Like the barbarians, he conquered Italy, and rolling back to its source the deluge that overwhelmed Rome, he proved himself the Attila of the South. With Hannibal, he crossed the Alps in triumph—Attila beheld in him a second Scipio—and standing on the Pyramids of Egypt, he looked down on the fame of Alexander. He fought the Scythian in his cave, and the unconquered Arab Bed before him. He won, and divided, and ruled, nearly all the known Europe. It became a large French province, where foreign kings still reigned by courtesy, or mourned in chains. The Roman Pontiff was his prisoner, and he

claimed dominion over the altar with the God of Hosts. Even his name inspired universal terror, and the obscurity of his designs rendered him awfully mysterious. The navy of Great Britain watched him with the eye of Argus, and her coast was lined with soldiers who slept on their arms. He made war before he declared it; and peace was with him a signal for hostilities. His friends were the first whom he assailed, and his allies he selected to plunder. There was a singular opposition between his alleged motives and his conduct. He would have enslaved the land to make the ocean free, and he wanted only power to enslave both. If he was arrogant, his unparalleled successes must excuse him. Who could endure the giddiness of such a mountain elevation? Who that amid the slaughter of millions had escaped unhurt, would not suppose, like Achilles, that a deity had lent him armour? Who that had risen from such obscurity, overcome such mighty obstacles, vanquished so many monarchs, won such extensive empires, and enjoyed so absolute a sway? Who, in the fullness of unequalled power and in the pride of exalting ambition, would not believe himself the favourite of Heaven?

He received the tribute of fear, and love, and admiration. The weight of the chains which he imposed on France was forgotten in their splendour: it was glorious to follow him, even as a captive. The arts became servile in his praise; and genius divided with him her immortal honours. For it is mind alone that can triumph over time. Letters only yield permanent renown.

This blood-stained soldier adorned his throne with the trophies of art, and made Paris the seat of taste as well as of power. There, the old and the new world met and conversed; there, Time was seen robbed of his soyl, lingering among beauties which he could not destroy; there, the heroes and sages of every age mingled in

splendid alliance, and joined in the march of fame. They will appeal to posterity to mitigate the sentence which humanity claims against the tyrant Bonaparte. Awful indeed will be that sentence; but when will posterity be a disinterested tribunal? When will the time arrive that Europe shall have put off mourning for his crimes? In what distant recess of futurity will the memory of Moscow sleep? When will Jena, Gerasa, and Austerlitz—when will Jaffa, Corunna, and Waterloo, be named without tears of anguish and vows of retribution?—Earth can never forget, man can never forgive them.

Let him live, if he can endure life, divested of his crown—without an army—and almost without a follower. Let him live—he, who never spared his friends, if he can withstand the humiliation of owing his life to an enemy... Let him live, and listen to the voice of conscience. He can no longer drown it in "the clamorous report of war." No cuirass guards his bosom from the arrows of remorse. Now, that the cares of state have ceased to distract his thoughts, let him reflect on his miserable self; and with the map before him, trace his bloody career. Alas! his life is a picture of ruin, and the light that displays it is the funeral torch of nations. It exhibits one mighty apoplexy, crowded with the mangled victims of murderous ambition. Let him reflect on his enormous abuse of power—on his violated faith—and shameless disregard of all law and justice. Let him live and repent—let him seek to atone in humility and solitude for the sins of his political life—an example of the catastrophe of the wicked, and the vanity of false greatness. Great he unquestionably was—great in the resources of a misguided spirit—great in the conception and execution of evil—great in mischief, like the pestilence—great in destruction, like the whirlwind.

STATE PAPERS.

A GREEDABLY to our promise in our last, p. 52, we here subjoin the substance of the Conventions subordinate to the Definitive Treaty with France.

CONVENTIONS WITH FRANCE.

The conventions concluded by the allied powers with France were four in number:

The first of which regulates the mode of liquidating the indemnity of 700 millions of francs to be paid by France, in conformity to the fourth article of the treaty. Without entering into the detail of its financial provisions, it will be sufficient to state that the above sum is proposed to be discharged, day by day, in equal portions, in the space of five years, from the 1st December, 1815. Thus France will have to pay on account of this convention 383,251 francs every day during five years; equal to about 10,000

sterling! For this daily quota she is to give assignments on the French treasury, payable to bearer, day by day. In the first instance, however, the allied commissioners receive the whole of the 700 millions in fifteen bonds of 46½ millions each; the first of which will be payable on the 31st March 1816, the second on the 21st of July 1816, and so on every fourth month. In the month preceding the commencement of each of these four monthly periods, France redeems successively one of these bonds for 46½ millions, by exchanging it against the first-mentioned daily assignments payable to bearer, which assignments, for the purpose of convenience and negotiability, are again subdivided into *coupons*, or sets of smaller sums. As a guarantee for the regular payment of these assignments, and to provide for deficiencies, France assigns,

known to the allies, a fund of interest, to be inserted in the *Grand Livre* of her public debt, of seven millions of francs on a capital of 140 millions. A liquidation shall take place every six months, when the assignments duly discharged by the French treasury will be received as payments to their amount, and the deficiency arising from assignments not honoured

shall be made good with interest at five per cent. from the fund of interest inserted in the *Grand Livre*, in a manner particularly specified in this convention.

The distribution of the sum agreed to be paid by this convention has been regulated by a separate convention among the allied powers, of which we subjoin the following abstracts:—

Austria receives.....	100,000,000
Russia.....	100,000,000
Great Britain.....	100,000,000
Prussia.....	100,000,000

400,000,000

The German States, together with the Netherlands and Sardinia, a like sum of 100 millions, to be shared at the rate of 400 francs 29 centimes and a fraction for each man furnished by them respectively: viz.

Belgium.....	for 60,000	25,817,100
Netherlands.....	50,000	21,344,832
Wurtemberg.....	60,000	8,508,932
Baden.....	16,000	6,804,470
Saxony.....	40,000	6,804,440
Hanover.....	16,000	6,370,459
Free Camel.....	12,000	6,105,000
Rhinover.....	10,000	4,899,000
Free Darmstadt.....	8,000	3,400,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	2,000	1,010,127
Hesse.....	8,000	1,005,800
Brunswick.....	8,000	1,010,000
Hanse Towns.....	2,000	1,010,000
Saxe-Coburg.....	2,000	600,000
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,000	600,470
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,000	600,474
Oldenburg.....	1,000	600,474
Schwarzburg.....	1,000	600,474
Bayreuth.....	1,000	600,474
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	800	340,237
Saxe-Coburg.....	800	340,237
Wittstock.....	800	340,237
Frankfurt.....	300	310,072
Saxe-Meinungen.....	600	235,777
Saxe-Erfurt.....	400	140,110
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.....	200	104,104
Hohenzollern Hechingen.....	100	52,052
Hohenzollern Lichtenstein.....	100	42,520

224,230 men

100,000,000

Spain.....	5,000,000
Portugal.....	2,000,000
Denmark.....	5,000,000
Switzerland.....	3,000,000

12,500,000

Gratitude to the British and Prussian armies under Wellington and Blücher, for their exertions at Waterloo and their conquest of Paris, 25 millions each

50,000,000

For the erection of fortresses against France; viz.

To the Netherlands.....	60,000,000
To Prussia (besides Saar-louis, valued at 50 mill.)..	20,000,000
To Bavaria.....	15,000,000
To Spain.....	7,500,000
To Sardinia.....	10,000,000
To strengthen Mentz.....	5,000,000
To erect a new fortress of the German Confederacy on the Upper Rhine.....	20,000,000

137,500,000

Total 700,000,000

The second convention regulates all matters concerning the temporary occupation of the frontiers of France by an allied army of 150,000 men, conformably to article 5 of the definitive treaty. The military line to be thus occupied shall extend along the frontiers which separate the departments of the Pas de Calais, of the North, of the Ardennes, of the Meuse, of the Moselle, of the Lower Rhine, and of the Upper Rhine, from the interior of France.

It is moreover agreed, that neither the allied nor the French troops shall occupy, unless for particular reasons and by mutual agreement, the following territories and districts:—in the department of the Somme all the country to the north of that river, from Ham to its efflux at the sea; in the department of the Aisne, the districts of St. Quentin, Vervins, and Laon; in the department of the Rhine, those of Rheims, St. Menchould, and Vitry; in the department of the Upper Marne, those of St. Dizier, and Joinville; in the department of La Meurthe, those of Toul, Dieuze, Sarrebourg, and Blamont; in the department of the Vosges, those of St. Diey, Brayeres, and Remiremont; the district of Lure in the department of the Upper Saône, and that of St. Hippolyte in the department of the Doubs. Within the line occupied by the allied army, 26 fortresses are allowed to have garrisons, but without any material or equipment of artillery and engineer stores, as follows:—Calais, 1000 men; Gravelines, 500; Bergues, 500; St. Omer, 1500; Bethune, 500; Montreuil, 500; Hesdin, 250; Arras, 150; Aire, 500; Arras, 1000; Boulogne, 300; St. Venant, 300; Lille, 3000; Dunkirk and its forts, 1000; Douai and Fort de Scarpe, 1000; Verdun, 500; Metz, 3000; Lauterbourg, 200; Weissenbourg, 150; Lichtenberg, 150; Petite Pierre, 100; Phalsbourg, 600; Strasburgh, 3000; Schlestadt, 1000; New Brisach and Fort Mortier, 1000; Belfort, 1000.—France is to supply all the wants of the 150,000 allies who remain in the country. Lodging, fuel, light, provisions, and forage, are to be furnished in kind, to an extent not exceeding 300,000 daily rations for men, and 50,000 daily rations for horses; and for pay, equipment, clothing, &c. France pays to the allies 50 millions per annum during the five years occupancy: the allies, however, being contented with only 30 millions on account for the first year. The territories and fortresses definitively ceded by France, as well as the fortresses to be provisionally occupied by the allied troops for five years, are to be given up to them within ten days from the signature of the principal treaty, and all the allied forces, except the 150,000 which remain, are to evacuate France within 21 days from that date.

The direct expense entailed upon France
Rurop. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Feb. 1816.

by this convention will greatly exceed the amount of the indemnity of 700 millions. Estimating the value of the soldier's portion and allowances at $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs, and the cavalry ration at 2 francs, the annual cost of the deliveries in kind for 200,000 portions at 50,000 rations would be 146 millions of francs, which, with the addition of 50 millions of money per annum, forms a total of 196 millions per annum, equal to 22,370 sterling per day.

The second Convention assures the payment of money due by France to the subjects of the allied powers, conformably to the treaty of 1814, and to the 8th article of the new treaty. Our limits prevent us from entering into any detailed specification of the import of the twenty-six articles embraced by this convention. But to give some idea of the nature and extent of the claims which fall under its cognizance, we shall briefly state, that it provides for the liquidation of all claims arising from articles furnished by individuals or communes, by virtue of contracts and other arrangements with French administrative authorities; arrears of pay to military persons or employed no longer subjects of France; deliveries to French hospitals; loans contracted by French military or civil authorities; losses of money consigned to the French post-office; &c. The third article stipulates the restitution of the funds of the Hamburgh bank, seized by Davoust, to be regulated by a separate convention between commissioners from that city and those of Louis XVIII. The payment of a claim of upwards of four millions of francs to the Counts of Bentheim and Steinfurth, is likewise agreed upon. All these claims are to be sent in within a year after the ratification of the treaty, otherwise to be void; and committees for their liquidation are to be appointed. Articles 17, 18, and 19, relate to the payment of the claims and their inscription in the *Grand Livre*. Although it may easily be conceived, that the claims under this convention will be immense, it is totally impossible to form any idea of the amount. As a guarantee of payment, the 20th article provides that a capital, bearing 34 millions of francs in interest, be inscribed in the *Grand Livre*, the interest of which is to be received half-yearly by joint-commissioners.

The fourth convention relates exclusively to the liquidation of the claims of British subjects on the government of France, conformably to the treaty of 1814, and the 8th article of the last treaty. All British subjects who, since the 1st of January, 1793, have suffered losses in their property in France, by sequestrations or confiscations of the government are to be indemnified. The amount of permanent stock thus lost is to be inscribed in the *Grand Livre*, and to bear interest from the 22d March

next; excepting, however, such holders as have, since 1797, voluntarily submitted to receive their dividends at a third. The same to be the case in regard to former life annuities from the French government. Indemnification is further granted for the loss of immovable property by sequestration, confiscation, or sale; and particular regulations are laid down for ascertaining its value in the best possible manner. A separate account is to be kept of arrears that have accrued in the above species of property, which arrears are in like manner to be inscribed at an interest of four per cent. Movable property, lost through the above causes, is likewise to be paid for by inscriptions according to its value, to be estimated in the mode prescribed by this convention; and the arrears upon it to be also inscribed at an interest of three per cent. From this indemnity, however, are excluded ships, cargoes, and other movable property seized in conformity to the laws of war and the prohibitory decrees. All claims of the above, or any other description, are to be given in, within three months

after the date of this convention from Europe, six months from the western colonies, and twelve months from the East Indies, &c. They shall be examined and decided on by a mixed commission of liquidation; and, if their votes be equal, an arbitrator shall be chosen by lot from a mixed commission of arbitration. As a guarantee for the payment of claims sanctioned under this convention, there shall be inscribed in the *Grand Livre*, before the 1st of January, 1816, a capital bearing 34 millions francs of interest, in the name of a further mixed commission of English and French officers, who shall receive such interest; without, however, disposing of the same otherwise than by placing it in the public funds, at accumulating interest for the benefit of the creditors. As soon as the inscription shall have been effected, England will restore the French colonies which were to be returned to France pursuant to the treaty of 1814, including the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, provisionally re-occupied by the British troops.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

* * Days omitted, no Business of Importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—The House met at two, when the Royal Commissioners, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Shaftesbury, sent for the House of Commons. The Speaker having come into the House of Lords, attended by the Members of the Commons, in the usual manner, the Lord Chancellor read the Prince Regent's Speech as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

"The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavor to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

"In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many

difficulties would occur: but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

"To the intimate union which has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the Nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

"The extraordinary situation in which the Powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

"As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

“*Speeches of the Prince of Commons.*”
The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

“His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

“The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

“The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy, as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*”

“The negotiations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last Session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you, and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

“The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and on the Continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

“Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

“The operations in India have led to an amicable, which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

“At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British Nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

“It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high charac-

ter which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine Protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

The Speech having been read, the commissioners retired. The following peers were then introduced, Lords Churchill, Granville, Harris, Melbourne, the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Alford, and Lord Grimston, by an additional title. The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when the Marquis of Huntley moved the usual complimentary Address to the Prince Regent's Speech.—Lord Calthorpe seconded the Address.—Lord Grenville declared, he thought it a duty upon all to express their joy and gratitude to Providence that the new war had terminated in a success unexampled in the annals of the world. The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he concurred in the Address so far, as it went to offer congratulations on the overthrow of the late military tyranny, and the prowess of our arms.—The Earl of Liverpool said, that Ministers would apply to the important questions relating to the present state of the country, with a view to promote some rational system of economy.—Lord Holland acknowledged that the royal Speech and the Address were carefully framed; and that he should concur in most of the topics to which they adverted.—Earl Grosvenor said a few words after which the Address was carried *unanimously*.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Lansdowne inquired what communications had passed between the Allied Powers after the Treaty signed at Vienna on the 25th of March, and relative to the establishment of a government in France, in the event of the success of their arms.—The Earl of Liverpool could not state what communications had passed; but whilst he positively asserted there was no engagement entered into for imposing a Government upon the French people, he admitted that the *understanding* was, that his Most Christian Majesty should be restored to his throne.—The Duke of Sussex also asked a question respecting the Holy League, as a Treaty between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, professing to be made upon the principles of Christianity, without stating any object, has been termed.—Lord Liverpool admitted that a Treaty of that nature was signed at Paris.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—Lord Holland, alluding to Lord Kinnaid, who had been sent out of France by the Government of

that country, wished to know from Lord Liverpool if he had any objection to lay before the House the correspondence which had passed between the French Government and the British Minister on that subject.—Baron Liverpool replied, that the French Government was not responsible to any other government for sending agents out of its territories. The same right was exercised in this country by virtue of the Alien Act. By refusing the documents in question, he wished it not to be inferred that any charge existed against Lord Kinnaird.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—Lord Grenville said

that in having been announced in another place, that the peace establishment was to comprise 150,000 men, and an expenditure of 30 millions sterling, he should move that the Lords be summoned to-morrow: ordered.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—Some discussion took place in consequence of Lord Grenville, who declared that he would never consent to the enormous military peace establishment proposed in another House, moving an address, &c. for the production of the estimates of the military expenditure of 1816. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—The Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor having been read from the throne, Sir T. Ackland moved the Address, and Mr. P. Methuen seconded it.—Mr. Brand said he should move the following addition to the Address:

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons begged leave humbly to represent to his Royal Highness, that it was the duty of Ministers to lay before Parliament, with the least possible delay, the treaties and conventions entered into with foreign powers, and to express their deep regret at the length of the prerogation, inasmuch as an early meeting of Parliament appeared necessary for the revival of our establishments, military and civil; and to assure his Royal Highness that the House would immediately proceed to inquire into and revise the same."

—Lord John Russell said the noble Lord Castlereagh had been so long used to the anxiety of emperors and kings, that perhaps he considered it a condescension to meet Parliament at all.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending Ministers from the charge of unnecessary delay, said he had never passed a summer with less recreation (a laugh). He viewed the distresses of the country with regret, and economy in the public expenditure would doubtless occupy the attention of Parliament. He had no difficulty in acknowledging that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose a renewal of the Income Tax at 5 per cent. upon the conviction that there was no mode of raising the necessary supplies less oppressive, or so economical. (Cries of hear, hear, from the Opposition.)—Mr. Brougham severely condemned that part of the Speech which spoke of the flourishing condition of our commerce, revenues, and finances, when a general stagnation of trade was felt—when shops were every where empty—tradesmen's books filled with debts not one per cent. of which could be recovered. Alluding to the slave trade still carried on by Spain, he said he hoped that contemptible tyrant, Ferdinand, (hear, hear, hear!)—who had behaved so inhumanly to his best friends—who had treated so ungratefully those who raised him to a throne which he disgraced; whose slightest offence was the illegitimate usurpation of his father's

sceptre, would be prevented from extending the effects of its reign into Africa. From our connexion with that great slave-dealer out of Europe, and master of slaves within it, (hear, hear!) we might be supposed to have some influence over him. He must reprobate the intention of continuing the Property Tax—the Malt Tax—and other Taxes, which are a burden upon the people. Our great military and foreign establishments were a robbery upon the public.—Lord Milton concurred with the Address, but disapproved of any intention to make this country a great military power, as hinted at in the royal Speech.—Mr. Preston and Sir S. Romilly shortly spoke. Lord Castlereagh said the pressure on our domestic commerce must be allowed to be considerable, but the revenue had not failed. There was, upon the whole, a million and a half of increase. The war taxes had kept steady. There was an increase of the excise. He would not undervalue the difficulties under which commercial and agricultural interest laboured, but he saw no reason for gloom or despondency.—Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, said he would resist to his latest breath any endeavour to continue the Property Tax.—Messrs. Hobery and Tierney said, that economy ought to be practised in a certain quarter, and pervade every department of Government.—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Elliott, and Sir S. Romilly spoke in favour of the amendment, which was negative: the numbers being 90 to 23.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to certain questions respecting the Income Tax, said, that he thought he should certainly lay before the House a proposition to renew the Property Tax at five per cent.; he should not continue all the provisions in the existing law; but introduce certain modifications for the purpose of giving relief from pressure to some classes of society, but by no means exempt any class of the community from contributing its fair proportion; on the contrary, the renewed tax would reach such as now escaped.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—Lord Castlereagh warmly panegyrised the services rendered by the navy during the early part of the war, and was desirous of bringing under

the consideration of the House some means of commemorating it, by the erection of a monument. His lordship then moved an Address to the Prince Regent, requesting that a monument might be erected to commemorate the victory gained by our navy at Trafalgar, under Viscount Nelson.—Mr. Dundas thought the selection of the naval action of Trafalgar for commemoration invidious, while those obtained under Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan, were overlooked.—Sir M. W. Ridley suggested, that it might be more gratifying to the army and navy to have their achievements commemorated by one grand monument.—Mr. Tierney thought it would be better to have the monument voted to the commemoration of our naval triumphs generally, than to have any victory whatever specifically mentioned. He was in favour of consolidating the achievements of the army and navy in one monument, and should therefore propose an Address to the throne that that monument should be a church.—Messrs. Dundas and Banks deprecated the idea of erecting a church, as being too expensive.—Mr. Forbes recommended that the surviving officers who had performed the achievements should be better rewarded. The inequality of the officers of the navy and army was lamentable and notorious. Many naval officers had held the rank of lieutenant for 20 and 25 years, without obtaining any advancement; and their pensions for loss of limbs was not advanced in case of promotion.—Lord Castlereagh's motion was then agreed to.—Two monuments will therefore be erected; the Trafalgar one, to commemorate the services of the navy; and the Waterloo one, that of the army.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—Mr. Law, (nephew of Lord Ellenborough) expressed his surprise at some observations made by Mr. Bennett respecting the abuses in the King's Bench prison.—Mr. Bennett declared that he could state from personal observation, that he never examined any part of that prison without witnessing scenes shocking to humanity,—that nothing like its abuses was to be found in any prison in modern Europe. He particularly objected to the manner in which the *Mandals* was remunerated; namely, by extracting hundreds a year from the poor prisoners, through tickets for rooms, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—Mr. Lambton presented a petition from the middle and west divisions of Chester-le-Street, Durham, praying for the repeal of the Property Tax; the reduction of the Assessed Taxes, and some regulation of tythes; all of which bore so oppressive upon agriculture. The Hon. Gentleman expressed a wish that this would be followed by other petitions, that Ministers might be convinced that the people of England would not endure the pressure of taxation for the express pur-

pose of supporting any tyrants, whether the Bourbons of Spain, or the Bourbons of France (*hear, hear, hear!*)—Sir S. Romilly obtained leave to bring in a Bill, making freehold estates liable to simple contract debts.—Mr. Preston moved leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the grant of annuities subject to re-purchase, in order to put an end to improvident contracts and usurious interest.—Some conversation took place between Messrs. Brougham and Peel, respecting the late sinecure enjoyed by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, of clerk of the crown and prothonotary of the court of King's Bench in Ireland; the resolution of May, 1810, had recommended its abolition; and there being no existing interest, Mr. Brougham wished to know if it was intended to be abolished.—Mr. Peel said that some regulation would be made respecting it, against which Messrs. Brougham, Tierney, and others, protested.—A Vote of Supply was, after some conversation, agreed to; upon the close of this proposition Mr. Brougham rose to ask a question, when Sir George Warrender observed, that neither Lord Castlereagh nor Mr. Vansittart were present, and it was quite inconsistent with the etiquette of the House to entertain questions or observations of such a nature in their absence. Mr. Bennett said it was the duty of those Members to have been present; they were paid for it, and their absence was a mark of disrespect.—Mr. Lambton spiritedly added, that receiving so great a salary as those Gentlemen did, their absence from that House was both a neglect and an insult.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9th.—Mr. Brougham moved for a copy of the holy league between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which being opposed by Lord Castlereagh, who admitted its authenticity, was negatived by 80 to 140.—Mr. Brougham next moved for a copy of the Treaty concluded in January, 1815, between Great Britain, Austria, and France, to oppose the dangerous pretensions of Russia; negatived by 25 to 92.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—STATE OF THE NATION.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the only matter he had to propose was the providing for the outstanding exchequer bills, to complete the provision for 12 millions and a half of Exchequer bills, and to provide for four millions and a half afterwards issued, and which were now nearly becoming due; and finally to call on the house to provide for the bills issued in consequence of the grants for 1815. Looking at the customs for the year ending 1815, they produced 11,690,000*l.* for the year ending 1816, 10,487,000*l.* In 1814 the excise produced 25,145,000*l.* and for 1815, 26,562,000*l.* an increase of 1,400,000*l.* over the preceding year. No particular means operated last

year, except what concerned licences, &c. The stamp duties for 1814 produced, £558,000; for 1815, 5,565,000. A considerable increase in duty had no doubt taken place, but he could not just then ascertain accurately to what it had amounted. The post-office had produced for 1814, 1,450,000; for 1815, 1,548,000. The assessed taxes produced, in 1814, 6,400,000; but there was in the last year a diminution of about 200,000. For 1814 the property tax produced 14,200,000, and for 1815, 14,300,000, making an increase of 100,000. The land tax for 1814 produced 1,068,000, in 1815 it was 1,179,000. The total revenue for 1814 was 65,430,000, for 1815 there was an increase of about a million. He had great satisfaction in hoping that the branch of the revenue arising from the assessed taxes would continue to flourish, and might be safely reckoned upon. Of last year's grants there were 21,000,000 due for past expenditure, and which formed no part of the supplies wanted for future exertions. By this means what was previously due had been all discharged. But on the 5th of January last the unfunded debt had been by these liberal grants still reduced by 31,000,000. There was last year a reduction to the amount of 41,500,000. Many debts had also undergone a reduction of from 6,000,000, to about 3,000,000. If he looked to the amount of our manufactures exported, he found it, in the quarters ending October 10, 1814, 37,167,000; and at a similar date in 1815, the amount was 42,425,000. The House would have time and opportunity to peruse and examine the particulars. He should, for the present, merely advert to one or two of them. Of cotton goods we exported, in 1814, to the value of 13,169,000; and in 1815, 15,372,000. Of linens in 1814, 1,100,000; in 1815, 1,340,000. Of woollens, in 1814, 6,000,000, odd; and in 1815, 8,074,000. Having so recently exerted all the great sinews of our national strength, the House will be frequently this session called to the important consideration of our financial affairs. Of that situation he wished, as clearly as he could, to state his own general views. The greatest difficulties seemed to result from the low price of agricultural produce. Last year we had added 54 millions to our national debt, whilst this year, instead of being obliged to make any addition, we should be relieved to the extent of 14 millions. This sum applied in buying up Exchequer bills, would contribute powerfully to assist the wants of the state. He would, therefore, in proposing the ways and means of the year, endeavour to abstain from any measure that had a tendency to press upon the money market; and he had much satisfaction in stating that he should not feel himself called upon to resort to a loan for carrying on the public service. If we could thus abstain from adding to our

debt, which, in the course of three years, had been augmented by the great sum of 142,000,000, and in the last year alone by 54,000,000, and if we could realize a saving of 4,000,000, he could not but congratulate the country upon our state and prospects. He (Mr. Vansittart) would now shortly state the principal heads of expenditure, and would begin with the navy. The number of seamen which he would propose for manning the navy would be 33,000. In the peace which occurred after the contest with America, the number was sometimes 18,000 and sometimes 20,000. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of this establishment he would estimate at 7 millions sterling. He did not think it necessary to enter further into details concerning the navy; but he would be a little more particular with regard to the army, as the subject would not come regularly before the House for some time. He begged gentlemen to bear in mind, that in our former estimates of the peace establishment for the army, the force kept up for Ireland was never included. On the present occasion, he would state the estimate for the whole empire. For Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, the number of troops proposed to be kept up would be 25,000 men; and for Ireland he likewise proposed 25,000 men. (*Hear, hear!*) There would be 3,000 required as a kind of floating force for the relief of foreign garrisons, and for other incidental purposes. The army to be employed in France, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated at 30,000. He then detailed the following numbers for our colonies and foreign dependencies: for Gibraltar, Malta, and the other British garrisons in the Mediterranean, 11,000; for British America, including Canada, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, &c. 10,600; and for our West India colonies 13,000, including in this estimate 4,000 for Jamaica. Since the year 1792, we had increased our possessions in that quarter to a great extent, by adding several islands to our dominion; and this additional force would appear small in proportion to the number of garrisons to be maintained. The Cape of Good Hope would require 3,000, and Ceylon 3,000 troops. The garrison of St. Helena might be stated at 1,200, the force on the coast of Africa 1,000, and of New South Wales 800. The total of the military force upon the British and Irish establishments would, according to these estimates, amount to 99,000 men. The number to be employed in France he had already stated at 30,000—those required for the East Indies might be mentioned at 20,000. The army employed in France would be maintained by that country; the contributions fixed upon would be applied in aid of the public service, except a portion, which would be given in the form of a gratuity or prize-money, to the troops who raised themselves and their companions to

so much glory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed that in law the whole of these contributions levied upon France might be considered as *drifts of the crown*, (*Hear, hear!*) but the Prince Regent, without consulting his own private interest, ordered the whole to be applied to the public service. The Allies had agreed upon the propriety and justice of allotting 50,000,000 of francs, or something more than two millions sterling, to the British and Prussian troops, for their noble services in the battle of Waterloo. This sum had been placed at the disposal of the respective authorities of England and Prussia, and was divided into two parts—the British army, including the Hanoverians and Belgians, receiving twenty-five millions of French francs, and the Prussian army the other half. The amount allotted to our Government of the indemnities levied upon France was one hundred millions of francs, or four millions sterling, and 800,000*l.* of this had been this year received. With the reduction of forces which he had formerly stated, the total amount of supply necessary for supporting our military establishment might be taken at 9,300,000*l.* This estimate was, however, exclusive of the extraordinary, which he would now proceed to lay before the House. (*Hear, hear!*) The commissariat might be stated at 680,000*l.*—the barracks 258,000*l.* and the whole extraordinary at two millions. The total for the army, including some items not mentioned, amounted to 12,238,000*l.*—for the navy, ordnaries and extraordinary, 7,000,000*l.*—for the ordnance 2,000,000*l.*—and for miscellaneous expenditure two millions and a half. The ordnance last year amounted to 4,000,000*l.* There was one other item of expenditure which he had still to mention, and that would be created by a repayment to the East India Company of two millions, which they had expended for services in the East Indies. In consequence of a pressure upon their finances, they had made a charge of two millions, and had already received 500,000*l.* in the precious metals which they had exported to their eastern possessions, and found a reasonable and seasonable supply. (*a laugh.*) The whole of these estimates amount to 24,738,000*l.* To the Bank it would be necessary to pay 1,500,000*l.* which, together with the sum formerly specified, and several other items, will make a general aggregate of 29,238,000*l.* for Great Britain and Ireland. There would be a separation of the charge for Ireland, as it was proper to keep the charges for the two countries distinct. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said he begged not to be understood as settling the peace establishment. In future years a great reduction may be expected. For the present he would merely state what would be, in his opinion, the supply for the year—

the total amount of the expenditure, and the ways and means provided to meet it:—

SUPPLY, 1816.—Army 9,300,000*l.*—Commissariat 680,000*l.*—Barracks 258,000*l.*—Extraordin. 2,000,000*l.*—Navy 7,000,000*l.*—Ordnance 2,000,000*l.*—Miscellaneous 2,500,000*l.*—Indian debt 1,000,000*l.*—Repayment to the Bank 1,500,000*l.*—Exchequer bill interest 2,000,000*l.*—Sinking fund on Exchequer bills 260,000*l.*—Debentured 900,000*l.*—Total 29,298,000*l.*—Deduct for Irish proportion 2,910,354*l.* leaving a total for England of 26,487,646*l.*

WAYS AND MEANS.—Surplus of grants after discharging debts in the Peninsula and America, 3,000,000*l.*—Surplus consolidated fund 2,500,000*l.*—Land and Malt 8,000,000*l.*—Customs and Excise (war taxes) 6,000,000*l.*—Property tax 6,000,000*l.*—Lottery 200,000*l.*—Bank allowance 6,000,000*l.*—Total 26,700,000*l.*

Mr. Ponsonby said, whether our foreign or domestic situation was considered, the military establishment proposed by the right honourable gentleman was enormous and unjustifiable.—The Property Tax had been assumed as one source of supply, he must thus early, therefore, protest against its renewal, or raising one shilling by its means, under any modification that could be suggested.—Mr. Brougham asked what diminution of expence could be expected next year. (The Chancellor replied 10,000 seamen.) Then observed Mr. Brougham the utmost that can be expected, is a reduction of five millions, which will leave the military establishment at an annual expence of 25 millions.—Let the house reflect on the rapidity with which these establishments grew from war to war, and how at the conclusion of every peace the country was left loaded with a military expenditure, continually increasing; 149,000 men were now to be saddled upon us, in all probability, for a permanency. And this, besides 20,000 in India. It was true, that the right honourable gentleman said, that the East India Company were bound to pay for this army. But were we not perpetually making good the arrears of the Company? Were we not perpetually giving them loans, and was it not therefore mockery to say that the East India Company would pay for these troops? Then there were to be 11,000 men in the Mediterranean. The whole army of England in peace used to be between 4 and 5000 men in all. But this was in better times—in better times with respect to money, and, if he might speak of any thing but of money in a Committee of Supply, in better times for the constitution. Now, however, the Mediterranean alone required it, it seemed, 11,000 men. Then again, why were the seven or eight Ionian Islands saddled on us? Productive of nothing else, they were exceedingly rich in patronage. There must be governors, and secreta-

ries, and commanders-in-chief, and commanders, and port-admirals, and the whole apparatus of patronage. And these were the latest inducements to burden this country, with their protection. In the West Indies, where there used to be 7000 men, there were to be 13,000. He believed the Dutch colonies were kept, on the representation of a certain small class of merchants (whose faces were as well known at the Treasury as those of the honourable gentleman opposite), who having invested their capitals in loans to those islands, from which they received valuable consignments, induced government, by persuasion and threats, to keep Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, to fill more completely our already glutted markets, to have more sugar, more coffee, more cotton, lest they should lose their consignments, and risk their capitals.—In conclusion he hoped the Leather and Malt taxes would be repealed, and expressed his wish that the Income Tax would not be suffered to pass.—Mr. Rose said that the Poor Rates had often been investigated, but as nothing could be done, it was useless to inveigh against them: they were of service to the agriculturist, as they diminished the price of labour.—Mr. Western said the plan of the Chancellor was incompetent to afford relief. The rental of the kingdom after paying taxes and other imposts, was annihilated by the pressure of distress.—With respect to the Income Tax he considered the honour of the house and of ministers pledged to its repeal.—Sir Robert Heron said that from the plan developed that night, the economy promised them was a mere mockery, for it was no where to be found but in the speech from the throne. There could be no relief without a reduction of the expenditure.—Mr. T. F. Lewis said that there ought to be a greater reduction in our expenditure. Alluding to the state of the currency, he asserted that 25 millions had been withdrawn from circulation, which had occasioned property of every kind to fall in price.—Mr. Baring said that the Corn Bill though now a dead letter had done mischief. To lessen or even remove the tax upon farming horses, was a trampy sort of relief. Considering that the campaign had lasted only three months, and ample supplies had been voted for a year, there ought to have been a greater return of money.—Mr. Brand censured the enormous military establishment proposed to be maintained; and stigmatised the Income Tax as one which all classes of people ought to unite in resisting. He recommended raising a small loan rather than continue this tax.—Mr. Yorke defended Mr. Vansittart's plan, and said the truest way to prevent war, was to be well armed.—Lord Nugent protested against a peace establishment of 150,000 men. He did not see how Parliament could have any control over the British army in France.—Lord Castle-

rough said he could point out 2,000,000 out of the 19 millions, for the expense of corps which would be discontinued as soon as government could be enabled. Another two millions ought to be taken for the navy. If there were added one and a half million due to the Bank, two millions under the head of ordnance, and one million of East India debt, there would be found in all, at least between eight and nine millions, which was not connected with the public service of the year. He deprecated the principle that we were to be the only military power who should not act on the military principle of keeping up an army which should bear some proportion to that of other states.—Alderman Atkins said a few words against the Income Tax.—The debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—Two petitions being presented from the Corporation of London (one voted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and the other by the Livery), against the continuance of the Income Tax, Sir William Curtis and Sir James Shaw (the city Members), said they spoke their own sentiments, and those of a majority of the citizens of London. Sir James Shaw added, he thought it would be a better mode of obtaining the six millions to make a loan, and to pay the interest of it out of the Sinking Fund, by which the country would at least be relieved for one year: ordered to lie on the table.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—Mr. Horner observed that a suggestion had been thrown out (he did not know whether it was to sound the opinion of the House or not), that a little loan might relieve us for one year: this would be a mere delusion on the country. We must meet and face our embarrassments and difficulties. Show him the real necessity of the expenditure, and he would vote for it; but he was convinced that it was not necessary.—Mr. Vansittart was willing to allow that on the question of the necessity of the military and other establishments, the arguments of ministers must stand or fall. If there was no necessity for those establishments, the tax would be removed.—As to the danger which it was said would overwhelm our constitution, he thought, if our constitution had so long existed, with an army of 18 or 19,000 men, we could not be in any great danger from one of 25,000 men.—Mr. Tierney said he believed it to be the object of Ministers to make us a military nation. The proposed peace establishment was the commencement of a design to assimilate this nation to the great military powers on the continent. He believed the ministers were bound to act on this system if they wished to retain their places. They might use any freedom with the navy, but they had no power to reduce the army: they might pay off ten ships of the line sooner than disband one regiment of infantry. The Honourable

Gentleman concluded an animated speech by calling on that house, and the nation at large, to shew ministers that the liberties of England were not to be sacrificed, and its resources depressed by maintaining an oppressive military establishment.—Lord Castlereagh said the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Thorneycroft), had objected to the renewal of the Property Tax, and then added that twelve millions of the last loan were not yet taken up, which ought therefore to be considered as a loan to that amount for this year. Now he was willing to admit as fairly stated by an Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Horner), that if Ministers could not satisfactorily shew that the military establishment and expenditure proposed was necessary, then the Property Tax was not necessary. Upon this ground he was willing to join issue. The gloomy predictions by the gentleman on the opposite side had been regularly repeated for the last fifteen years—how little they had been realized every one could tell. He felt satisfied he should be able to shew, when the proper time arrived, that the arguement which had so long shaken the understanding of the Right Honorable Gentleman, was not one that need extend its cold and benumbing influence to the vigor and energies of the nation.—Messrs. W. Wyndham, and Barclay,

shortly spoke against the Income Tax, after which the resolutions for the supply were agreed to.—Mr. Grenfell concluded an introductory speech by moving—"that a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the nature of the engagement subsisting between the public and the bank, and to suggest some equitable arrangement for the advantage of both parties." After some discussion, during which Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Vandartart opposed it, the motion was negatived by 81 to 44. A call of the House was proposed and agreed to, previous to the important discussion upon the Property Tax and the Military Establishment, which was fixed for Monday se'night.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved for the ordinary War Taxation, Malt, &c.; next the ordinary Annual Taxes on pensions, offices, &c.; and lastly, the issue of eleven millions of Exchequer Bills;—the resolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—Mr. Brougham, in an animated and eloquent speech called the consideration of the house to the manner in which the Spanish patriots, also denominated Liberals, had been treated by Ferdinand.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

INDIA BOARD, WHITEHALL, SEPT. 10.

A dispatch, dated Fort William, February 20, together with its enclosures, have been received at the East India-house from the Vice-President in Council.

FOR a statement of the operations of the Division of the army commanded by Colonel Ochterlony, from the 27th of November down to the close of December, we have the honour to refer your Hon. Court to a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated January 10. The skill, judgment, perseverance, and patience which have distinguished the conduct of Colonel Ochterlony in the arduous service in which he is employed, cannot fail to attract the particular notice of your Hon. Court. The exertions of that able Officer still continued to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as might be found to be available.

Extract of a Letter from J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, to J. Moreton, Esq. Acting Secretary to the Presidency, dated Camp at Dhoond, February 10.

I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIX. Feb. 1816.

the Vice-President in Council, the inclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, under date of the 8th inst. Inclosing copies of dispatches from Colonel Ochterlony, and containing a statement of the operations of the division of the army under that Officer's command subsequently to the 27th of November, up to which date they are already known to the Vice-President in Council, from the communications which I had the honour to make to you from time to time. The general result of the operations detailed in the inclosed papers has also been communicated to His Excellency in Council, in my letter to your address of the 5th inst. inclosing Colonel Fagan's dispatch of the 2d inst.

The Vice-President in Council will perceive with satisfaction the testimony borne by Lieutenant-colonel Thompson to the troops under his command, composing the reserve of Colonel Ochterlony's division, in repulsing the determined attack made on their position by Ummer Sing, on the morning of the 28th of December.

Although the movement of the reserve on the preceding day did not completely effect the accomplishment of the principal object in Colonel Ochterlony's contemplation, it has, nevertheless, his Lordship conceives, been attended with considerable advantage,

which, his Lordship is assured, Colonel Ochterlony will turn to the best account.

The Vice-President in Council will concur in the opinion entertained by the Governor-General, of the credit due to Colonel Ochterlony for the skill, judgment, perseverance and patience manifested by him under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, and will anticipate the happiest results from the continued exertion of those qualities, seconded by the skill and bravery of the Officers and troops under his command.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to J. Adam, Esq. dated Camp at Suffedoon, February 8.

The result of the first movement against the enemy's position was briefly reported in Colonel Ochterlony's dispatch of the 29th ult. forwarded to you on the 2d inst.: I have now the honour to transmit the Colonel's more detailed report, dated the 31st ultimo, and its inclosures, from which the Governor-general will perceive, that although the movement has not realized the principal object proposed in making it; in consequence of the enemy having been enabled, by evacuating nearly all his stockades, to concentrate his whole force on one of the intended points of attack. It terminated in the repulse, with considerable loss, of a determined attack, which a large part of his force made on Lieutenant-colonel Thompson's position, sword in hand, on the morning of the 29th of December. The conduct of the Officers, and troops engaged on this occasion, have merited and obtained the Commander in Chief's entire approbation.

In the plan of the attack, and in all measures and arrangements which could conduce to its success, Colonel Ochterlony evinced his usual judgment and ability.

Colonel Ochterlony's operations will continue to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as may be found to be assailable.

Letter from Sir D. Ochterlony, to the Adjutant-general.

SIR,

On the 27th I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the 2d battalion of the 7th Native Infantry and the 18-pounders in this camp.

Our position in view of the fort had compelled the enemy to bring their supplies from the eastward by circuitous routes; but my information led me to hope that the possession of three points in front of our right would entirely cut off their supplies from Billaspore, and generally from the interior. In consequence, I directed Lieutenant-colonel Thompson to march as soon as it was dark on the night of the 27th, and dislodge the enemy from the stockades they had erected on two of those points, and occupy and maintain a third which they had erected.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson had with him 14 companies, two 6-pounders, and two howitzers of the mountain train, and a force of irregulars amounting at least to 1000, but calculated at 1200 matchlocks. From the badness of the road, or rather foot-paths, and the great difficulties encountered, it was not till a late hour in the morning of the 28th that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson reached the first point he was instructed to attack, and that was found so inaccessible, and so very much stronger than my information had given me reason to expect, that he very judiciously determined not to risk the chance of an instantaneous assault, but to make use of his artillery. His letter, which I have the honour to inclose, together with a copy of my instructions, details his proceedings from that date, and renders it only necessary for me to express my approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's conduct, and entire satisfaction with that of the detachment in general.

It would, however, be unjust, not to mention, that the reports I received from Lieutenant Lawrie, engineer, of the very great labour and fatigue sustained with cheerfulness by the pioneers, induced me to express to Captain Baines, Lieutenant Armstrong, and their Officers, who set them the meritorious example, my particular thanks, and to send a pecuniary donation to the men.

Lieutenant Lawrie, with his accustomed zeal, accompanied the detachment, and on this, as on every occasion, deserves my highest consideration; from him I have the honour to transmit a slight sketch of the ground and point of attack.

It remains only to add, that the enemy no sooner perceived the movement to the right, and contemplated its obvious object, than they evacuated all their stockades, but the two small redoubts immediately under the fort, and risked the attempt which Lieutenant-colonel Thompson has detailed; and on its unsuccessful issue, retired to Munghooka Dhar, where he is now assembled with his whole force, the right covered by the stockades, which I had intended to attack, and their left resting on or towards the fort of Tarragurh.

Apprehending that the enemy might venture a second, I directed Lieutenant-colonel Lyons and the second battalion of the 7th, with two six-pounders, to reinforce Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, in the hope of preventing it, or rendering it ineffectual. They have, however, remained stationary since their repulse.

I have &c.

D. OCHTERLONY, Major-Gen.
Camp Nahn, Dec. 31, 1814.

Report from Lieutenant-colonel Thompson to General Ochterlony, inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions I have the honour to report, that after dark on the even-

ing of the 27th I commenced my march towards these heights with the light battalion and eight companies of the 2d batt. 3d regiment, native infantry, two six-pounders, and a mountain train of two light howitzers. Although the night was extremely favourable, the whole of the artillery did not reach the opposite side of the ridge of hills, about one coss below Deboo-ka-Tebba, until past eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th. I then advanced up the face of the hill with the light battalion and four companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, to gain possession of the ridge on my left, immediately opposite to the enemy's stone stockade; from this ridge the stockade is about 700 yards, with four different heights intervening.

The enemy having come out so far as the nearest hill to the ridge, began to open a fire of matchlocks upon our party as they proceeded up the heights. On our gaining possession of a high part of the ridge, the enemy evacuated their position upon the opposite hill, and being instantaneously pursued by our troops, they fled successively over the whole of the hills between the ridge and their stockade, which appearing to me too strong to attempt without the assistance of our guns, I resolved to wait until the artillery came up.

The six-pounders opened upon the place about four o'clock P.M. and I was in hopes that as the wall appeared to be composed only of loose stones, it might have been laid open before dusk; but after firing for about an hour, from a distance of about 500 yards, only a small part of the wall came down.

Having resolved to move the battery to a nearer distance the following morning, the pioneers were employed during the day in making fascines and gabions for that purpose.

About a quarter of an hour, however, before sunrise the following morning (the 29th), the enemy came down in great numbers from the Mungoo-ka Dhar, with an apparent intention of forcing my position on the ridge, and also turning my left, so as to surround it. I am happy to add, that, in consequence of the warm reception they received from our troops they were soon obliged to retire with loss. Having now, however, every reason to believe that Mungoo-ka Dhar had been strongly reinforced, I thought it advisable to throw up a slight entrenchment on my position on the ridge and first hill, which was effected about dusk.

During the night the enemy evacuated the stockade on Deboo-ka-Tibba, which was immediately occupied by the picquets of the light battalion.

The stockade is situated on a steep rocky eminence, very difficult of access on all sides, but particularly so in front, where it is almost perpendicular. The wall is ten feet high on the outside, and four feet thick,

composed of loose stones, extremely well built, and three sides of it are surrounded by a high bamboo fence, at the distance of two feet from the outside of the wall; within it is a Pocka Mhut.

The position of the enemy at Mungoo-ka-Dhar appears to be nearly two miles from my post, and the road to it very difficult, as well from unevenness as from ascent. I have also been informed that the enemy have thrown up stone breast works and other obstacles at different parts of the road.

I have the honour to inclose a correct return of our casualties,* those of the enemy from the best intelligence I have been able to procure, amount to 150 in killed, and about 250 wounded. I had the pleasure yesterday to send in two prisoners from Deboo-ka-Tibba, and this day another, who was wounded in the affair of the 29th.

The conduct of the Officers and men composing my detachment has been such as to merit my warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. THOMPSON, Lieut. Col.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 19.

Copies of Letters and of their Inclosures from Admiral Lord Exmouth, K.C.B. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq.

The first letter contains details of the operations before Gaeta, which terminated in a blockade; the last letter contains an account of the submission of that fortress, as follows:

MY LORD, *Malta, Gaeta Bay, Aug. 9.*

In my letter of the 2d instant, I expressed my intention of sending the next day to the Governor of Gaeta an account of Buonaparte's surrender, which having been done, I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that it led to communications which terminated in the submission of that fortress yesterday. At six P.M. the Sengate was taken possession of by the marines of his Majesty's ship under my command; and the others by the Austrian and Sicilian troops; and this day the garrison marched out, and were disposed of according to the terms of submission (a copy of which is herewith transmitted); the four first articles having been dictated by his Sicilian Majesty.

Inventories are taking; but as they will employ some time, I do not think it necessary to wait till they are finished, as Colonel Robinson, who is appointed on our part, will remain, and send a copy when completed. There are two hundred and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance; one hundred and

* Published in the London Gazette of the 19th August.

fifty-two of which are mounted, and provisions remaining for near three months.

In acquainting your lordship with the conclusion of this service, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of again expressing my sense of the zealous assistance afforded to me by Capt. Brace, while he continued under my orders, and Colonel Robinson, who did so to the last movement; and without meaning to attach more importance or merit to the operations in which we have been engaged, than they may be fairly considered to deserve, I yet venture to express my hope, that your lordship will feel yourself at liberty to place them in such a light before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as may obtain their lordship's favour and consideration, towards Colonel Robinson and the first lieutenant of this ship, who is a most deserving officer.

I have, &c.

W. C. FAIRIE.

Lord Ermouth, &c.

[Here follows the Articles of Submission of the Fortress of Gaeta, which contain nothing particular.—To the Commandant, M. Beganl, his Majesty grants his pardon, but he will not admit him into his service.]

SATURDAY, SEPT 23.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 23.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this Office by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

MY LORD,

Paris, August 2.

I have the honour to enclose a list of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of a Commander and of a Knight respectively, of the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them respectively to accept the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

To be Commanders of the Order of Maria Theresa.—Lieutenant-general the Marquis of Anglesea, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-general Lord Hill, G.C.B.

To be Knights of the Order of Maria Theresa.—Lieutenant-general Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.—Major-generals—Sir J. Kempt, K.C.B.; Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B.; Lord E. Somerset, K.C.B.—Colonels—Sir J. Elley, K.C.B. royal horse-guards; T. Reynell, 71st reg.; Sir A. Barnard, K.C.B. 95th reg.; Hon. A. Abercromby, coldstream-guards; Sir G. Wood, royal artillery; Sir

C. Campbell, coldstream-guards; Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B. 52d reg.; A. Woodford, coldstream-guards; Hon. F. Ponsonby, 12th light dragoons; F. B. Hervey, 14th light dragoons; C. Smith, royal engineers.—Lieutenant-colonels—J. M'Donnell, coldstream-guards; Sir R. Hill, knt. royal horse-guards; Lord F. Somerset, K.C.B. 1st guards; R. Dick, 42d reg.; N. Douglas, 79th reg.; Lord Saltoun, 1st guards.

MY LORD,

Paris, August 21.

I have the honour to inclose a list of Officers upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of different classes of the Orders of St. George, Anne, and Wladimir respectively, in testimony of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before His R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Second Class St. George.—Lieutenant-general the Marquis of Anglesea; Lieutenant-general Lord Hill.

Third Class St. George.—Lieutenant-general Sir H. Clinton, Major-generals Cook and Kempt.

Second Class St. Wladimir.—Major-generals Sir O. Vandeleur, Sir J. Byng, and Sir D. Pack.

Third Class St. Wladimir.—Major-generals—Lord E. Somerset, Sir J. Lambert, Sir C. Grant, Maitland, Sir H. Vivian, and Colonel Mitchell.

Fourth Class St. George.—Colonels—Sir J. Elley, assistant adjutant-general; Reynell, 71st reg.; Sir A. Barnard, 95th reg.; Hon. A. Abercromby, assistant quarter-master-general; Sir C. Campbell, assistant quarter-master-general; J. Colborne, 52d reg.; Woodford, coldstream-guards; Hon. F. Ponsonby, 12th light dragoons; Hervey, acting military-secretary.—Lieutenant-colonels—Sir R. Hill, royal horse-guards; Lord F. Somerset, military-secretary; Lord Saltoun, 1st guards.

Fourth Class St. Wladimir.—Colonels—Hephurn, 3d guards; Sir G. Wood, royal artillery; Muter, 6th dragoons; Smyth, royal engineers.—Lieutenant-colonels—Macdonnell, guards; Sir H. Bradford, 1st guards; Lord Greenock, assistant quarter-master-general; Conke, 1st guards; Sir C. Broke, assistant quarter-master-general; Sir H. G. Berkeley, assistant quarter-master-general; Ross, 95th reg.; Sir G. Scovell, assistant quarter-master-general; Dick, 42 reg.; Douglas, 74th reg.; Nixon, 28th reg.; Lygon, 2d life-guards; Hare, 27th reg.

First Class St. Anne.—Lieutenant-general C. Count Alten.—Major-general Sir E. Barnes, adjutant-general; Major general Adam.

Average Price of Corn in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending September 16th, 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 64 0	Barley 32 4	Beans 36 2
Rye 39 6	Oats 25 9	Peas 39 3

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 20th of Sept. 1816, is 64s. 8d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

[This Gazette notifies, that the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignities of Earl and Marquis of Great Britain and Ireland to George James, Earl of Cholmondeley, by the title of Earl of Rock-savage, in the county Palatine of Chester, and Marquis Cholmondeley, with remainder to his heirs male; also the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland to James Walter Viscount Grimston, of Ireland, and Baron Verulam of Gorchumbury, in the county of Hereford, by the titles of Viscount Grimston and Earl Verulam; also the dignity of Baron and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland to Charles Viscount Whitworth, by the titles of Baron Adbas-ton, in the county of Stafford, and Earl Whitworth; also the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to John Lord Brownlow, and his heirs male, by the title of Viscount Alford, of Alford, in the county of Lincoln, and Earl Brownlow; also the dignity of Earl of Great Britain and Ireland to John Craggs, Lord Elliot, by the title of Earl of St. Germain's, in the county of Cornwall; also the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland to John Lord Boringdon, by the titles of Viscount Boringdon, of North Malton, in the county of Devon, and Earl of Morley, of Morley, in the said county; also the dignities of Viscount and

Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to Orlando, Baron Bradford, by the titles of Viscount Newport in the county of Salop, and Earl of Salop in the said county; also the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to William Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, by the title of Viscount Elmley, in the county of Worcester, and Earl of Beauchamp; also the dignity of a Viscount of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir Alan Hyde Lord Gardner, Vice Admiral of the White, by the title of Viscount Gardner; also the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to Ewen Cameron, of Fanniera and Callart, in the county of Argyll, and of Arthurstone, in the county of Angus, Esq. with remainder, to his heirs male.]

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to present the Rev. David William Garrow, to the Rectory of East Barnet, in the county of Hertford, and diocese of London.

Average Price of Corn, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending Sept. 22d 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 62 2	Barley 31 10	Beans 36 2
Rye 37 8	Oats 24 11	Peas 37 8

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 27th of Sept. is 64s. 2½d. per cwt.

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in Scotland, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Sept. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 55 2	Oats 29 8	Oatmeal 18 8
Rye 40 2	Beans 33 8	Beer or
Barley 27 5	Peas 33 2	Bigg... 21 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCE AMNESTY.

THE following are the persons comprised in the original Amnesty, and their present condition:

It may not be uninteresting to state what has become of the persons comprised in the first and second articles of the King of France's Ordonnance of the 24th of July. The first article contained the following names:

Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Amell, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duverniet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo.

Of these, Ney and Labedoyere have been shot, Lallemand is at Malta, Drouet d'Erlon is in France, Lefebvre and Gilly are ar-

rived at New York, Grouchy has embarked at Guernsey for America, Lavalette has escaped, Debelle is in prison, Bertrand is with Buonaparte, Drouot and Cambrone are upon trial, Rovigo is at Malta. The rest are concealed.

The persons comprised in the second article, and ordered to quit France in two months, are—

Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbor, Felix, Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Mohee, Feressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (General), Lobau, Harel, Pier, Barrere, Arnault, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angeley), Pumme-reuil, Arrighi (of Padua), Dejean, jun. Garrau, Real, Bouvier Dumoulard, Merlin (of Douay), Durbach, Digat, Defermont, Bory, St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Gar-

ner-de-Saintes, Mellinet, Haffin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin-Janson, the eldest son, and Le Lorque Dideville.

Soult, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, and others, are still in France: Carnot, however, is on the point of setting out for Russia. Several have escaped, or have been permitted to leave France. Excellmans is at Brussels; Bassano somewhere in Austria; Regnaud St. Jean d'Angleley is in the United States, whither, we believe, Bory St. Vincent and Felix Desportes have also fled: Arrighi is in Italy.

ARREST OF THREE BRITISH OFFICERS.

Three English gentlemen have been arrested at Paris, by the police, on a charge of having assisted Lavalette in his escape; viz. Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce. Sir Robert Wilson is well known to all Europe; Captain Hutchinson is a very young officer of the Guards, a relation to Lord Donoughmore; and Mr. Bruce is the eldest son of the banker and East India agent, C. Bruce, Esq. Our minister, Sir C. Stuart, as soon as he heard of their arrest, demanded their enlargement, when he was told that they had contrived and assisted in the escape of Lavalette.

On the subject of the above arrest the Paris papers merely observe, that they were taken into custody by order of the minister of police, on a charge of having sheltered Lavalette for several days, and afterwards aiding his escape out of the kingdom. Sir Robert Wilson made some attempts to defend himself, and said to the police agents, "You have done well to arrest me in the presence of my wife, or you would not have taken me alive." These officers are to be tried before the ordinary tribunals. There is no intimation given of the light in which their crime is viewed by the laws of France, nor what is the punishment in the penal code, which it may be supposed is severe. The Duke of Wellington, on being applied to, had refused to interfere.

Marshal Soult has arrived in the Netherlands, with a fortune of 27 millions of francs, above a million sterling.

The private correspondence from Paris imputes to many of the officers of the British army, an opinion that by the convention of Paris the safety of all those who had taken part against the King was guaranteed; and that, consequently, the trial and execution of Labedoyere and Ney was unjust and in violation of a solemn convention. The manifestation of this opinion gave, it is said, great offence to the Duke of Wellington, who put an opposite interpretation upon the convention of Paris. Sir Robert Wilson, and others, who cannot be suspected of attachment to the friends of Buonaparte, zealous for British honour, made every effort to save Ney. Their opinions and exertions being well

known, naturally excited the hatred of the Bourbon government, which caused them to be watched. Sir Robert and his friends were acquainted with the intended escape of Lavalette, and took measures to conceal him. Mr. Bruce next procured the measure of Lavalette, which Hutchinson transmitted to a French taylor, informing him that it was for an English General who had already left Paris, but wished the clothes to be sent after him without delay. On the 1th of January, in the evening, all matters being previously arranged, Bruce and Sir Robert met at Hutchinson's rooms, under pretence of taking a bottle together. Between seven and eight o'clock Lavalette was brought thither by a Frenchman. He seemed at first in great emotion, and was so disguised that they did not know him. However, he was soon disembarassed of his masquerade character, furnished with a pair of pistols, and left to the care of Bruce for that night. The next morning, at half-past six, Sir Robert was at Hutchinson's door with a cabriolet and two saddle horses, as if he was going to inspect some troops at a distance from the capital. Bruce and Lavalette entered the cabriolet; Sir Robert and Hutchinson rode near it, occasionally converging with the persons within, one of whom, of course, contrived to keep his features concealed. On one occasion they changed horses in the presence of four gendarmes, whose suspicious were lulled, by telling them the party were going to look out cantonments for a division of the English army. When they reached Compeigne, they found a serjeant ready to conduct them to the aide de-camp's lodgings, where they took some refreshment, the latter having unsuspectingly sent a note beforehand for that purpose. They met with no obstacle whatever, except at Cambray, where they were detained three hours at the gates. On their progress to Valenciennes they were three times examined, and their passports carried to the respective commandants. They made no stop until they had crossed the Meuse, when they dined, and made arrangements for the ulterior destination of Lavalette; and having taken leave of him, returned by Maubeuge and the Porte St. Martin.

PARIS, Jan. 22. — Lavalette, escorted by Sir Robert and his friends, left Paris on the 9th. They went off in a cabriolet drawn by private horses, which conducted them to Senlis, about four posts from Paris, where they applied for post-horses, which the post-master at first refused to give them, as they exhibited no passport or order agreeably to the regulations prescribed by the director-general of the posts. Very fortunately, however, there was an English regiment stationed at Senlis, many officers of which were known to ———. He took the opportunity of addressing one or two of them as they passed by in English, and

in a most familiar manner, which the post-master observing, he immediately went up to — and said, "I perceive, Sir, that you are an —, and probably serving under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, and therefore, from the respect I bear to the uniform you wear, as well as from the great admiration I feel for the illustrious hero who commands you, I shall not detain you any longer." Post horses were then put to the cabriolet, and the fortunate Lavalette and his companions continued their journey without further interruption or impediment, until they arrived at Cambridge, where they were stopped five hours by the English. With respect to the evasion of Lavalette, they who abetted him might certainly be acting from the impulsion of a generous nature. The man for whom the greater part of his Majesty's Ministers, and several of his most faithful marshals implored the royal mercy, was certainly no common malefactor. Captain Hutchinson was conducted to the Elysee Bourbon, at the request of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace intimated to him, that he had reason to believe that whatever might be the sentence of the court, it would be commuted into banishment from France, but that such an interdiction would be incompatible with the performance of his military duties. The apprehension of Captain Hutchinson, who forms part of the effective army of the Duke of Wellington, gave rise to a letter from his Grace to the Duke de Richelieu. The explanation of the latter was considered perfectly satisfactory. It appears, the circumstance of Captain Hutchinson belonging to the British army was entirely unknown to the French government.

The only act of complicity Mr. Bruce is charged with, is the loan of his carriage.

Many arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours at Paris. General Grundler, late governor of Paris, and the reporter of the military commission convoked on Marshal Ney, is of the number, it is said. Marshal Serrurier has hitherto eluded the searches of the Police. The ultra-royalists themselves cannot cite any overt act, while, on the other hand, it must be acknowledged the conduct of almost all the ancient chiefs of the army is mysterious and menacing; not one appears at court, and it is whispered they hold private conferences, the nature of which is highly calculated to awaken suspicion. In addition to the arrests I announced this morning, I have to add the names of Generals Morgan and Marchand. The measure, with respect to the latter, caused some surprise: General Marchand was the officer who commanded the town of Grenoble at the return of Napoleon, and who remained inaccessible to fear and corruption.

Since the fatal Amnesty Bill, the sun shines bright on the ultra-royalist camp.

Their warriors are whetting their arms, and every day witnesses some new and more important victim. M. Hyde de Neuville is sent ambassador to the United States, where he has long resided before; M. Delaitre, the intimate friend of the Duc de Richelieu, an old and sagacious statesman, one warmly and hitherto successfully supported by the duke, has just been dismissed from the prefecture of Versailles; his disgrace had been long since solicited by M. Vaublanc. New and extensive alterations are triumphantly announced.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The congregation of Foreign Missions labours with the greatest zeal to re-establish its relations with various parts of the world. One of the most happy results undoubtedly is the special protection which its members have obtained from China and Abyssinia. They write from Pekin, that the Emperor, having obtained a report from the Tribunal of Worship of the sentences passed against the Jesuits, wrote at the bottom of the report, with his red, or indelible pencil, "Let the Edict of the 11th of January, 1724, cease to be the law of the empire. There is only one God, and this God cannot be offended with the diversity of names which are given to him." Any thing written with the red pencil can never be recalled; decrees in other colours may be altered. According to this imperial decision, the Edict of Toleration of the Great Emperor Kang-Hi, of 1672, and that of 1711, have been again transcribed from the Tribunal of Rites, and transmitted, sealed with the great seal, covered with yellow satin, to Don Gaspaedella Cruse, a Portuguese. It is remarkable that it was a Dominican of this name and of the same nation, who, in 1586, was the first to introduce the Christian religion into China. Nothing can be more agreeable to the court of Rome than to see the Christian religion introduced into so extensive an empire as that of China, at a period in particular when most of the Princes of Europe, by proclaiming the toleration of religion in countries essentially catholic, seem to slacken the ties which united them to the holy see. His holiness received with the most lively joy, this pleasing intelligence. Father della Cruse had the honour to be presented to him by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, along with the four novice Chinese Jesuits, who were conducted to the audience chamber by M. Concellieu, director of the Propaganda.

We are assured that the Edicts of the Chinese Emperor reached our court through the Portuguese ambassador. Twelve Jesuits will be sent to China in spring. His holiness has addressed a brief felicitation to the Emperor of China to thank him. We are even assured that a Bull will be issued to regulate the discipline of the Chinese Churches.

GENOA, Jan. 16.—The Italian recruits

raised for his Britannic Majesty's service, have, as already stated, been all dismissed. The British Government has granted 18 months' pay to the officers, five months' pay to the cadets, three months' to the soldiers. These last have, moreover, received shoes, a cap, shirts, and a blanket. They have been shipped on board transports, the freight of which was paid by the English, and conducted to their respective homes. The Piedmontese troops, and those of Lombardy, have been escorted by English, and accompanied by commissaries of that nation, charged to provide for their subsistence.

The Hanoverian corps, and after them the English regiments, will embark for the Ionian Isles. General Phipps is taking measures to depart for Corfu. Every day 300 persons are employed in conveying the military effects and baggage of the English troops. In a short time the port and fortresses will be given up to his Majesty, and the Piedmontese troops will perform the duty without any foreign interference. The frigate offered to his Majesty by the merchants of Genoa, is already in course of construction in the dock.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—What I had expected and predicted for some time past has at length taken place. The circulation of the English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended, by an order from the minister of police. How long this prohibitory act will be enforced I am unable to say, but I have every reason to fear that it will be of long continuance. I regret much that ministers should deem it necessary to have recourse to a proceeding so harsh and unpopular; at the same time it must be acknowledged, that in the present unsettled, agitated, and revolutionary state of France, the publication of writings tending to irritate and inflame the public mind might be productive of the most serious and dangerous consequences.

FEB. 10. By letters from Corunna to the 15th ult. we learn that the resistance of the constitutional party in Galicia and the Asturias to the measures of the court daily assumes a more decisive aspect. Guerilla parties have been formed in different districts, juntas have been assembled, and a sort of legislation adopted by them for the guidance of their common system. The spirit of Porlier seems to animate their proceedings. A paper, called the 'Patriot,' has been printed, and put into circulation throughout this part of Spain, calling on the inhabitants to stand forward and vindicate the national independence.

The disturbances of Lyons prove to have been much more serious than they were first supposed to be. They had ramifications in Franche Comte and Burgundy. The 21st of January was the day fixed for

a rising, and the tocsin was to be again the signal. By chance the plot was discovered, and the chiefs apprehended. But some of them made a desperate resistance. General Meunier was killed. General Langrange was arrested as he was hastening to Lyons. The church-bells are said to have been dismounted.

Letters from Cadiz state, that the Maria Louisa, three decker, and the only one of that rate remaining in the Spanish navy, was lately lost on the coast of Africa.—The ship has been long stationed in Port Mahon, and by the orders of the new Spanish High Admiral, the Infante Don Antonio, was ordered to proceed to Cadiz, to carry out troops and stores for the army of Morillo, now acting against Carthage. Her crew consisted of only seventy men and three officers, with which she put to sea, was overtaken by a storm, and cast away on the coast of Algiers. Few persons were saved, and on their landing, were made prisoners by the Algerines.

The German papers state, that a courier had arrived at Berlin, charged with letters from the Prince Regent of England, to Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, in consequence of which his Royal Highness had set out for England; this statement strengthens the belief of the intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Letters received from St. Helena, of the 27th of December, state, that Buonaparte daily rides out, attended by an officer; Capt. Poppleton of the 53d regiment; but that he is confined to certain limits. He keeps eight horses, with a corresponding equipage. A camp has been formed at a certain distance around him, so that his escape from the Island is the more guarded against. Some few days previous to the date of these letters, a misunderstanding had taken place between Buonaparte and Bertrand, in consequence of which, Gen. Moutholon had been appointed grand marshal, and General Gorgaud master of the horse.

The order relative to the non-introduction of the English papers is executed with more rigour than ever. The measure, it appears, was resolved upon in a Council of Ministers.

We are told that Monsieur de Cazes has said, that the number of prisoners arrested in France, including Paris, did not exceed *three hundred and eleven*, and that he did not deem it politic to contradict the report that the arrestations were much more numerous, as it satisfied the minds of the well-disposed as to the vigilance and activity of the government, while it kept troubled and turbulent spirits in awe, and thereby prevented any seditious movements on their part.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE introduction of trial by jury is the most important reform, both legal and political, that could have taken place in Scotland; for, besides its benefits as the only fair trial, it brings the people for the first time into the discharge of public duties, and makes them a necessary part of the political system. It has excited the greatest possible interest in Scotland, where the experiment is looked upon as completely successful.

A petition has been presented to the Lord Chancellor, for a commission of lunacy against the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk: it is known that her Grace has been indisposed for a long time, and this proceeding became necessary upon the demise of the late Duke, to appoint a committee as guardians of her person and property. The petition was granted, but the commissioners are not yet named.

In the court of King's Bench, lately, in the case of *Elton v. Jordan*, relative to the warranty of a mare, Lord Ellenborough said, "In order to constitute unsoundness, it is not necessary that a horse should be incurable or permanent disease; but such a degree of actual infirmity as interferes with the present use of the animal is sufficient. I think that if a horse has even a rough at the time of sale, with a warranty of soundness, which cough may be cured in a few days; yet it is an unsoundness, inasmuch as it prevents the purchaser from employing the animal."

The Marquis of Anglesea has had the misfortune, lately, to experience two accidents to his injured thigh. He was shooting in Essex, and fell on it from a poney; and after that had the misfortune to fall down stairs.

Wednesday morning, January 31, John Gillman and William Brockman, for the murder of four revenue officers belonging to the Fox cutter, were conveyed from Newgate to Execution-dock, where they underwent the dreadful sentence of the law.

Some of the inhabitants of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, intend to establish a bank in the parish, wherein the industrious may deposit their savings to improve at compound interest.

At the last London sessions Mr. Gurney applied to the court for judgment against the Gas Light Company, on conviction of their manufactory in St. Bride's parish being a nuisance: 15 affidavits were presented that the nuisance still existed: these were met by about forty affidavits on the other side, many of them chemists, asserting that the unpleasant smells were removed. Mr. Gurney declared that he wanted no man of science to tell him what was a stench; nor was it necessary to go to the manufactory

when the stench assailed his clients in their houses. The Recorder said he thought the nuisance was only in part abated; he should therefore respite the judgment for three months, in consideration of the capital sum (£30,000!); at the expiration of that time the nuisance must be either abated or removed.

Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Tuppessfield, Essex, about 19 years of age, being on a visit to Mr. Thompson, of Fryerning, a gun having attracted her attention, she took it up and presented it at the maid servant, not supposing it to be loaded, but on pulling the trigger it did not go off. In a short time after the maid got possession of the gun, and in her turn presented it at Miss Smith, when the contents, a full charge, entered her side, and she survived but a few hours.

Information having recently been laid against the servants of Lord Eskine, who hawk brooms about the town in carts; and the magistrate at Bow-street, after several hearings, having confirmed the conviction, with a remark from his Lordship, that it was done under a sweeping clause, the noble lord has taken out sixteen licences. It appears that his Lordship has an estate of four thousand acres, which produce nothing but the twigs of which brooms are made: the brooms are said to produce his Lordship 2000*l.* per annum.

Among the costly presents which will be taken out to the Emperor of China, by Lord Amherst, is a glass in frame, the plate of which admeasures sixteen feet by ten: it is the largest ever cast in this country, and its value is 12,000*l.* Two carvers and gilders will proceed with it, to repair any injury which it may receive in going out. Some superior cloth, valued at 5*l.* per yard, also forms part of the presents: the whole is estimated at 80,000*l.*

The Minden man of war, and the Doris frigate, are arrived from the East Indies and St. Helena. The former took a cargo of provisions and live bullocks from the Cape to St. Helena, and left that island on the 26th of December. Buonaparte continued to reside at the cottage; every thing was perfectly quiet, and provisions of every description were in plentiful supply.

Mr. Hulroyd succeeds the late Mr. Justice Dampier, as one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, is the third brother of the reigning Duke. He was born on the 16th of December, 1780. His brother was lately married to the beautiful Princess Krasul Kowick. His sister is married to the Archduke Constantine of Russia.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Hampstead, Lady Ponsonby, widow of the late Major General, the Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, K.C.B. who fell in the battle at Waterloo, of son.

JANUARY 25. Lady Hunter Blair, of a daughter.

FEBRUARY 8. In Cumberland-street, the lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. of a son.

12. At Eastgate House, Winchester, the lady of the Hon. Henry St. John, of a daughter.

13. At Willsnest Lodge, Hampstead, the lady of Capt. Gurney, of a daughter.

14. Lady Harriet Paget, of a son.

15. The lady of Sir William Wiseman, Bart. of a son.

18. In Hamilton Place, the Duchess of Bedford, of a son.

20. In Fleet-street, Mrs. J. H. Butterworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JANUARY 17.

THE Rev. John Compls Churchill, fellow of C. C. Oxford, to the Right Hon. lady Henrietta Dorothea Wollop.

FEBRUARY 3. The Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire, eldest son of the Dean of Hereford, to Augusta,

daughter of John Williams, Esq. Commissioner of Customs.

16. At Baron Court, Lord Viscount Clonmore, eldest son of the Earl of Wicklow, &c. to lady Cecil Francis Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rev. T. Blackburn, L.L.D.

Lately, in his 76 year, the Rev. Tho. Matthews, vicar of Haringworth, Northamptonshire.

Lately, at Peckham, Surrey, Thomas Bennett, Esq. of Fish-street-hill, London, well known and greatly respected for forty years on the Stock Exchange.

Lately, in his 57th year, Robt. Birtwhistle, Esq. of Craigmoor-hall, seventh son of the late John Birtwhistle, Esq. of Shipton in Craven, Yorkshire, whose hospitable, upright, and beneficent spirit, he inherited in the most esteemed degree.

Lately, suddenly, at Moulton, near Newmarket, where he was upon a visit, the Rev. Henry Bates, D.D. rector of Feckenham, in Suffolk, and an active magistrate. The valuable rectory of Feckenham, which the deceased had enjoyed for 56 years, is in the gift of the Master and Fellow of St. Peter's college.

Lately, in Bristol. Mr. Thomas Herbert, an honorary member of the Geological Society.

Lately, in Portland-place, Henry Fawcett, Esq. M. P. for Carlisle.

AUGUST 1815, at Vizagapatam, Captain T. Wentworth Watson, in the Artillery of the Honourable East India Company's service, and eldest son of S. Watson, Esq. M. D.

DEC. 30, in his 23d year, Mr. Atkinson Bunk.

JAN. 18, 1816, in his 71st year, Mr. John Mills, late of Bedford-row.

The Rev. J. Aspinall, late vicar of Kempton, Bedfordshire.

25. At Dalton, John Campport, Esq. aged 68.

24. At Fittenhanger, the seat of the Earl of Hardwick, James Yorke, Esq. third son of the late Bishop of Ely.

25. At Clapham Common, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

At Ewell, Surry, Richard Carpenter Smith, Esq. aged 75.

27. In Queen-square, Bath, the Right Honourable Samuel Viscount Hood, at the advanced age of 92, being born in December, 1724. His lordship commenced his naval career as midshipman, on board the Romney, of 64 guns, in 1740, and in 1746, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Winchelsea* frigate, of 20 guns, in which, during a severe engagement with a French frigate of superior force, his Lordship was wounded. In 1751, his lordship was further promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the Jamaica sloop of war; and in July, 1756, he was appointed by Commodore Holmes as his Captain. The peace that took place in 1763, left his lordship unemployed for a short time, and in 1768, he hoisted a broad pendant as Commodore, and the command off Boston was assigned to him. Here he continued for some time, and greatly distinguished himself; and in 1778, he was made resident Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Portsmouth. On the 20th April, in the same year, he had the dignity of Baronet conferred on him. In September, 1780, a promotion of Post-captains to the rank of Rear-admirals took place, in which his lordship was included, and hoisted his flag as Rear-admiral of the Blue, on board the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, relinquishing his situation as Commissioner; and sailed to the West Indies, where he greatly distinguished himself, in the actions

with Comte de Grasse; but particularly in that of the 12th of April, 1782, for which, on the 28th May following, he was created Baron Hood, of Catherington, which was afterwards, on his lordship's being created Viscount Hood, transferred to his lady by the style of Baroness Hood, with remainder to her issue, and at her death enjoyed by the present Viscount. In May, 1784, his lordship was chosen Member for Westminster, and on the 30th of April, 1786, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the 24th September, 1787, made Vice-Admiral of the Blue. On the appointment of the Earl of Chatham as First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Hood, in June 1788, took his seat as one of the Members of that Board; and on the armaments being fitted out against Spain and Russia in 1789 and 1791, his lordship was appointed to the command of squadrons; but from the differences with those powers being adjusted before he sailed, he struck his flag on each occasion. In June, 1792, he was again made Port Admiral at Portsmouth, and held his seat at the Admiralty Board. During this period one of the cruizers that sailed under his lordship's orders captured the *St. Jago*, an extremely valuable Spanish register ship, which had been previously taken by a French privateer, for which he received several thousand pounds as prize-money. In 1793, his lordship was appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, where his services at Toulon and Corsica are well known; and December, 1794, he returned through ill health. On the death of the Marquis of Townshend, in 1795, his lordship was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, and in April, 1796, on the death of Sir Hugh Palliser, appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which is now become vacant. His lordship was the Second Senior Admiral on the list, which is now filled by the Earl of St. Vincent.

At Lower Chessam, Surrey, Philip Antrobus, Esq. aged 61.

At Clapham, Mr. John Bellamy, above 80 years Messenger and Housekeeper to the House of Commons.

At Putney, after a short illness, Mr. William Layton, aged 72, a man throughout life universally respected. He was upwards of 30 years farrier to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the whole of which time he most cheerfully devoted to the faithful discharge of his duty; few, if any, could have undergone the fatigue of the very laborious situation to which the above great personage had appointed him; but he ever felt grateful for the many marks of favour he has experienced from his Royal Highness, which nothing but this late event could possibly have eradicated.

At Strawberry-hill, Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave, in the 56th year of her age.

Aged 84 years, Mrs. Pinder, wife of Daniel Pinder, Esq. of Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, (having been married upwards of 56 years) sincerely lamented by all who knew her.

Aged 86, Robert Harvey, Esq. one of the Aldermen of Norwich, to which office he was elected in the year 1768; he was chosen Sheriff in 1766, and twice served the office of Mayor, the first time in 1770, and the second in 1800. It is said upon good authority, that this gentleman has accumulated a fortune of 400,000*l*.

30. At Oxford, Mary, wife of Mr. C. Brown, wine-merchant, aged 34.

31. In York-buildings, Lady Graves, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B.

At the London Hospital, Mr. David Price, apothecary, aged 54.

Feb. 1. Jonathan Worth, Esq. aged 54, an Alderman, and one of the Justices of Peace, for Exeter.

In Merlion-square, Dublin, aged 87 yrs. and 9 months, Joshua Allen, Viscount Allen, Baron Allen, of Stillorgan.

2. At Astrop Wells, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Pourcin, in the 63d year of her age.

In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Geo. Hodgson, Esq. late one of his Majesty's Coroners for the county of Middlesex.

3. In the 67th year of her age, Eleanor, Countess of Wilton, relict of the late Earl of Wilton, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Asshedon of Middleton, Bart.

In Montague Place, Russell-square, in the 58th year of his age, Sir Henry Dampier, Knt. one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

4. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Stephen Teissier, Esq. aged 62.

In Welbeck street, aged 65, Jas. Grant, Esq. head of the department of the Ship Letter, and East India Packet Offices; also one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Hackney Coach Office.

In Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, after a tedious illness, Robert Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, in the 56th year of his age. His lordship married first in January 1792, Margaretta, relict of Thomas Adair, Esq. by whom, who died in 1796, he had issue one daughter; and secondly, Eleanor Agnes Eden, daughter of the late Lord Auckland. By his death the clerkship of the Common Pleas Office in the Exchequer, in Ireland, a most lucrative place becomes vacant, and also that of the President of the Board of Control. The noble Earl has been indisposed between two and three months, in consequence of being thrown from his horse in St. James's Park. After which he was advised to go to Bath, where the doctors told him candidly, there was no hopes of his recovery, and he was afterwards removed, at his own desire, to Lon-

don, by slow and short stages, was between three and four days on the road, and arrived at his house a few days since in Hamilton Place.

5. John Barring, Esq. aged 83, for several successive sessions a representative in parliament for Exeter.

After a few hours illness, of apoplexy, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, aged 70. Dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in his title and Irish estates, by his next brother, the Hon. John Fitzwilliam. His lordship had at his house at Richmond, one of the most valuable cabinet collections of pictures in Europe; more than 10,000 proof prints by the first artists; a very extensive library, and a scarce and curious collection of the best ancient music; among which were the original virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel (of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer) in the handwriting of that great master. His lordship was formerly of Cambridge, and from his

frequent declarations, it is expected that he has made some valuable bequests to that University from his above stores.

9 In the 52d year of his age, James Lumsden, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's 55th regiment of foot.

13. In Beckford-Row, Walworth, in his 92d year, John Fossell, Esq. who, during his long pilgrimage through this life, respectively fulfilled the duties of a parent and a friend in the most exemplary manner. The last illness which carried him to his grave, he bore with pious resignation and fortitude, and left this world like a true Christian, regretted by all who knew him.

19. At Mrs. Dalrymple's, in Portman-square, her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's, and her infant son, the Duke of St. Alban's. Her Grace died at six o'clock and the infant duke at three. The title and estate devolve to Lord Wm. Beauchamp, brother-in-law of the deceased duchess.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, - *Boswell's Anecdotes*, *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, *Biographia Dramatica*, *Pernant's London*, *Lyson's Environs*, *Pursuits of Literature*, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

AMONG the most interesting papers, contained in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, are Knox's Observations on the Phenomena of Colours; Sir Everard Home's, on the Structure of the Organs of Respiration in Animals; Brewster, on the Multiplication of Images, and the colours which accompany them in some specimens of calcareous Spar; Mr. Childen's Account of some Experiments with a large Volcanic Battery; and Mr. Lee's Observations on the dispersive Power of the Atmosphere, and its effects on astronomical observations.

Among the books recently published, are the poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a literal translation into Latin, by Mr. E. Macfarlane, and a Dissertation on their authenticity, by Sir John Sinclair.

Mr. Jacob has in the press, *Precursory Proof* that the Israelites came from Egypt to Ireland; and that the Druids expected the Messiah.

Drunmen, of Halle, has published *Observations on the History and the Causes of the Decline of the Grecian States*.

Sixty volumes of the Greek and Roman Classics have been published by Schäfer and Beck; large orders for which have been received from various parts of Europe, and some even from Greece.

Dr. A. Maret is preparing an *Essay on*

the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi; and Dr. Sattcliff, of Huddersfield, distinct Treatises on Cotton Spinning; with Observations on the different Canals, and Railways of England and Ireland; draining Lands; and an improved method of preserving and purifying Grain.

Captain Brown is engaged upon an Introduction to Coachology.

Mr. Heber's Hampton Lectures will shortly make their appearance; also, *Letters on the constrained Celibacy of the Clergy of the Church of Rome*; and Santagnelli's *Italian Punsology*; intended to serve as a Companion to all Grammars.

The poems just published, entitled, *The Siege of Corinth, and Parisina*, are by Lord Byron. The latter is founded upon the following passage in Gibbon's *Antiquities of the House of Brunswick*: "Under the reign of Nicholas III. Ferrara was polluted with a domestic tragedy. By the testimony of an attendant, and his own observation, the Marquis of Este discovered the loves of his wife, Parisina, and his illegitimate son, a beautiful and valiant youth. They were beheaded in the castle by the sentence of a father and husband, who published his shame, and survived their execution. He was unfortunate if they were guilty; if they were innocent, he was still more unfortunate."

nor is there any possible situation in which I can sincerely approve the last act of the justice of a parent."

Mr. Coleridge's poem, called "Christabel," is expected soon to be published.—In the notes to the *Siege of Corinth*, Lord Byron acknowledges his obligation to that poem for a most beautiful passage. He concludes by expressing a hope, that Mr. C. will no longer delay the publication of a production of which he (Lord Byron) can only add his mite of approbation to the applause of far more competent judges. *Christabel* has been written more than 14 years.

The following works may shortly be expected:—A Translation of M. Claude Lancelotti's *Tour to Alet and La Grand Chartruse*, with an account of the Monastery and Abbot of La Trappe; with Biographical Sketches of the Abbé of St. Cyran, of Jansenism.—Repton's *Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture*, as connected with rural scenery.—Varley's *New System of Perspective*; and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's *Lectures on the Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion*.

Mr. Field, the barister, is about to publish a small volume, entitled, *Shakspeare his own Biographer*; containing particulars of the life of that poet, principally from an examination of his sonnets.

Mr. Nares is at press with an *Essay on the Veracity of the Evangelists*; demonstrated by a comparative View of their Histories.—And Dr. Gray, with his *Illustration of the Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors*, particularly of Classic Ages.

An *Essay on Trees in Landscape*, with examples of all their varieties in character and foliage, by the late Edward Kennison, F.S.A. in elephant 4to, comprising fifty

plates, is just published by C. J. Kennison. [*Vide EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.*]

The Rev. Dr. Hawker has nearly completed his *Commentary on the Old and New Testaments*, with the text at large. An edition of a smaller size, without the text, is in the press.

The poems of Milton, Thomson, Young, and a few other authors, will shortly be published, with new embellishments, from the designs of Mr. Westall.

Mr. A. Picquot will shortly publish, for the use of schools, a *New and Easy Introduction to French Grammar*; designed as a first step to that useful language.

In the press, and in a few days will be published, *Moscow*, a poem, by Mrs. Henry Rolls, author of *Sacred Sketches*, &c.

In a few days will appear, a new edition of *Diatessaron; or the History of Our Lord, Jesus Christ*. By the Rev. T. Thirlwall, M.A. In one volume, duodecimo, for the use of schools.

The travels of Colonel Keatinge, in Europe and Africa, are nearly ready for publication.

The translation of Mad. de Genlis's new historical novel, entitled *Jane of France*, will appear in a few days.

Amusements in Retirement, by the author of the *Philosophy of Nature*.

Mr. Wilson has in the press, to be published by subscription, a *Descriptive Treatise on the Method of Waltzing*.

In the press, the *Elements and Genius of the French Language*.

Memoirs of the Lonian Isles, and of their Relations with European Turkey.

M. Paigblanch, the Spanish patriot, is about to publish the *Inquisition Unmasked; or the Triumph of Humanity and Liberty in Spain*.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS.

PUBLISHED IN JANUARY.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

PAUL's Letters to his Kinsfolks, from the Continent, by Walter Scott, Esq. 12s.

Edinburgh Annual Register, 1813, 21s.

Paris Revisited, by Scott, 12s.

Railway on the Study and the Practice of the Law, 12s.

Murphy's Arabian Antiquities, 42l.

Ditto in parts, each 2l. 2s.

Introduction to ditto, 1l. 15s.

Jebb's Sermons, vol. II. 2d edit. 10s. 6d.

Bent's Works, by Farmer, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Ditto, royal 8vo. 3l.

Valentine's Eve; 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Barry's Rastini, a poem, 6s. 6d.

Mansfield Park, 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain, 8vo. 9s.

The Congress of Vienna, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mehallat and Sedli, by the Baron D'Alberg, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

James's History of the Waldenses, 2d edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Simpson's Visit to Flanders, fourth edit. 5s.

Shelley's Alastor, and other poems, 5s.

Edgeworth's Continuation, 3d edit. 6s. half-bound.

Oldfield's History of the Boroughs, 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IF an *Old Citizen* will honour the European Magazine with his inspection, it is presumed his wishes will be gratified.

Enough has been said on the subject of the word *Cockney*.

We are sorry we cannot comply with the request of *S. P. I.* not that they want merit.

P. G. came too late for insertion this month, it shall appear in our next.

The poetry of *H. C. C.*—*B-n* is mislaid.

The literary intelligence from ——— is liable to stamp duty.

G. A. C.—*Romanus*—and *A Great Admirer*, came too late. Several other communications are deferred for want of room.

Our jocose correspondent *Abraham Dry* merits our best thanks; his hints shall be attended to.

A packet is left for Mr. Yates.

T. E.—*P. M.*—*A Bachelor*—*Georgius*—

M. A. L.—*H.*—*Inquirer*—*H. E.*—*J. G. O.*—*A Constant Reader*—*Inquirer*—*C. J. of Colchester*—*Fiat Justitia*—*K. B.*—*Truth*—*Miscellanea*, No. VII.—*R. Porter*—*Philologus*—*A. Z.*—*Samoth*—*Simon Sussan*—*Ingatesone*—*Alfred*—*J. L.*—*Procter*—*Justitia*—*T. P. A.*—*A Journey from Jeppa to Jerusalem*—*Anti-Torturer*—*Boreas*—*Pater Patria*—*E. R. S.*—*W. J.*—*R. J.*—*M. Ross*—*S. E.*—*N.*—*John Turner*—and several other communications shall have a place as soon as possible.

G. K. G.—*F. B.*—*G. R.*—*J. N.*—*Qute*—*A Well-wisher*—*W. D. A.*—*M. S.*—*M. A. L.*—and *S. E.* are under consideration.

ERRATA in our last.

Page 12, col. 1, line 10, for "*light*," read "*eight*."—Page 24, col. 2, line 45, for "*speaking*," read "*sporting*."

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNIES NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, TO SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BUCKLEY, E. Saddleworth, York, cotton-spinner, Feb. 17.
CLEMSON, J. Manchester, dealer, Feb. 24.
GOODCHILD, J. and J. Paillois, Durham, ship-owners, Feb. 3.
JONES, T. sen. Bishop Wearmouth, banker, Feb. 3.
LUNT, I. Kirkdale, Lancaster, vicinaller, Feb. 20.

ROBERTS, M. Dock-head, Surrey, grocer, Feb. 3.
SPARSHOTT, I. Blackman-st. Southwark, grocer, Feb. 20.
TOLEDANO, P. Great Princes-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant, Feb. 24.
WALL, S. Aldermanbury, merchant, Feb. 13.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, T. jun. Great Stanmore, Middlesex, baker, March 9. [Elkins, Exchequer-Office, Lincoln's-inn.] Jan. 27.
AMOS, J. St. Helen's-place, merchant, March 16. [Druce, Billiter-square] Feb. 3.
ADAMS, T. Preston-Bagot, Warwick, coal-merchant, March 16. Warwick. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 3.
ABURROW, W. East Meon, Hants, grocer, March 16. [Osbaldeston, London-st. Fenchurch-street.] Feb. 3.
ADNAM, R. jun. Leckhamptoad, Berks, farmer, March 19. King's Head, Thatcham. [Carter, Temple-chambers.] Feb. 6.
ADNAM, W. Mugham, Berks, farmer, March 19. King's Head, Thatcham. [Carter, Temple-chambers.] Feb. 6.
ADNAM, R. Holey, Berks, brewer, March 19. King's Head, Thatcham. [Carter, Temple-chambers.] Feb. 6.
ANBLASTER, I. Litchfield, victualler, March 19. White Hart, Leicester. [Bleasdale and Co, New-inn.] Feb. 6.
ASHLEY, W. Goswell-st. laceman, March 19. [Allen, Frederick's-place, Old Jury.] Feb. 6.
AMOS, J. and Co. St. Helen's-pl. merchant, March 16. [Spurr and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] Feb. 10.
AYRE, J. Sunderland, ironmonger, March 23. Bridge, Bishop Wearmouth. [Bell, Bow Church-yd.] Feb. 10.
ALLEY, J. Woodside, Lancaster, dealer, March 11, 12. San, Ulverston, 30, King's arms, Lancaster. [R. B. Armstrong, Staple-inn.] Feb. 17.

AUDUS, S. Beverley, butcher, March 20. Dog and Duck, Beverley. [Hall, Beverley.] Feb. 17.
ALCOCK, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brush manufacturer, March 16, 16, and April 6. George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [McGibbon & Co. Hatton-garden.] Feb. 20.
ALLGOOD, J. Gloucester, linen-draper, March 5, 6, April 6, Bell, Gloucester. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 24.
BIRCH, J. Coventry, horse-dealer, Craven Arms, Coventry. [Cobess, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 27.
BENNETT, T. Deddington, Oxford, victualler, March 9. King's Arms, Deddington. [Carter, Staple-inn.] Jan. 27.
BROWN, W. Little Maddox-st. Hanover-sq. man's-merceraid tailor, March 9. [Woolfe, Basinghall-st.] Jan. 27.
BOSS, S. Walkers-park, Hertford, farmer, March 9. [Furnall, Staple-inn.] Jan. 27.
BARRETT, T. Upper George-st. St. Mary-le-bone, timber-merchant, March 16. [Hamilton, Bedford-street, Soho.] Jan. 30.
BURLEY, J. of Bristol, brush-maker, March 19. Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Heclia, Staple-inn.] Jan. 30.
BUTENSHAW, J. Bennett's-row, Blackfriars-road, bricklayer, March 16. [Godmond, East-st. Blackfriars.] Feb. 3.
BRANTHWAITE, A. Oreville-st. Holborn, engraver, March 16. [Budd and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 3.

- DINWOP, J.** Wachen, Norfolk, innkeeper, March 16, Don, Bury, Suffolk. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 5.
- BENJAMIN, A.** Horton-sq. merchant, March 16. [Martin, Vintner's-hall, Upper Thames-street.] Feb. 5.
- BROWN, W.** Sutton at Nong, Kent, sheep-dealer, March 16. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] Feb. 5.
- BLOW, W.** Whittlesford, Cambridge, maltster, March 16. [Bade and Co. Hitchen, Herts.] Feb. 5.
- BEAL, J.** Bartholomew-cloze, upholsterer, March 19. [Robinson and Co. Charter House-sq.] Feb. 6.
- BROWN, G.** Lime-st. wine-merchant, March 19. [Wortham, Castle-st. Holborn.] Feb. 6.
- BALLS, A.** Hare-st. Romford, innholder, March 19. [Hagbes, Temple.] Feb. 6.
- HEADLEY, W.** Reading, Berks, woollen-draper, March 23, Broad Face, Reading. [Eyre, Gray's-lan-sq.] Feb. 10.
- BOND, R.** Plymouth, Devon, printer, March 26, Pope's Head, Plymouth. [Dounce, New-lan.] Feb. 15.
- BATTY, J.** Leeds, York, grocer, March 1, 2, 30, Sad-ge, Leeds. [Lake, Doughty-hill.] Feb. 17.
- BURN, E.** Birmingham, woollen-draper, March 1, 2, 30, Union, Birmingham. [Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.] Feb. 17.
- BOLAM, J.** High Trewitt, Northumberland, dealer, March 11, 12, 30, White Swan, Alawick. [Moun-ey and Co. Staple-lan.] Feb. 17.
- BUND, F.** Plymouth-dock, March 7, 8, 30, Crown, Plymouth-dock. [Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank.] Feb. 17.
- BROWN, H.** and Co. Windsor, bankers, March 2, 30. [Dewberry and Co. Conduit-st. Hanover-sq.] Feb. 17.
- BAYLIS, G.** Stapleton, Gloucester, March 2, 30, Tal- bot, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-lan.] Feb. 17.
- BATES, W.** and Co. Bridgnorth, Salop, bankers, March 4, 5, 6, Castle, Bridgnorth. [Baxter and Co. Furnivals-lan.] Feb. 17.
- BRACKEN, R.** and L. Packer's-court, Coleman-st. March 5, 30. [Parson, Walbrook.] Feb. 17.
- BAILEY, J.** Sidmouth, Devon, common brewer, March 4, 5, and April 2, York, Sidmouth. [Warry, New-lan.] Feb. 20.
- BARNETT, A.** Broad-street, Bloomsbury, glass-mer- chant, March 5, and April 2. [Abraham, Jewry- street, Aldgate.] Feb. 20.
- BRINE, T. H.** Paternoster-row, merchant, March 2, and April 2. [Michell, Union-co. Broad-st.] Feb. 20.
- BATES and Co.** Bridgnorth Salop, bankers, March 4, 5, 30, Castle, Bridgnorth. [Baxter and Co. Furnivals-lan.] Feb. 24.
- BURGESS, J.** Enfield, maltster, March 2, 9, April 6. [Jessop, Clifford's-lan.] Feb. 24.
- BURN, T.** Fenchurch-buildings, merchant, March 2, 9, April 6. [R. Thomas, Fen-co. Fenchurch-st.] Feb. 24.
- BETHAM G.** mariner, Sheffield's Hotel, Adelphi, March 5, April 6. [Brace, Surrey-street, Strand.] Feb. 24.
- CURWOOD, J. jun.** Sampford Peverell, Devon, shopkeeper, March 9, Globe, Exeter. [Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford row.] Jan. 27.
- COLE, K. C. H.** Seward-st. Goswell-st. warehouseman, March 9. [Wilde, Warwick-sq. Newgate-street.] Jan. 27.
- CURLING, D. jun.** St. Laurence, Isle of Thanet, dealer, March 12, Abiton, Ramsgate. [Brown, Mincing-lane.] Jan. 30.
- COLLINS, R.** Rugby, Warwickshire, machine-ma- her, March 12, Spread Eagle, Rugby. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-lan.] Jan. 30.
- CHRISTMAS, W.** Chesham, Bucks, carpenter, March 14. [Partridge and Co. Blackman-st. Southwark.] Feb. 3.
- COLLIER and Co.** Liverpool, veterinary-surgeon, March 4, 5, and 19. [Chester, Staple's-lan.] Feb. 8.
- CAWSON, J.** Liverpool, broker, March 1, 5, 23, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. South-ampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 10.
- CHIFFER, T.** Warrington, timber-merchant, March 1, 2, 23, George, Warrington. [Norris, Bedford-row.] Feb. 10.
- COLLEN, W.** Harwich, farmer, March 23. [Fair- bank, Staple-lan.] Feb. 10.
- CHAMPNEY, J. B.** York, maltster, March 1, and 25, Green Dragon, Doncaster. [Blissdale and Co. New-lan.] Feb. 13.
- COOKE, W. V.** Warwick, plumber, March 26, War- wick Arms, Warwick. [Burfoot, Temple.] Feb. 15.
- COOPER, R.** Tetbury, Gloucester, wool-stapler, March 26, Talbot, Tetbury. [Long and Co. Gray's-lan.] Feb. 15.
- CLAPHAM, J.** Baddington-corner, Surrey, calico- printer, March 2, 30. [Milne and Co. Temple.] Feb. 17.
- CROCKETT, J.** Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, March 4, 5, 30, King's Head, Coventry. [Long and Co. Gray's-lan.] Feb. 17.
- CHAMBERS, J.** Coventry, draper, March 2, 9, April 6, Dog, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] Feb. 24.
- CURLEWIS, S. L.** King-st. Covent-garden, taylor, March 3, April 6. [Vandercom and Co. Bush-lan.] Feb. 24.
- DECOUCHY, L. L.** New Bond-st. bookseller, March 9. [Hopkinson, Gray's-lan-sq.] Jan. 27.
- DEAN, E.** Poultry, hosier, March 12. [Montriau, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-st.] Jan. 30.
- DENISTON, J.** Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, baker, March 12, White Hart, Burton-upon-Trent. [Philpot and Co. Hare-court, Temple.] Jan. 30.
- DOD and Co.** Milk-st. warehousemen, March 12. [Wilde, Warwick-st. Warwick-square.] Jan. 30.
- DAVIES, R.** New Bond-street, tailow-chandler, March 12. [Bowden, Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.] Jan. 30.
- DOWNS, G.** Osberton, Nottingham, farmer, March 12, Red Lion, Nottingham. [Wigloworth, Gray's-lan.] Feb. 3.
- DENT, T.** Carlisle, draper, March 26, Bush, Car- lisle. [Hirkett, Cloak-lane.] Feb. 13.
- DAVENPORT, J.** Slough, Bucks, butcher, March 2, 12, April 6. [Few and Co. Hearnets-street.] Feb. 24.
- EDMONDS, R.** and Co. Strood, Kent, cornfactors, March 9. [Plexney, Gray's-lan-sq.] Jan. 27.
- ELLIOT, W.** Westgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, nur- seryman, March 9, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] Jan. 27.
- EARP, G.** St. John's-st. Clerkenwell, brush-ma- nufacturer, March 12. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] Jan. 30.
- ELCOCK, S.** Tottenham-court-road, warehouseman, March 12. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] Jan. 30.
- EWENS, J.** jun. of South Bersted, Sussex, victual- ler, March 12, Swan Chichester. [Blissdale and Co. New-lan.] Jan. 30.
- EVANS, P.** Cross-st. Goswell-st. brandy-merchant, March 12. [Allen, Fredericks-place, Old Jewry.] Feb. 2.
- ELKINGTON, J.** Bockingham, grocer, March 12. [Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.] Feb. 2.
- EDWARDS, M.** Freshford, Somerset, clothier, March 23, Full Moon, Bath. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.] Feb. 10.
- EDWARDS, T. C.** Leicester-sq. silk-mercer, March 2, 30. [Day and Co. Gerard-st. Soho.] Feb. 17.
- EMETT, S. T.** Mangotsfield, Gloucester, shopkeeper, March 30, Hummer, Bristol. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 17.
- EYLLIS, W.** Cirencester, Gloucester, upholsterer, March 2, 8, and April 2, King's Head, Cirencester. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-lan.] Feb. 20.
- EVANS, T.** Monmouth, mercer, March 4, 5, and April 2, Beaufort Arms, Monmouth. [Williams, Red Lion-square.] Feb. 20.
- EDIS, M.** Huntingdon, butcher, March 14, 15, April 6, George, Huntingdon. [Clennel, Staple-lan.] Feb. 24.
- FAIR, C.** Liverpool, ship-broker, March 23, York, Liverpool. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.] Feb. 10.
- POWLEN, B.** and Co. Mill-Wall, Poplar, ship- wright, March 23. [Wildey, Warwick-sq. New- gate-st.] Feb. 10.
- FLES, L. M.** Bury-co. St. Mary Axe, merchant, March 20. [Pease and Co. Swithin's-lan. Lombard-street.] Feb. 15.
- FIORA, I.** Nottingham, hosier, March 7, 8, and April 2, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] Feb. 20.
- FARN, J.** Crediton, Devon, victualler, March 5, 6, and April 2, Globe, Exeter. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 20.
- FINCH, J. C.** Russell-co. Drury-lane, coffee-house- keeper, March 4, and April 2. [Reddy, Clement's-lan.] Feb. 20.
- FELL, A.** Liverpool, ship-chandler, March 2, 9, April 6, Star, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lan.] Feb. 24.
- FOLWELL, M.** Towcester, Northampton, grocer,

- March 1, 26. April 6, Peacock, Northampton. [Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] Feb. 24.
- FORD, R. jun. Cross, Somerset, innkeeper, March 19, 30, April 6, Castle and Bull, Bath. [Millers, Temple.] Feb. 24.
- GREEN, H. Walker-Mill, Huddersfield, Lancashire, miller, March 12, Castle of York. [Evans, Hatton-garden.] Jan. 30.
- GROUNDRELL, J. Gracechurch-street, haberdasher, March 19. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.] Feb. 6.
- GELL, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, March 30, Dog and Duck, Hull. [Rösser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] Feb. 17.
- GREENWOOD, J. Wittenham, Berks, dealer, March 11, 12, 30, New Inn, Abingdon. [Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.] Feb. 17.
- GERMAN, R. Plymouth Dock, mercer, March 13, 14, April 6, Fountain, Plymouth Dock. [Lamb and Co. Princess-st. Bank.] Feb. 24.
- HOSKING, G. Great Saffron-hill, coal-dealer, March 9. [Wettig, Duke-st. Portland-place.] Jan. 27.
- HILES, T. Shrewsbury, miller, March 12, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Griffiths, Southampton-buildings.] Jan. 30.
- HODGSON, R. and E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coach-makers, March 16, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell & Co. Bow Church-yard, Cheapside.] Feb. 3.
- HATTEY, T. S. Westbury, Wilts, dyer, March 16, Angel, Warminster. [Lowden, Clements-inn.] Feb. 3.
- HOLDEN, T. Liverpool, liquor-merchant, March 1, 2, 16, Globe, Liverpool. [Chester, Staple-inn.] Feb. 3.
- HELMERS, H. Jewry-st. slip-broker, March 16. [Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.] Feb. 3.
- HAUGH, J. Carlisle, Cumberland, common brewer, March 19, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Clednell, Staple-inn.] Feb. 6.
- HOLLAND, H. L. St. James's-place, Hampstead-road, carpenter, March 19. [A'Becket, Broad-st. Golden-square.] Feb. 6.
- HARVEY, S. Windsor, draper, March 23. [Parton, Walbrook.] Feb. 10.
- HUNTRESS, H. Liverpool, merchant, March 4, 6, 19, George, Liverpool. [Griffiths and Co. Liverpool.] Feb. 6.
- HODGSON, J. R. Liverpool, merchant, March 7, 8, 26, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 13.
- HARWOOD, R. Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer, March 20, Swan, Birmingham. [Egerton, Gray's-inn-square.] Feb. 13.
- HAMOND, J. Cheapside, glazier, March 26. [Willis and Co. Wernford-court, Throgmorton-street.] Feb. 13.
- HOLLOWAY, W. Bedwaine, Worcester, saddler, March 5, 6, and 26, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Bucks, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 13.
- HAMILTON, G. Wormwood-st. merchant, March 2, 30. [Crawford, Old Broad-st.] Feb. 17.
- HARRIS, A. Gulsestone-square, Whitechapel, merchant, March 30. [Pateron, Cophall-co. Throgmorton-street.] Feb. 17.
- HIGGS, J. Dudley, Worcester, linen-draper, March 2, and April 2. [Willis and Co. Wernford-court, Throgmorton-street.] Feb. 20.
- HUTTON, J. Durham, glider and painter, March 15, 16, and April 2. [Wilson, Greville-st. Hatton-garden.] Feb. 20.
- HARWOOD, J. Gloucester, farmer, March 5, and April 6, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Pool and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] Feb. 20.
- MORNER, K. Newbury, Berks, large-master, March 2, and April 2. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.] Feb. 20.
- HEWITT and Co. Nantwich, Chester, bankers, March 5, 6, April 6, Lamb inn, Nantwich. [Low, Nantwich.] Feb. 24.
- HOUGHTON, P. Hesketh Bank, Lancaster, victualler, March 14, 15, April 6, George, Liverpool. [Griffiths and Co. Liverpool.] Feb. 24.
- HUGHES, E. Red Lion square, merchant, March 5, 9, April 6. [Blandford, Temple.] Feb. 24.
- JONES, M. A. Queen-st. Shoreditch, trimming maker, March 9. [Gray, Tyson-pl. Kingsland-road.] Jan. 27.
- JAMES, H. F. Manchester, picture-dealer, March 9, Dog, Manchester. [Windle, Bedford-row.] Jan. 27.
- SACKSON, C. Cleator, Cumberland, spade-maker, March 9, Black Lion, Whitehaven. [Lowden, Clements-inn.] Jan. 27.
- JONES, J. Denbigh, saddler, March 1, 2, 16, York, Liverpool. [Dacre and Jolin, Palgrave-place, Temple.] Feb. 3.
- TENNAN, H. Fairford, Gloucester, corn-dealer, March 16, King's Head, Cirencester. [Clutton and Co. Thomas-street, Southwark.] Feb. 3.
- JONES, P. Chester, innkeeper, March 16, Feathers, Chester. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 8.
- JONES, E. Wolverhampton, baker, March 12, Tarnham Arms, Shifnal. [Elkins, Lincoln's-inn.] Feb. 6.
- JENT, T. Piccadilly, chihamah, March 23. [Pike Piccadilly.] Feb. 10.
- JOT, R. Cockshutt, Salop, innkeeper, March 12, 13, April 6, Turf, Shrewsbury. [Preshad and Co. Brunswick-square.] Feb. 24.
- KIRKMAN, R. Thornton, Lancaster, merchant, March 9, Black Bull, Poulton. [Singleton, Bedford-row.] Jan. 27.
- KENTISH, T. H. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, March 2. [Walker and Co. Old Jury.] Jan. 27.
- KIDD, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, March 16, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Fisher and Co. Gough square.] Feb. 3.
- KEARY, W. Ipswich, Suffolk, woollen-draper, March 4, 5, and April 2, Coach and Horses, Ipswich. [Walker, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 20.
- LANDER, J. Hampstead-road, boot and shoe maker, March 2. [Joy and Co. Mincing-lane.] Jan. 27.
- LAWRINSON, P. Manchester, fusian-manufacturer, March 16, Dog, Manchester. [Blakebeck, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.] Feb. 3.
- ELLOYD, E. Duffin-Bettes, Salop, dealer, Castle, Bishop Castle. [Thomas, Hind-court, Fleet-st.] Feb. 6.
- LUSCOMBE, N. Kingsbridge, Devon, scrivener, March 19, King's Arms, Kingsbridge. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.] Feb. 10.
- LAYCOCK, T. Minorca, slop-seller, March 23, at Guildhall. [Parton, Walbrook.] Feb. 10.
- LANES, C. Boston, innkeeper, March 29, Wood-park, Boston. [Hall, Temple.] Feb. 10.
- LEE, E. Skipton, York, cotton-manufacturer, March 26, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton. [Harris, Staple-inn.] Feb. 13.
- LONG, W. Husham, Sussex, surgeon, March 4, 14, and April 2, Star, Lewis. [Verrill, Lewis.] Feb. 20.
- LOB, S. J. Windmill-st. Finsbury-sq. merchant, March 3, and April 2. [Lease, Bury-st. St. Mary Axe.] Feb. 20.
- LEUVEN, A. J. G. Haydon-sq. Minorca, merchant, March 2, 12, April 6. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.] Feb. 24.
- LLOYD, J. New-co. Old Broad-st. merchant, March 19, April 6. [Cuppige, Jermy-st.] Feb. 24.
- MACHIN and Co. Great Guildford-st. Surrey, engineers, March 12. [Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.] Jan. 30.
- METCALF, M. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, March 16, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rösser and Co. Bartlett's-build.] Feb. 3.
- MESSENT, C. New-st. St. Catherine's, baker, March 16. [Smith and Co. Lemon-h. Goodman's-fields.] Feb. 3.
- MEATYARD, T. Fontenell Magna, dealer, March 16, Antelope, Dorchester. [Wilson and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Feb. 3.
- MYLES, T. Bloxworth, Dorset, horse-dealer, March 25, Black Bear, Devizes. [Millet and Son, Middle Temple-lane.] Feb. 10.
- MENLOVE, E. Netton Mill, Salop, miller, March 26, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.] Feb. 13.
- METCALF, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merch. March 8, 9, and 26, Black Swan, Coney-st. York. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.] Feb. 13.
- MUSGROVE, J. Swallow-st. jeweller, March 20. [Makinson, Elm-co. Temple.] Feb. 13.
- MOSELEY, W. and J. Portsea, glass-merchants, March 2, 29. [Williams, Curator-st. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 17.
- METCALF, M. Kingston-upon-Hull, merch. March 30, Dog and Duck, Hull. [Rösser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] Feb. 17.
- MELSONE, J. Missendine, Gloucester, farmer, April 2, White Hart, Tetbury. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn.] Feb. 20.
- MUSGROVE, J. Swallow-st. St. James's, jeweller, March 26. [Makinson, Elm-co. Temple.] Feb. 24.
- MANSELL, W. Shrewsbury, dealer, March 14, 24.

April 6, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Moore, Gray's-lan.] Feb. 24.
KIBLOCK and Co. Bristol, woollen-draper, March 12, Rummer, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friar-street.] Jan. 30.
KNEWCOMB, W. Vine-st. St. James's, money-scriver, March 20. [Mayhew and Co. Symond's-lan.] Feb. 10.
OUTRAM, J. Liverpool, brewer, March 7, 8, 25, George, Liverpool. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 10.
PLUMB, S. Gosport, Southampton, innkeeper, Mar. 9, Crown, Gosport. [Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.] Jan. 27.
PAGE, J. Redbourn, Hertford, dealer, March 9, [Alexander, Carey-st. Lincoln's-lan.] Jan. 27.
PEACHEY, F. Fordham, Cambridge, carpenter, March 19, White Hart, Newmarket. [Winder and Co. Chancery-lane.] Feb. 6.
PENNER, P. Sheffield, grocer, March 19, Commercial, Sheffield. [Hore and Co. Hatton-garden.] Feb. 6.
PENCE, I. Stepney, undertaker, March 23, [Crosse, Great Suffolk-st. Borough.] Feb. 10.
POCOCK, S. Redbourn Bury, Hertford, miller, March 23. [Alexander, Carey-st. Lincoln's-lan.] Feb. 15.
PALMER, S. Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester, mercer, March 25. [Hassel, Lant-st. Southwark.] Feb. 15.
PHILLIPS, J. Wallingford, Berks, carpenter, Mar. 26, Lamb, Wallingford. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-lan.] Feb. 17.
PHIRING, E. South Brent, Devon, fax-factor, March 6, 7, and April 3, Pope's Head, Plymouth. [Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 20.
RENNIE, G. F. Oxford-st. confectioner, March 9, [Sherwood, Canterbury-sq. Southwark.] Jan. 27.
RENDEL, W. East Teignmouth, ship-builder, Mar. 16, London, West Teignmouth. [Williams, Red-lan-sq.] Feb. 3.
ROBSON, J. Brixton, Surrey, cattle-dealer, March 15, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Mounsey and Co. Staple-lan.] Feb. 6.
RUSSELL, A. and J. Penrith, grocers, March 23, George, Penrith. [Addison, Staple-lan.] Feb. 10.
RUSS, D. W. Hereford, shopkeeper, Mar. 5, 6, and April 6, Bell, Gloucester. [Chilton, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 16.
SMITH, G. Sheffield, Britannia-metal manufacturer, March 9, Black Rock, Sheffield. [Wilson, Orville-st. Hatton-gard.] Jan. 27.
SLATER, T. Worthing, Sussex, innkeeper, March 9, Bury, Worthing. [Hicks, Gray's-lan.] Jan. 27.
SHARPLEY, C. Cambridge, perfumer, March 9, [Barman, Golden-sq.] Jan. 27.
SMITH, T. late of Upper Rattenhall, Worcester, bucket-factor, March 15, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Becke, Broom's-buildings, Chancery-lane.] Jan. 20.
SMITH, W. and W. Mastock; Warwick, timber-merchants, March 16, Royal, Birmingham. [Devon and Co. Gray's-lan.] Feb. 3.
SPOW, J. London-st. Greenwich, cabinet-maker, March 10, [Parker, Greenwich.] Feb. 3.
SWAIN, S. Bramall, Chester, dealer, March 16, White Bear, Manchester. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] Feb. 3.
SMITH, G. Tansley, Derby, dyer, March 16, New Bath, Mastock. [Pocock and Co. Ely-place.] Feb. 3.
SPENCE, W. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, coal-ster, March 16, Bridge, Bishop-Wearmouth. [Carpenter, Church-court, Old Jewry.] Feb. 3.
SHAWARD, I. B. Wilton, Wilts, clothier, March 16, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Lamberts and Co. Gray's-lan-square.] Feb. 3.
SOLOMON, M. Little Alie-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant, March 23. [Mabon, Tokenhouse-yard.] Feb. 10.
SANDERS, J. Newport, butcher, March 23, Hotel, Hyde. [Dixon, Staple-lan.] Feb. 10.
SOVERBY, J. Cheapside, merchant, March 9 and 26, [Bell and Co. Bow-church-yard, Cheapside.] Feb. 15.
SPENCE and Co. Bishop-Wearmouth, Devon, coal-ster, March 26, Bridge, Bishop-Wearmouth. [Thompson, Fynod's-lan.] Feb. 15.
SANDERSON, S. Doncaster, York, innkeeper, Mar. 26, [the Angel], Doncaster. [Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.] Feb. 15.
SMELL, W. Park-lane, coal-merchant, March 9 and 20, [Holt, Threadneedle-st.] Feb. 17.

SALTONSTALL and Co. Fleet-street, linen-draper, March 30. [Pope, Fenchurch-street.] Feb. 17.
SNOW, W. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, vintner, March 4, 5, and April 2, Black Lion, Great Yarmouth. [Exley and Co. Farnival's-lan.] Feb. 20.
SACH, S. Great Goggeshall, tanner, April 2, Waggon and Horses, Colchester. [Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-st.] Feb. 20.
SHEATH, J. Aston, Warwick, gun-maker, March 2, 8, and April 6, Royal, Birmingham. [Panton, Wine-office-co. Fleet-st.] Feb. 24.
SYKES, J. Wash, York, fancy-manufacturer, March 1, 2, and April 6, Yew-Tree, Robertown, York. [Battye, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 24.
STEVENS, J. Abchurch-lane, merchant, Mar. 2, 12, and April 6. [Winter and Sons, Swinith's-lane, Lombard-st.] Feb. 24.
TYLEN, S. Sutton Valence, Kent, plumber, March 12, [Hunt, Surrey-st. Strand.] Jan. 30.
THOMPSON, C. Bishopgate-st. Within merchant, March 16. [Martin, Vintner's-hall.] Feb. 3.
TAYLOR, S. Oxendon-street, merchant, March 16. [Bovill and Co. New Bridge-st.] Feb. 3.
TAYLOR, S. Liverpool, merchant, March 4, 6, and 19, George, Liverpool. [Griffith and Co. Liverpool.] Feb. 6.
TERRY, J. Broadworth, York, broker, March 25, Red-lan, Doncaster. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-lan.] Feb. 15.
TREECE, J. Newton Basschurch, Salop, shopkeeper, March 20, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Griffith, Southampton-buildings.] Feb. 13.
TAYLOR, J. Park-st. Southwark, wheelwright, March 8 and April 2, [Laver, Lucas-st. Brunswick-sq.] Feb. 20.
TAZWEIL, W. Drury-lane, cheesemonger, March 5 and April 3. [Taylor, Fore-st.] Feb. 20.
TUCKER, W. Engebourne, Devonshire, grazier, March 12, 13, and April 6, Globe, Exeter. [Lamb and Co. Prince's-st. Bank.] Feb. 24.
VINCENT, J. Wells, Somerset, tailor, March 19, George, Somerset. [King and Co. Bedford-row.] Feb. 8.
VENABLES, H. Union-place, Greenwich, mitch, March 2 and 30. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st. Cheapside.] Feb. 17.
WHITFORD, R. Plymouth-dock, spirit and porter merchant, March 9, Crown, Plymouth-dock. [Lamb and Co. Prince's-st. Bank.] Jan. 27.
WOODWARD, W. Cursor-street, Chancery-lane, jeweller, March 9, [Fisher, Aldersgate-st.] Jan. 27.
WESTWOOD, C. Bristol, merchant, March 9, White Lion, Broad-st. Bristol. [Jenkins and Co. New Inn, London.] Jan. 27.
WILKINSON, J. Walnes, Lancashire, calico-printer, March 12, Star, Manchester. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co.] Jan. 30.
WILSON, G. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller, March 16, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Roper and Co. Bartlett's-build.] Feb. 3.
WESTON, S. Heanor, Derby, hosier, March 16, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] Feb. 3.
WHITE, G. Bristol, innholder, March 16, house of Mr. Jarvis, Bridge-st. Bristol. [Sir S. Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-st.] Feb. 3.
WORTS and Co. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn-factors, March 19, Black Lion, Great Yarmouth. [Clabon, Tokenhouse-yard.] Feb. 6.
WILLMENT, J. Taunton St. Mary Magdalen, Somerset, baker, March 8 and 19, White Hart, Taunton. [Warren, Langport Estover, Somerset.] Feb. 6.
WHITE, J. Walton-upon-Thames, innkeeper, Mar. 19. [Hogers and Co. Manchester-buildings, Westminster.] Feb. 6.
WAINWRIGHT and Co. Liverpool, coopers, March 23, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Wheeler, Liverpool.] Feb. 10.
WILLIAMS, W. Limehouse-cumsey, victualler, March 23, [Loxley and Son, Cheapside.] Feb. 20.
WYODGATE, W. F. Toulbridge, Kent, baker, March 23, [Sudlow, Monument-yard.] Feb. 10.
WALKER, E. Great Grindaby, Lincoln, boat-builder, March 26, Queen's Head, Great Grindaby. [Grey, Gray's-lan.] Feb. 15.
WILLIAMS, E. Plymouth-dock, ironmonger, Mar. 5, 6, and 20, Weasley's, Plymouth-dock. [Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.] Feb. 17.
WILKINSON, H. Great Eccleston, Lancaster, tanner, March 12 and 13, Millre, Preston, and April 2, Royal Oak, Lancaster. [Norris, John-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 20.

WHEELER, W. Wolverley, Worcester, farmer, March 14, 15, and April 2, White Hart, Hartlebury. [Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.] Feb. 20.
 WARREN and Co. East Teignmouth, Devon, merchants, March 11, 12, and April 2, Globe, Newton-Abbott. [Darne and Co. Princes-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 20.
 WILLIAMS, E. Plymouth-dock, and John Moir, Mill-Bay, Devon, iron-founders, Mar. 12, 22, and

April 6, Commercial, Plymouth. [Young, Charlottetown, Mansion-house.] Feb. 24.
 WOOLFENDEN, J. and E. Manchester, hatters, March 2, 2, and April 6, Dog, Manchester. [Windie, John-st. Bedford-row.] Feb. 24.
 WHITEHOUSE and Co. Liverpool, merchants, Mar. 20, 21, and April 6, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 24.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, JAN. 27, TO SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1816.

ADAMS, R. Lavenham, Feb. 23
 Arphorpe, C. W. Boston, Mar. 12
 Ayton, P. Coventry, March 9
 Alderson, E. Caldwate, Mar. 19
 Angove, E. Falmouth, March 19
 Aldebert and Co. St. Paul's church-yard, March 16
 Andrews, R. Campben, March 20
 Adderton, A. Lower Shadwell, Mar. 16
 Badcock, H. N. Axminster, Feb. 20
 Bee, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 21
 Broadbent, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb. 23
 Blackburn and Co. Plymouth, Feb. 24
 Bown and Co. White-friars, Feb. 24
 Bickerdike, W. Wantbridge, Feb. 24
 Bentley, W. Mile-end-road, Mar. 2
 Berley, J. jun. March, Mar. 1
 Blackburn, B. Bloomsbury-square, Feb. 24
 Boyce, B. Tokenhouse-yard, Mar. 2
 Baker, R. Aldgate, March 2
 Funn, T. Little Yarmouth, Mar. 5
 Bolton, W. Bury-st. Feb. 20
 Bellairs, G. Leicester, March 14
 Bannister, J. Shillingford, Mar. 13
 Bingham, W. Bristol, Mar. 15
 Barker, P. Deptford, Mar. 2
 Broughton, J. Chelsea, March 16
 Cook, B. Cornwall, Feb. 19
 Cobb, G. Leeds, Feb. 23
 Cooper, J. Rothwell, Feb. 23
 Cooper, T. King's Mills, Feb. 23
 Collier, J. Rainow, Feb. 23
 Carey, E. M. Liverpool, Feb. 27
 Cox, T. Chipping, March 1
 Coombes, J. & J. Shadwell, Mar. 2
 Carter, J. Kingland, March 4
 Carter, O. Camomile-st. Feb. 17
 Cutting, J. Playford, March 2
 Chre and Co. Tokenhouse-yard, March 5
 Champion, J. Great St. Helen's, March 16
 Carrington, Beaumont, March 16
 Chapman, W. Beverley, March 27
 Darter, P. Deptford, Feb. 17
 Davidson, J. East India Chambers, Feb. 20
 Dorrington, W. Cornhill, Feb. 24
 Dodd, J. Norfolk-st. March 30
 Del Campo, M. Tokenhouse-yard, March 16
 De Metz, A. L. South Sea Chamb. March 16
 Everett, R. Great Yarmouth, Feb. 26
 Emmett, H. J. and J. Gerard-st. March 2
 Estlin, N. Hackley, March 7
 Edgar, R. Hammond's-co. Mar. 6
 Edwards and Co. Stamford, Mar. 20
 Ems, W. and P. Church-row, March 16
 Ford, R. Bristol, Feb. 17
 Franck, J. E. Poland-st. March 9
 Fisher, W. Cambridge, Feb. 20
 Fry, Z. Canterbury, Feb. 27
 Fletcher, R. Thorpe, March 2
 Foss, C. Catherine-co. March 2
 Fisher and Co. Steane-sq. Mar. 12
 Fletcher, Sir W. A. Knt. London-derry, March 19
 Ford, R. Bristol, March 9
 Gardner, T. jun. Liverpool, Feb. 20
 Goodhew, W. Little Britain, Mar. 2
 Gates, N. Little James-st. Mar. 2
 Grainger, J. Martin's-lane, Mar. 2
 Gummer and Co. Commercial-ro. Mar. 2
 Gosling, S. J. and A. Mark-la. Mar. 16
 George, J. Monmouth, Mar. 2
 Gibson and Co. Lawrence-lane, Feb. 17
 Gogar, S. High Holborn, Mar. 16
 Haigh, W. Halifax, Feb. 23
 Holmes, S. Limehouse, Feb. 20
 Hay, J. Stamford-hill, Feb. 24
 Higgins, W. G. St. Helen's, Feb. 24
 Hackworth, J. Lincoln, Feb. 27
 Harcott, P. jun. Great Stanmore, Feb. 27
 Hamilton, W. Finsbury-place, Feb. 27
 Hemington, J. King's Lynn, Mar. 4
 Hamilton and Co. Liverpool, Mar. 11
 Hewell, J. Eiland, Feb. 23
 Ham, W. Bristol, March 2
 Horner, E. Welham, March 4
 Harden, W. Southampton, Mar. 14
 Hamper, J. High-st. Mar. 2
 Hamilton, E. Old Bond-st. Mar. 12
 Harvey, M. B. and Co. Witham, April 6
 Hamerton, C. Warrford, Mar. 16
 Hubbard, J. Easingwold, Mar. 14
 Hall, J. Bristol, Mar. 12
 Joseph, S. N. and E. Bury-street, Feb. 3
 Jones, C. East India Chambers, March 9
 Johnstone, J. Paradise-st. Mar. 16
 Johnstone, P. North Sunderland, March 11
 Jackson, W. Carlisle, March 19
 Kerr and Co. Newcastle-under-Lyne, Feb. 22
 Kennett, H. Ashford, March 2
 Killick, J. S. Hackney-mills, Mar. 23
 Luddington, W. Bridge-st. Bristol, March 9
 Lowes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 20
 Latham and Co. Devonshire-sq. March 2
 Ledger, C. King-st. Feb. 20
 Livermore, J. sen. Chelmsford, March 2
 Ludlow, H. Plymouth-dock, Mar. 4
 Lewis, T. Birmingham, March 2
 Lewis, R. Watling-st. Feb. 27
 Llewellyn, W. Fechurch-st. Mar. 16
 Laugher, A. Great Charles-street, April 6
 Leonard, T. Euston-sq. March 19
 Lewis, A. and T. St. James's-st. March 16
 Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Feb. 27
 Morten, J. Strand, Feb. 17
 Maund, J. Birmingham, Feb. 19
 Manning, J. Soddswell, Feb. 24
 Morris, W. Lutterworth, Feb. 19
 Moore, W. Salisbury-co. March 2
 Mahr, R. Liverpool, March 1
 M'Brat, R. Pen-co. March 12
 Mallia, J. Manchester, Mar. 16
 Morry, J. Brixham, Mar. 12
 Munn, B. Rolvenden, April 2
 Nod, J. Stratford, March 16
 Nowell and Co. Piccadilly, Mar. 10
 Nicholas, J. Oxford-st. March 12
 Newman, A. Woodstock, Mar. 12
 Oake, G. B. Circus, Minorca, Feb. 17
 Overbick, J. J. Camomile-street, March 16
 Osbaldiston, J. Southampton, Mar. 13
 Oldfield, T. Deritend, March 26
 O'Brien, J. Cophall-build. Mar. 16
 Powsey, W. F. Walham-green, Feb. 27
 Penfold, J. Goring, Feb. 21
 Phillips, D. Oxford-st. Feb. 20
 Pearson, P. Liverpool, March 12
 Quirk, J. Tiverton, Feb. 23
 Rinsdale, F. Leeds, Feb. 27
 Robinson, C. Red-lion-st. Mar. 2
 Robins, W. T. Kent-st. March 2
 Richards and Co. Martin's-lane, March 9
 Richardson, E. Great Russell-st. March 9
 Ramsay and Co. Old Broad-street, March 12
 Ray, S. Tannington, March 12
 Robinson, S. S. and T. Freeman's-co. March 19
 Spear, W. Upper Thames-st. Feb. 17
 Story, T. Bishop-Wearmouth, Feb. 24
 Southcott, J. Bristol, Feb. 20
 Saddington, T. Sutton Bassett, Feb. 23
 Sanford, T. Exeter, Feb. 22
 Schollick, J. Woolons, March 4
 Steele, T. Manchester, Feb. 26
 Silver, R. N. Oxford-st. Feb. 27
 Stuart, R. J. Hart-st. March 2
 Springett, J. Wickham-market, March 2
 Seward, T. Birch-lane, March 2
 Sheppard, M. Frome Selwood, Mar. 11
 Small, J. Plymouth-dock, Mar. 2
 Springer, P. Edmonton, March 2
 Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-hill, March 2
 Stracey and Co. Princes-st. Mar. 19
 Sims, J. B. Bishopgate-st. Mar. 9
 Smith, R. Liverpool, Mar. 15
 Schroeder, J. T. Manchester, Mar. 10
 Savage, W. Worcester, March 22
 Tench, J. jun. Tokenhouse-yard, Feb. 20
 Todd, J. Norfolk-st. March 20
 Tate, J. Crooked lane, March 2
 Tidy, S. Dover, Mar. 2
 Trustrum, J. Wood-st. Feb. 20
 Trustrum, J. Wood-st. March 23
 Vailack, R. Devon, March 2
 Vos and Co. Crutched-fields, Mar. 26

Woodward, J. Gloucester, Feb. 30
Waters, R. T. Old South Sea-house,
Feb. 30
Walton, G. Halifax, Feb. 23
Watson and Co. Kingston-upon-
Hull, Feb. 30
Walker, W. F. Chatham, Feb. 30
Watkinson, R. Somerset, Mar. 9
Watnough, J. Liverpool, Feb. 27
Wright, J. Northampton, Mar. 2
Wray, J. Fore-st. March 5

Wellington, M. B. and H. Crown-
st. March 2
Williams, B. Coppice-row, Mar. 2
Wood, T. Goswell-st. March 19
Wilson and Co. Cock-Brook, Mar.
11
Weddell and Co. Fen-court, Mar.
12
Welby, C. C. E. Leicester, Mar. 12
Wild, R. Craven-st. Mar. 12

Wilkerson, J. Barley, March 9
Wilson, J. sen. St. Clements, Mar.
14
Wilson, W. Blackfriars-ro. Mar.
19
Waddington, J. Bishopgate-st.
Mar. 16
Yorke, J. Kimbolton, Feb. 17
Young and Co. Wapping, Feb. 24
Young, A. Bristol, Mar. 14

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM SATURDAY, JAN. 27, TO SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1816.

ABBOTT, J. Ancaster, March 2
Anthony, R. Plymouth, March 5
Bailey, J. Fern-grove, Feb. 17
Bickerton, W. Gwenty, Feb. 17
Barietot, W. A. Portsmouth, Feb.
30
Baker, W. Prescott, Feb. 24
Barkett, W. Oxford, Feb. 24
Bishop, A. Maidstone, Feb. 27
Barnett and Co. Boston, Feb. 27
Barnett, S. Preston, March 2
Bennett, J. Hartford, March 5
Biddleley, J. Nottingham, Mar. 5
Bealton, W. Louthbury, Mar. 12
Collinson, C. Crooked-lane, Feb. 17
Cole, J. E. Oxford-st. Feb. 24
Cotton, E. Pakenham, Feb. 27
Cockedge, J. Fann-st. March 5
Clarke, J. Leicester-square, Mar. 5
Cook, J. Epsom, March 5
Carruthers, J. Bales Owen, Mar. 9
Charles, G. Downgate-hill, Mar. 9
Daniel, E. Coleman-st. Mar. 5
Dodd, J. Norfolk-st. Mar. 10
Dod, C. S. Milk-st. Mar. 10
Dewey, G. Stafford, March 5
Frost, E. jun. Great Wheelmetham,
Feb. 17
Fowler, F. M. Bristol, Feb. 17
Farrell, T. Woolwich, Feb. 17
Foster, G. York, Feb. 20
Fryer, J. Bury St. Edmund's,
Feb. 24
Fyerman, A. T. Norwich, Mar. 16
Flach, T. Southampton, Feb. 24
Fisher, J. New Steadford, March 2
Foster and Co. Lime-st. Mar. 16
Geary, G. Gosport, Feb. 17
Gray, G. Graecchurch-st. Feb. 24
Guer, T. Prince's Resborough,
Feb. 27
Green, E. Lime-st. March 19
Hutton, W. jun. Fremington, Feb.
17
Hodgson, A. Fenchurch-st. Feb. 24
Hall, J. Lyndhurst, Feb. 24
Hart, S. Plymouth, Feb. 27

Hoare, J. jun. Perceval-st. Mar. 2
Hancock, J. S. Liverpool, Mar. 5
Harcastle, W. Holborn, March 5
Holbin, J. jun. Glamorgan, Mar. 9
Holmes, T. Warwick, March 16
Johnstone, J. Liverpool, Feb. 17
Jones, C. E. Mansfield-place, Feb.
24
Jones, C. Worthing, March 5
Jackman, T. sen. Mottisford, Mar.
16
Kirkby, T. Newman-st. Feb. 24
Krimbskar, G. F. Vale-place,
March 2
Kent, E. and F. Mark-lane, Mar. 16
Lane, J. Billingsley, Feb. 17
Leslie, R. Austin-frars, Feb. 17
Lowe, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Feb. 17
Lloyd, H. George-st. Feb. 24
Lee, W. New Sarum, Feb. 24
Laidlaw, A. Kingston-upon-Hull,
March 9
Lloyd, R. W. Chester, Mar. 16
Munn, G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Feb. 17
Middleton, W. and Co. Cross-lane,
Feb. 20
Milnor, R. Isle of Wight, Feb. 24
Mansfield, W. Newport, March 19
Maton, W. New Sarum, Mar. 16
Newman, M. Falkenham, Feb. 17
Neville, R. Leicester, Feb. 17
Neate, J. Wilts, Feb. 24
Noyes, R. Bristol, March 2
Robes, S. Portsea, March 2
Newman, T. St. Ives, Mar. 16
Oakley, F. Hereford, Feb. 27
Orme and Co. Nottingham, Mar. 5
Powis, T. jun. Borough, Feb. 17
Phillips, J. Mortlake, Feb. 17
Frickett, T. City-road, Feb. 23
Prosser, W. jun. Worcester, Feb. 20
Pay, E. Amersham, Feb. 20
Phillips, J. B. Mortlake, Feb. 20
Pattinson, J. Liverpool, Feb. 24

Price and Co. Winchester-st. Mar.
12
Phillips, P. King-st. Mar. 12
Pain, P. Romford, March 16
Painter, R. W. Sidmouth-st. Mar.
16
Rolley, J. Wood-st. Feb. 17
Robinson, H. Little Saffron-hill,
Feb. 24
Rushbury, G. jun. Bilston, Feb. 24
Ring, W. Fleet-st. Feb. 25
Rushbury, G. sen. Bilston, Feb. 24
Rose, J. North Basham, Mar. 2
Ramsar, E. Stockport, Mar. 16
Scholey, R. C. Doncaster, Feb. 17
Strutt, T. Colchester, Feb. 17
Stanley, N. Wood-st. Feb. 17
Short, E. G. Tottenham-court-road,
Feb. 20
Stead, G. Aldermanbury, Feb. 20
Shaw, H. A. Colebrook, Feb. 24
Stephens and Co. Oxford-st. Feb. 24
Shaw, R. S. Rochdale, Feb. 24
Saunders, T. Whitechapel-road,
Feb. 27
Smith, G. Puttenham, Mar. 2
Scymour, W. Crescent, March 2
Serrell, W. Great Tower-hill, Mar. 2
Sillick, A. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
March 5
Smith, J. Birmingham, Mar. 12
Tagg, J. Chester, Feb. 17
Thoroughgood, W. Marsham-st.
Feb. 20
Taunton, W. D. Essex-st. Feb. 24
Thomas, R. Kilburn, March 5
Tudball, W. Taunton, March 5
Warren and Co. Little Gravelor-
st. Feb. 17
Webb, T. sen. Gosport, Feb. 17
Woodcock, S. Aylesbury, Feb. 27
Warren, J. Bishopgate-st. Mar. 5
Walkden, J. Market Harborough,
Nov. 2
Warne, W. Conduit-st. March 9
Wetherall, C. Salford, March 16

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 92.)

DAVID REDMUND, of Johnson's-court, Fleet-
street, London, Machinist; for a machine
for the manufacture of corks and bungs. Dated
December 9th, 1815.

ROBERT KINDER, of Hill-street, Liverpool,
Lancashire, Gentleman; for a method or means of
propelling ships, boats, and other vessels. Dated
December 19th, 1815.

SAMUEL CLEGG, of the Gas Works, Peter-street,
Westminster, Middlesex, Engineer; for an im-
proved gas apparatus. Dated December 9th, 1815.

ROBERT DICKENSON, of Great Queen-street,
Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex, Esquire; for an im-
provement or improvements in the hoops or hoop-
ing of barrels. Dated December 17th, 1815.

WILLIAM PLENTY, of Newbury, Berks, Iron-
founder; for a plough, or agricultural implement,
made on an improved principle, answering a two-
fold purpose, so that land may be both pared and
ploughed. Dated December 22nd, 1815.

WILLIAM ADAMSON, of St. George's, Hanover-
square, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a principle by

which an horizontal wheel may be so moved about
its axis by water, as to give it a power considerably
greater than can be obtained by the application of
water to a wheel in any other position. Dated De-
cember 22nd, 1815.

JOSEPH RYLANDS, of Kitley, in the parish
of Whiting, Salop, Esquire; for certain improve-
ments in the construction of wheel carriages, and
of ploughs and other implements used in husbandry,
to be moved by steam, heated air, or capons. Dated
January 9, 1816.

EDWARD COOPER, of Newington Butts, iron-
monger and machinist; for a method of printing
paper for paper-hanging. Dated January 9, 1816.

THOMAS DEAKIN, of Ludgate-hill, in the city of
London, furnishing ironmonger, and **JOHN RICH-
ARD HAYNES**, of St. John's-street, Middlesex,
ironmonger; for an improved stove, grate, or fire-
place. Dated January 15, 1816.

JAMES BARRON, of Welby-street, Oxford-street,
Middlesex, brass-founder; for an improvement of
improvements in castors. Dated January 23, 1816.

LONDON MARKETS, FEBRUARY 20th 1816.

COTTON.—The market has continued heavy, both on account of the export demand pressing, and also the limited supply of Cotton at market; the total sales of last week little exceed 400 packages, including the quantity by public sales.

Considerable interest continues to be excited both in this and the Liverpool market, as to the probable supplies to be expected from the United States, and from the Brazil; the winds have for some time been extremely favourable, yet only 10,500 bags arrived at Liverpool during the last week; to London the supplies have been still more inconsiderable; only four vessels have arrived from the Brazils; it is probable, two ships arrived from Demerara will have some Cotton on board; the markets will be governed by the supplies now daily looked for.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The public sales of Cotton yesterday went off very well; there were 639 bags Demerara at 22½d. for fair, to 2s. 1½d. for good clean and fine marks; 176 Barbadoes at 19½d. for rather dirty, to 21½d. for good, and 22½d. for one lot of very fine; 106 Surinams at 22½d. for coarse, to 2s. 0½d. for fair; 50 repacked Boweds at 15½d. to 15½d.; the Laguiras were bought in at 14½d. per lb. By private contract there have been sold only about 3200 bags, making a total (including those sold by auction) of only 4200 bags. Prices of Boweds must be considered rather lower than last week, the trade having held back from giving the full prices the holders look for, under the idea of large supplies.

SUGAR.—The demand for muscovades this forenoon was not extensive, yet several houses disposed of more Sugar than for some time previously; the prices by private contract were little varied; the public sale of this forenoon attracted much attention, and may be stated as the criterion of the present state of the market; it consisted of 241 hds. principally Demerara Sugars; the first lots good grocery 75s. 6d. a 51s. three lots 75s. a 75s. 6d. the latter part were stronger grain, but inferior in colour, selling 78s. a 50s. 30 hds. soft brown St. Lucias 73s. 6d. a 74s. 36 hds. Grenada 75s. 6d. a 76s. 6d.; generally the prices realized at the sale may be stated a shade higher than what could be obtained by private contract. The deliveries from the warehouses for several weeks have been about 1000 casks weekly more than at the same date the preceding year; clearly shewing, that the general opinion amongst the grocers, &c. has been, that Sugars would decline; they have in consequence no stocks, only purchasing for their immediate wants. The letters by the Jamaica-mail yesterday give estimates of the probable deficiency of the Sugar crop, the consequences of the late hurricane; but as the effect will not be felt until the new supplies come to market in June next, for the present these statements attract little or no attention.

The refined market is by no means plentifully supplied with goods, yet the prices decline.—Molasses 26s. In foreign Sugars there is no variation.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales this forenoon, and very few advertised for the week; the depression of the East India mill, no doubt, have some effect upon the other descriptions, the particulars will be duly noticed; the decline is not likely, however, to be considerable, on account of the great depression that has already taken place, and the improving market; as the East India of the late sale bears a very considerable profit. The deliveries from the warehouse are more extensive than for some time past; last week above 2000 bags for exportation.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The inquiries after prime Beef are rather numerous. New Pork continues scarce; the prices have advanced, and several of the holders sanguine of a farther improvement; of Bacon prime middles are scarce and in request; the Singed continues in very limited demand. The frequent public sales, added to the return of mild open weather, have greatly depressed the Butter market; the holders however, look to have the prices we insert supported for some time, owing to the great reduction of the stock.

RICE.—There appears a revival in the inquiries after Carolina Rice, but there is very little at market; the price may be quoted 24s. a 25s. in bond; there is no Brazil on sale; the East India 17s. a 18s.

SPICES.—There was a small quantity of Pepper in the India sales last week; black Pepper sold at 8½d. a 8½d.; there is some inquiry after Cloves; all the other descriptions of Spices are heavy, and the prices nearly nominal.

HEMP, FLAX, AND TALLOW.—The prices of Hemp and Flax cannot be stated at any variation; very little business has been effected.—Yellow Candle Tallow in cargoes or large parcels may be stated 54s.; the Tallow Chandlers' Company's last quotation is 56s.

RUM, BRANDY, AND HOLLANDS.—The inquiries after Rum have lately increased; Leewards have declined 1d. to 2d. per gallon; a considerable parcel 20 U being sold at 2s. 8d.; proofs and over 2s. 11d.; the purchases of Brandy are not considerable, the holders, however, are offering parcels for sale at a depression of 3d. a 6d. per gallon.—Geneva may also be purchased a shade under the late currency.

TOBACCO.—There is very little business doing in Tobacco; parcels are offering a shade lower than the late currency.

FRUIT.—There is little variation in the prices of fruit.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 22D OF JANUARY, TO THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	January 22 to January 29.	January 29 to February 5.	February 5 to February 12.	February 12 to February 19.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 8½ a 0 10	0 8½ a 0 10	0 8½ a 0 10	0 8½ a 0 10
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
Second.....	45 0 a 45 0	45 0 a 45 0	45 0 a 45 0	45 0 a 45 0
Scotch.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	44 0 a 47 0	45 0 a 46 0	45 0 a 46 0	45 0 a 46 0
Red.....	42 0 a 45 0	44 0 a 45 0	44 0 a 45 0	44 0 a 45 0
Foreign.....	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0
Barley, English.....	21 0 a 25 0	21 0 a 25 0	21 0 a 25 0	21 0 a 25 0
Oats, Feed.....	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 20 0	15 0 a 20 0
Rye.....	25 0 a 30 0	21 0 a 25 0	25 0 a 30 0	25 0 a 30 0
Malt.....	30 0 a 61 0	30 0 a 61 0	30 0 a 61 0	30 0 a 61 0
Polard.....	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0
Bean.....	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0
Beans, Pigron.....	30 0 a 38 0	30 0 a 38 0	30 0 a 38 0	30 0 a 38 0
Pease, Basking.....	30 0 a 36 0	30 0 a 36 0	30 0 a 36 0	30 0 a 36 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
White.....	8 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 8 0
Tares.....	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0
Turnips, Round.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	35 0 a 38 0	34 0 a 38 0	35 0 a 38 0	35 0 a 38 0
Clague Foli.....	35 0 a 34 0	35 0 a 34 0	35 0 a 34 0	35 0 a 34 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	36 0 a 41 0	35 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0
White.....	36 0 a 45 0	30 0 a 38 0	35 0 a 40 0	30 0 a 38 0
Trefoil.....	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0	10 0 a 20 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	25 0 a 28 0	25 0 a 28 0	25 0 a 28 0	25 0 a 28 0
Linseed Cake, per 1000.....	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed Cake.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	2 16 a 3 0	2 6 a 3 0	3 6 a 3 0	2 6 a 3 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 4 10
Champions.....	3 15 a 3 5	3 0 a 3 0	4 0 a 4 10	4 0 a 4 10
Beef.....	3 4 a 4 4	4 5 a 5 5	3 0 a 4 2	3 0 a 4 2
Mutton.....	3 0 a 4 0	4 6 a 5 6	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0
Lamb.....	9 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	4 8 a 7 8	4 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 7 4	4 4 a 7 4
Pork.....	3 8 a 5 8	3 4 a 5 8	3 4 a 5 4	3 4 a 5 8
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	8 16 53	8 15 34	8 14 9	8 12 54
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	84 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 94 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0
Carlow.....	100 0 a 110 0	108 0 a 110 0	104 0 a 110 0	108 0 a 110 0
Dutch.....	0 0 a 0 0	53 0 a 54 0	50 0 a 54 0	60 0 a 54 0
York, per firkin.....	60 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0
Cambridge.....	65 0 a 0 0	62 0 a 0 0	62 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0
Dorset.....	68 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	70 0 a 0 0	78 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	0 0 a 0 0	90 0 a 100 0
Ditto, New.....	74 0 a 96 0	80 0 a 98 0	80 0 a 98 0	80 0 a 98 0
Cheshire, doubled.....	74 0 a 89 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
Ditto, single.....	68 0 a 65 0	78 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 85 0	82 0 a 85 0
Dutch.....	80 0 a 0 0	48 0 a 56 0	48 0 a 52 0	48 0 a 56 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
Irish.....	3 4 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0	5 4 a 0 0
York, per cwt.....	146 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	66 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	66 0 a 0 0
Tallow, per ditto.....	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 1 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 0
Ditto, Mould.....	13 0	12 6	12 6	12 6
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Ditto, Curled.....	84 0	84 0	84 0	84 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Starch.....	5 10 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0	5 10 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	38 0 a 47 0	37 0 a 48 0	36 0 a 47 0	36 0 a 43 0
Ditto, Sunderland.....	41 0 a 49 0	38 0 a 0 0	41 0 a 44 0	38 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	5 0 a 8 12	5 5 a 8 8	6 0 a 8 8	5 15 a 8 0
Sussex.....	4 15 a 7 0	4 15 a 7 0	5 5 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0
Ditto, in pockets { Kent.....	7 0 a 11 0	6 15 a 12 0	7 0 a 12 0	7 0 a 11 11
Sussex.....	6 6 a 8 10	6 6 a 9 0	5 0 a 9 0	6 6 a 8 14
Farnham.....	12 0 a 17 0	13 0 a 17 0	10 0 a 18 0	13 0 a 17 0
Hay.....	5 17 6	5 19 0	5 19 0	4 1 6
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 17 6	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 19 0
Hay.....	4 2 0	4 7 6	4 0 0	4 2 6
Clover.....	4 15 6	4 15 0	5 0 0	4 10 0
Straw.....	1 14 6	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 0
Hay.....	4 7 6	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 1 6
Clover.....	5 7 6	5 14 0	5 13 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 19 0

A TABLE shewing the Fluctuation of EXCHANGES, during the Year 1815.

First Tuesday in each Month.	Amsterdam.		Rotter- dam.	Antwerp.		Ham- burgh.		Altona.		Bremen.		Paris.		Bordeaux.		Frankfort on Mayne.	Madrid.	Cadiz.	Barcelona.	Bilboa.	St. Sebastian's	Corunna.		Gibraltar.	Leghorn.	Genoa.		Venice.	Malta.	Naples.	Palermo.	Lisbon.	Oporto.	Rio Janeiro.	Dublin.	Cork.	Ag. on B. of He.			
	2 U.	C. F.		2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.	2 U.							2 U.	2 U.			2 U.	2 U.											2 U.	2 U.	2 U.
Jan. 4th	34	810	1810	13			32	4	32	5		22 60	22 60	22 60	22 60	22 60	40	40	39½	40	40	40	40	35	53	49	23	20	50	45	125	67½	67	73	7	7	3			
Feb. 1st	34	010	810	9			10 10	32	1	32	2	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	40½	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	35	53	49	23	20	50	45	125	67	67	73	7	7	3				
March 7th	34	010	1110	12			10 14	32	3	32	4	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	134	40½	39½	39½	39½	39½	35	52½	49	23	20	52	44½	125	66½	66½	71	6	7	3				
April 4th	29	4	9	0	1	9	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30	120	45	44	44	44	44	44	39	57½	55½	21	50	54	48	130	72	72	74	7	7	3			
May 2d	30	8	9	5	6	9	7 28	2	28	3	28	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	116	43½	43½	42½	43½	42½	43½	39	57½	55½	21	80	56	46½	130	71	71	76	7	7	3			
June 6th	30	2	9	4	5	9	4 27	10	27	11	27	18 80	18 80	18 80	18 80	18 80	114	43	43	42	43	42	43	42	39	57	57	21	05	47	135	70	70	73	8	9	2			
July 4th	34	610	1010	11			10 10	32	2	32	3	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	126	40	40	39	40	39	40	39	54	51	22	80	53	45	128	67	66½	69	10	10	2			
Aug. 1st	34	410	1010	11			10 10	32	2	32	3	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	131	40	40	39	40	39	40	39	54	51	22	80	53	45	128	67	66½	69	10	10	2			
Sept. 5th	34	810	1210	13			10 12	32	6	32	7	22 20	22 20	22 20	22 20	22 20	133	39	39	38½	39	38½	39	35	52½	49½	23	30	51	45	125	66	65½	68	11	11	2			
Oct. 3d	36	011	011	1			11 03	2	33	3	33	23 40	23 40	23 40	23 40	23 40	135	38	37	37	38	37	38	37	35	50½	48	23	50	49	125	63	63	69	10½	11½	2			
Nov. 7th	36	211	111	2			11 03	2	33	3	33	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	139	37	36	35½	37½	35½	37½	35½	35	49½	47½	25	04	49	120	60½	60½	66	10½	11½	2			
Dec. 5th	37	011	611	7			11 10	34	3	34	4	24 20	24 20	24 20	24 20	24 20	140	36	34	34	36	34	36	34	34	34	49	47	25	04	49	118	60½	59½	66	11½	11½	2		

Fluctuation of the Prices of Bullion during the Year 1815.

	GOLD.			SILVER.	
	Portugal Gold in Coin.	Foreign Gold in Banks.	New Doubleloon	New Dollars.	Silver in bars stan- dard.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January 3d	4 6 6	4 6 6		5 7	5 9
February 7th	5 7 0	5 7 0	4 5 0	5 10	
March 7th	5 6 0	5 6 0	4 5 0	6 9	
April 4th	5 5 0	5 6 0	4 19 6	6 8	6 9½
May 2d	5 5 0	5 5 0	4 19 6	6 5	6 6½
June 6th	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 6	6 0	
July 4th	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 6 0	5 7	
August 1st	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	5 4	5 6
September 5th	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 1 0	5 4	
October 3d	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 19 0	5 3½	
November 7th	4 3 0	4 3 0			
December 5th	4 3 0	4 3 0			

Fluctuation in the Prices of Stocks in the Year 1815.

	Bank.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	Consols.	5 per Cent. Navy Ann.	Omnium.
January 3d	251	65½			
February 7th	258½	64½	64½	94½	
March 7th	257	63½	63½	94	
April 4th			57	87	
May 2d		56½	57½	86½	
June 6th	227½	57½	59	97½	
July 4th	231½	58½			
August 1st	237½	57	57	85½	12½ prem
September 5th	236	56½	56½	84½	8½ prem
October 3d			57½	85½	6½ prem
November 7th	240	60	60½	90½	7½ prem
December 5th	237	59½	60½	90½	15½ prem.

PRICES OF SHARES IN NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, and FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 23d February, 1816.

	Per Share.
Grand Junction Canal	102l.
Grand Union	35l.
Leicestershire and Northampton- shire Union	90l.
Kennet and Avon	104.
Wilts and Berks	54.
Croydon	5l.
Muddersfield	104.
Rochdale	49l.
Lancaster	194. 10s.
Ellsworth	78l.
Worcester and Birmingham	254.
Birmingham	750l.
Leeds and Liverpool	226l.
Wenmouth	142l.
London Dock	90l.
West India	145l.
East India	156l.
Commercial	102l.
East Country	40s.
Strand Bridge	17l.
Ditto Annuities	654. 10s.
Vauxhall	52s.
Southwark 754. paid	35l.

	Per Share.
Commercial Road	102l.
Great Dover Street Road	35l.
Highgate Hill Archway	94.
East London Water-works	684.
West Middlesex	224. 10s.
South London	304.
Manchester and Salford	22s.
Kent	314.
Portsmouth and Farlington	104.
Ditto, New	354.
Grand Junction	304.
London Institution	444.
Surrey	124. 10s.
Russell	164. 10s.
Auction Mart	174. 10s.
London Commercial Sale Rooms ..	294.
Globe Insurance	1014. 10s.
Imperial	454.
Albion	204.
Hope	24. 4s.
Eagle	24. 4s.
Atlas	24.
Beck	24. 6s.
Gas Light	104. prom.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 59 and under 60.	
A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 11 0 average-rate 100l. money 7 10 11
40	4 16 0
45	5 2 0
50	5 11 0
55	6 1 0
60	6 14 0
65	7 19 0
70	9 2 0
75 and upwards	11 8 0

All the Intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 34. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

LOAN of \$6,000,000. for the Service of the Year 1815.

For England \$7,000,000. For Ireland 9,000,000.

Contracted for on Wednesday, June 14, 1815, by Messrs. Steers and Ricardo and Baring, T. T. Angerstein, Ellis and Tucker, and Trower and Battye, on the following terms:

Viz. 150l. Reduced 3 per cent. }
104. 4 per cent. Consols. } For every 100l. sterling subscribed.
444. 3 per cent. Consols. }

A discount of 44. per cent. per annum for payments made in full.

PAYMENTS.

10th Payment, Thursday, March 15 104. per cent.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Jan. 26, to Feb. 23, 1816, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U	37—6 a 37—6
Ditto at sight	37—2 a 37—0
Amsterdam, c. f.	11—10 a 11—0
Ditto at sight	11—7 a 11—7
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	11—12 a 11—10
Antwerp, ex money	11—19 a 11—11
Hamburg, c. U	34—6 a 34—7
Altona, S. U.	24—20 a 24—20
Paris, 1 day's date	24—40 a 24—70
Ditto, 3 Usance	24—40 a 24—70
Bordeaux, ditto	24—40 a 24—70
Frankfort on the Main, ex money ..	141
Madrid, effective	36 a 354
Caliz, effective	344
Seville	34

Narcisoa	36 a 34
Hilboa, effective	34 a 36
St. Sebastian	34
Gibraltar	30
Leghorn	404 a 404
Genoa	46
Venice Italian Liv.	25—50 a 25
Malta	24
Naples	41 a 404
Palermo per oz.	116d.
Lisbon	394
Oporto	444 a 50
Rio Janeiro	64
Dublin	14 a 104
Cork	15 a 104

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	41. 2s. 6d. a 41. 0s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	41. 2s. 6d. a 41. 0s. 6d.
New Doubloons	34. 10s. 0d. a 34. 0s. 0d.

New Dollars	41. 2s. 6d. a 41. 0s. 6d.
Silver in Bars, standard	41. 2s. 6d. a 41. 0s. 6d.
New Louis, each	41. 2s. 6d. a 41. 0s. 6d.

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

24th February, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, SIGNED BROKER.

Printed by Joyce Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY 24, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Day.	Bank	3perCt	3perCt	4perCt	5perCt	Long	Irish	Imp.	Omniun.	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	5perCent	32perDy	Consol	St. Lot.
1816	Stock.	Reduc	Consol	Consol	Consol	Navy.	5perCt	3perCt	Anns.	Stock.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	for Ac.	Tick.
Jan. 26	240	241	62½	1 62½	1 62½	90½	89½	60½	18½ 18 pr	186½		61½	61½	6s 1s pr.	3s 6s pr.	62½	
Jan. 27	245	250	62½	1 62½	1 62½	90½	89½	60½	18½ 17½ pr					6s 7s pr.	3s 6s pr.	62½	
Jan. 28	251		62½	1 62½	1 62½	90½	89½	60½	18½ 17½ pr					6s 1s pr.	1s 5s pr.	62½	
Jan. 29	251		62½	1 62½	1 62½	90½	89½	60½	18½ 17½ pr					6s 6s pr.	3s 1s pr.	62½	
Jan. 30	King	Charles	1st's	Marty dom					18½ 17½ pr	186½				4s 6s pr.	1s 4s pr.	61½	
Feb. 1	250½	251	61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½	Comm.	186				5s 6s dis.	1sdi. 3s pr.	61½	
Feb. 2	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½		187				4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 3	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 4	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 5	251		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 6	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 7	249½		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 8	249		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 9	248½		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 10	248½		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 11	248½		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 12	246		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 13	246½		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 14	246		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 15	247		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 16	248		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 17	248		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 18	249		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 19	249		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 20	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 21	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 22	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 23	250		61½	1 61½	1 61½	90½	89½	60½						4s 6s pr.	1sdi. 2s pr.	61½	
Feb. 24	Holiday	at the Bank															

N. B. The above Table contains the Highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cadogan, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-lane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for each a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR MARCH, 1816.

[Embellished with a Portrait of LORD ELDON.]

CONTENTS.

	Page	Page	
Memoir of Lord Eldon	195	Query.....	231
Inquiries	196	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No.	
THE OBSERVER. No. XLII.....	197	XXIII.	ib.
On Death.....	ib.	Geometrical Query.....	237
A Fragment.....	198		
Remarks on a disagreeable Interrup- tion during Divine Service.....	199		
Correct Table of Precedence	200		
On the Word Dangerous	ib.		
THE HIVE. No. XV.	201		
The Prudent Judge.....	ib.		
A valuable Recipe for Lowness of Spirits	ib.		
Inquiry respecting the Re-Union of de- parted Friends in a Future State	202		
Summary Justice.....	203		
On Midshipmen of the Royal Navy....	ib.		
On the Abolition of the Impress	ib.		
Of Libraries, both Public and Private, Foreign and Domestic	204		
On the Derivation of the Word Culprit	208		
FRAGMENTS. No. VII.—Being Thoughts, Observations, Reflections, and Criti- cisms, with Anecdotes and Charac- ters. Ancient and Modern.....	209		
Instances of Greek and Latin Allitera- tion.....	212		
On Seamen's Pensions	213		
HORN CYCLOPÆDICE [Continued].....	214		
How to Judge of the State of Nations.	217		
Letters on Gay's Fables. Letter IX....	218		
THE LITERARY GARDEN. No. XIII.	219		
Letter supposed to have been written by a Clergyman to his Son at the University.....	ib.		
Aubrey's Account of Shakespear and Bed Jonson	220		
Reformation	221		
CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES. No. X.—Anne Askew—Cowper....	223		
Query.....	224		
Elegy on the Death of a favourite Bird	ib.		
THE REPOSITORY. No. XXV.	ib.		
Address respecting Free-Masonry ..	ib.		
The Princess Charlotte's Marriage.	228		
A Sermon on the Benefits of choosing a Heavenly Kingdom in Preference to an Earthly one, by William Dent Asperne.....	229		
		Wordsworth's White Doe of Rylstone. ib.	
		Taylor's Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant	239
		Two Discourses, designed for the Use of Servants.....	ib.
		MUSICAL REVIEW	240
		THEATRICAL JOURNAL:—Mrs. T. Cooke —What Next?—The Duke of Milan —Guy Mannering; or, The Gipsy's Prophecy—Oratorios, &c. &c. &c.	241
		POETRY	247
		The Wreath	ib.
		Inscription for a Monument intended to be erected to the late Thomas Burne, Esq.	248
		Question and Answer	249
		Happy England	ib.
		Upon the late Dr. Vincent, Dead of Westminster	ib.
		A Tribute to the Memory of the late Lord Viscount Hood	ib.
		Lines written on a Black Leaf in Walter Scott's Field of Waterloo. ib.	ib.
		Parliamentary Journal.....	250
		Intelligence from the London Ga- zette	254
		Abstract of Foreign Intelligence....	266
		Abstract of Domestic Intelligence....	269
		Preferment—Births—Marriages....	275
		Monthly Obituary	278
		Literary Intelligence	277
		List of New Publications.....	280
		Acknowledgments to Correspondents	ib.
		List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Cer- tificates	ib.
		New Patents.....	284
		London Markets.....	285, 286
		Prices of Canal, &c. Shares	287
		Rates of Government Life Annuities ..	ib.
		Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion	ib.
		Price of Stocks	288

London :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,
AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. March, 1816.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF MARCH.

Stations.	Line.	50-44.	Frigates	Stoopa Yachts.	Bombr. Fire Sh.	Brigs.	Catzen.	54 G. V. Lug. S.	Total.
Démas - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	8
Irish Station - - - - -	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	6
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	5
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	6	1	3	1	0	8	0	0	19
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	1	2	3	6	0	5	0	0	22
West Indies (Leeward Islands - - - - -	1	2	1	3	0	5	0	0	14
Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	0	1	4	3	0	2	0	0	17
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	3	0	5	7	0	2	0	0	21
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	18
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	12	7	33	37	0	47	2	2	140
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	13	7	33	30	0	17	1	8	109
Guard Ships - - - - -	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	35	16	66	68	0	64	3	10	208
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	146	14	107	90	9	79	3	6	414
Building - - - - -	22	0	12	3	0	2	0	0	39
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	203	30	185	151	9	145	6	16	746

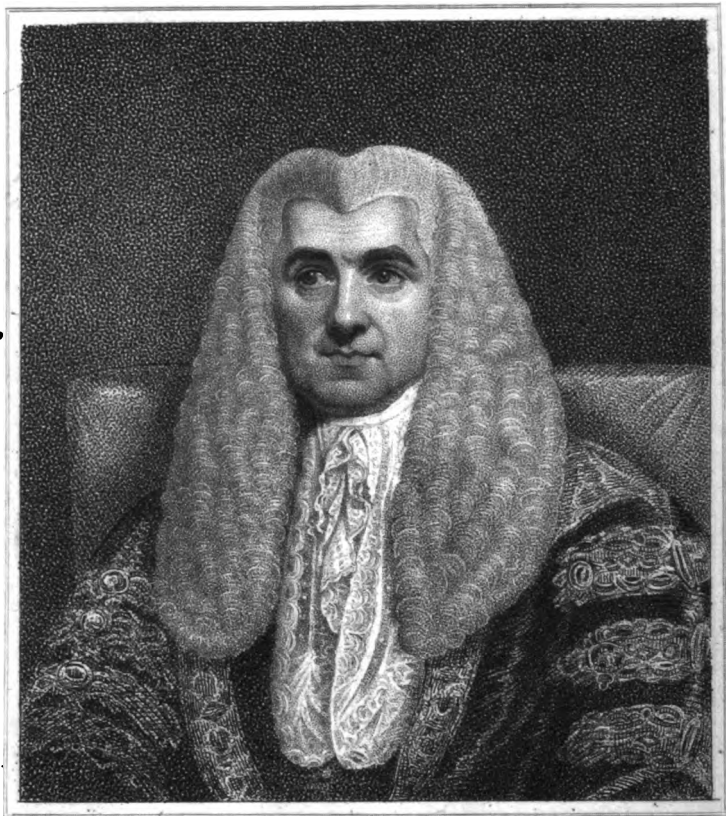
AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN from March 9 to March 16, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	54 10 30	0 23	2 21	2 27	9	Middlesex	56 11 32	0 24	6 22	10 30	2
Kent	56 6 23	6 22	3 28	0 34	0	Surrey	57 0 30	0 24	10 24	4 31	8
Sussex	56 7 00	0 25	1 22	6 32	0	Hertford	55 6 30	0 24	0 21	10 34	9
Suffolk	56 5 00	0 21	6 18	2 25	4	Bedford	53 10 32	0 21	6 18	4 25	10
Cambridge	50 5 29	0 20	2 15	5 23	7	Huntingd.	49 6 00	0 20	6 18	10 23	4
Norfolk	52 9 26	0 19	8 16	4 24	4	Northampt.	51 4 34	0 20	2 15	8 25	8
Lincoln	48 8 32	0 21	11 14	9 25	9	Rutland	52 3 00	0 22	0 17	6 25	3
York	52 2 32	7 24	8 16	4 28	1	Leicester	54 8 36	0 23	0 17	6 27	6
Durham	52 5 00	0 31	4 19	0 00	0	Nottingh.	55 4 32	0 24	4 19	2 28	8
Northumb.	51 11 40	9 20	7 18	3 00	0	Derby	55 7 00	0 23	2 19	10 34	3
Camberl.	56 6 34	8 22	10 16	6 00	0	Stafford	58 2 00	0 29	0 18	11 35	7
Westmorl.	66 1 32	0 24	0 17	10 00	0	Salop	54 6 38	8 25	10 18	2 37	4
Launcester	59 9 00	0 00	0 18	3 00	0	Hereford	50 9 28	8 24	9 18	9 29	4
Chester	52 2 00	0 28	0 15	0 00	0	Worcester	53 6 32	0 26	9 18	11 29	4
Gloucester	55 5 00	0 24	9 20	8 31	6	Warwick	51 5 00	0 23	4 21	4 27	1
Somerset	59 0 00	0 25	2 14	8 32	0	Wilts	51 4 00	0 21	8 19	0 34	0
Monmouth	37 2 00	0 25	10 00	0 00	0	Berks	59 6 00	0 22	3 21	4 29	11
Devon	62 2 00	0 22	4 13	11 00	0	Oxford	54 6 00	0 21	6 19	3 26	0
Cornwall	63 9 00	0 23	0 15	0 00	0	Bucks	54 1 00	0 23	2 20	7 26	0
Dorset	59 1 00	0 22	7 19	0 33	4	WALES.					
Hants	54 3 00	0 23	3 19	9 32	5	N. Wales	59 6 00	0 22	0 16	6 00	0
						S. Wales	48 0 00	0 19	5 10	1 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Feb. 25	30.04	48	SW	Fair	Mar. 11	29.90	43	SW	Rain
26	29.92	44	SW	Ditto	12	29.72	48	SW	Ditto
27	29.86	37	SW	Snow	13	29.71	47	W	Fair
28	29.52	40	N	Fair	14	29.90	46	S	Rain
29	29.90	29	N	Ditto	15	29.55	47	W	Fair
Mar. 1	29.91	31	SW	Ditto	16	29.83	36	S	Ditto
2	29.51	37	S	Ditto	17	29.80	37	W	Ditto
3	29.38	32	N	Ditto	18	29.50	40	S	Rain
4	29.23	37	SW	Ditto	19	29.61	44	WNW	Fair
5	29.19	33	W	Ditto	20	29.90	40	N	Ditto
6	28.99	42	W	Ditto	21	30.02	38	E	Ditto
7	29.14	41	W	Ditto	22	30.09	37	E	Ditto
8	29.05	40	S	Rain	23	30.26	45	NE	Ditto
9	29.31	37	N	Snow	24	30.34	40	NE	Ditto
10	29.70	35	W	Fair	25	30.11	38	E	Ditto



LONDON. Published for the *European Magazine* by James Asperme N° 32. Cornhill 1st April 1810.

(The Right Honorable)
LORD ELDON
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Engraved by T. Blood, from an original Picture.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1816.

MEMOIRS OF
SIR JOHN SCOTT, KNT.

BARON OF ELDON; LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN; SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS; A LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS; OFFICIAL VISITOR OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND OF PEMROKE AND CATHERINE HALLS, CAMBRIDGE; AN OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH AND HUNTERIAN MUSEUMS; HIGH STEWART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD; AND A GOVERNOR OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE; L.L.D. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.]

THE present illustrious Peer owes his elevation to the law, the fountain from whence so many other great families have sprung. The names of Bacon, Hyde, Somers, York, and Murray, are alone sufficient to cover this source with unfading rays of glory; nor, probably, will Lord Eldon be sooner forgotten in the legal annals of his country.

WILLIAM SCOTT, a merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Northumberland, whose widow died July 18th, 1800, aged 92, had three sons. First, Henry, a merchant at Newcastle; second, Sir William; third, John, the present peer.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, second son, who presides over the Courts of Admiralty with such distinguished talents and integrity, was educated at University College, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and where he obtained great reputation, and took the degree of L.L.D. and was appointed Camden Professor of History; in which Gibbon has borne testimony, that "his lectures would compose, were they given to the public, a most valuable treatise." He has since arrived at the highest eminence in the civil law, in which he has, for many years, filled the important office of *Judge of the High Court of Admiralty*, where his decisions

have acquired universal applause. He also represents the University of Oxford in Parliament. He married Miss Bagenal, of Berkshire. By her, who died September 4th, 1809, he has a daughter, married to Colonel Townshend, of Honington, in Warwickshire, and also sons.

Sir JOHN SCOTT, now Lord Eldon, was born about 1730, educated at the University of Oxford, where he early discovered his talents and acquirements, and thence removed to the Middle Temple, to study the law; where, having been called to the bar, though it was some time before his merits became known, yet, as soon as an opportunity occurred of displaying his talents, he made a rapid progress at the Chancery bar, and particularly attracted the notice and countenance of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. He was soon rewarded with a silk gown, and brought into Parliament for the borough of Weobley, in the county of Hereford, and afterwards for Boroughbridge.

In 1798, he was appointed *Solicitor-general*; and, in 1793, succeeded Sir Archibald Macdonald as *Attorney-general*.

In 1799, he was appointed *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, and raised to

the peerage by the title of *Lord Eldon*, of Eldon, in the county of Durham, by patent, dated July 18th, of that year.

In 1801, he was appointed *Lord High Chancellor*, which he resigned in 1806; and to which he was again appointed, in 1807, on the resignation of Lord Erskine.

It is most difficult to speak of those who are living without being suspected of flattery or detraction. When this virtuous and acute-minded man descends to the grave, the page of the historian and biographer will speak of him in the glowing colours which he deserves, unchecked by the fear of being censured for adulation. Of all who, in the long lapse of ages, have filled the sacred seat on which he now sits, none ever had purer hands, none ever had a conscientious desire of equity more ardent and incessant than Lord Eldon. The amazing expanse of his views, the inexhaustible niceness of his discrimination, his unrelaxing anxiety to do justice in every individual case, the kindness of his heart, and the ductility of his ideas, all insure that attention to every suitor, which must necessarily obtain the unbounded admiration and attachment of the virtuous and the wise. If there are those, to whose interests a more expeditious, more rash and venturesome, and less sparing mode of dispatching the decisions of the court, would be more consonant, it only shows that in this frail world there are men, to whom a nice and sublime virtue is less pleasing, than a coarser or more common-place and unfeeling line of conduct. Lord Eldon's eloquence is rather adapted to cultivated and thinking minds, than to a popular audience. It generally addresses the understanding, rather than the fancy. It frequently wants fluency; but occasionally is tinged with a high degree of moral pathos.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Aubone Surtees, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq. by whom he had issue—

First, *John Scott*, M.P. for Borough-bridge, married, August 22d, 1804, Miss Ridley, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. by whom he had issue, *John*, born in December, 1805.

* See a high panegyric on him, concordant with the opinions here extracted from the *Biographical Peerage*, on a speech of Sir Samuel Romilly, in a debate in the House of Commons, in the early part of the year 1811.

He died December 24th, 1805; and his widow remarried July 2d, 1811, William Farrer, Esq. of Eltham, in Kent.

Second, *Elizabeth*.

Third, *William Henry*.

Fourth, *Francis*.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous Correspondents, who, through the medium of your valuable and entertaining miscellany, will give me a little information.

In the year 1743 were published, in two parts, "Memoirs of an unfortunate Young Nobleman, returned from a Thirteen Years Slavery in America, where he had been sent by the wicked Contrivances of his cruel Uncle. A Story founded on Truth, and addressed equally to the Head and Heart."

The work is romantically and bombastically written, yet it is interesting and pathetic. The purport of it is to show, that James Annesley, Esq. was son to Lord Altham, and heir to the title and estates of the earldom of Anglesea.

A trial took place, before the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, between Campbell Craig, lessee of James Annesley, Esq. and the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Anglesea, which lasted from November 11th to the 25th. The main purport of this trial was to decide upon the filiation, and, consequently, upon the title and claims of James Annesley. The Jury found for the Plaintiff; but the Defendant put in a Writ of Error, which was allowed.

I wish much, Sir, to be informed what was the result, or where I may find any further account of this mysterious case. Hoping to receive it through your instructive Magazine,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
INDAGATOR.

A CONSTANT Reader of the *European Magazine* will thank any Correspondent to tell him in what publication "Dowsing's Journal," &c. appeared. Dowsing, he believes, was a Commissioner appointed by the Fanatics, in the Great Rebellion, to visit the churches, and destroy the painted windows. His journal gives an account of his exertions, which were so strenuous, that a pun was let, "that from them the phrase 'to give a dowsing' took its rise."

X. Z.

OBSERVER.

No. XIII.

There life's dissolution drops her mask,
Through life's grimace, that interest of the
escape!

Here real and apparent are the same.
You see this man,—you see his hold on
heav'n.

It sound his virtue,—as Philander's sound.
Heav'n waits not the last moment; owns
her friends

On this side death, and points them out to
men;

A lecture silent, but of sovereign pow'r!
To vice, confusion,—and to virtue peace,
Young.

THERE is no subject which deserves so peculiar a degree of attention, or to which is attached so important a consideration, as the close of mortality, as it concerns the interests of every individual; nor is there, I believe, one which excites so much neglect. We are loth to ponder on the awful hour of dissolution: we turn our thoughts away from the fatal moment which severs us from all we love, from all we cherish; nor do we wish to indulge in the anticipation of a last farewell.—Thoughts like these carry with them too much despondency, to gain a frequent admission into the heart, or to experience a friendly welcome: they are rather considered as an incentive to melancholy, than an antidote to care; and even when they do obtain a reception, the impression left upon the mind is generally transient. The gay pleasures of the world, and the joyful appearance of all around us, quickly disperse the momentary clouds of depression, recall us to the enjoyment of the present moment, and dispel the visionary traces of gloomy ideas.

Notwithstanding the sadness created by reflections of this nature, we ought to look upon them as our best friends, as the surest means to refine the heart, mend the manner, and chasten the imagination. Occasional meditations are indispensibly necessary to impress us with the vital importance of the subject, and the evident necessity there exists of being fully alive to the uncertainty of our being. We should not, therefore, clothe death in all the horrors that can be devised or suggested, but regard it as a friendly monitor, look upon it as a real blessing; and, rather than consider it as a foe to cheerfulness, or an enemy to happiness, be disposed to esteem it

as the most fortunate event that can happen to us: it must arrive, nor know we how soon; then how requisite it is to bear a proper reflection of it in our minds, and to accustom ourselves to contemplate it rationally and carefully.

However we may, in general, avoid it, it is impossible but that sometimes our imagination must experience its intrusion. Do not let us then disregard the claims it undoubtedly has upon our attention, but allow it that due thought and meditation it requires. The melancholy procession of a departed friend, the weeping visage of the wretched widow, and the feeble cry of the helpless orphan, all, all should arrest your attention; every thing we see, every day we reckon, should impart to us the gradual decay of life, and point out the urgent necessity of a speedy reflection on the subject.

While horrors are ascribed to it which it does not contain, a little reflection will serve to show in what a far different manner it should affect the mind. Were no such thing as death to happen, what would be the consequence? We are aware how feeble we become after a certain term of years, and how little calculated to enjoy the scanty pleasures that this world can afford; is it then desirable to continue in such a state? to drag on a miserable existence, almost crushed with the pressure of care and misfortune? Most certainly not. What then could be adopted for the best? Would not a departure from this world of sorrow best suit with the aged suppliant for mercy? would not death be esteemed as a relief to such a one? Who can doubt it! But even allowing further latitude, and supposing we could enjoy life with all the vigour and bloom of manhood, where would such an evil stop; for, as it is allowed that conjugal happiness forms the greatest part of man's blessings here, the world would be overrun with the human species, and, of course, give rise to tumult and confusion; or, if to remedy the evil, this blessing was taken away, man would become as nothing, and would not care for his existence.

Nor is there any thing more calculated to inspire us with a love for virtue, when we have our attention fixed at the end of life. The pleasures of the world then bear their proper valuation, all trifling and unimportant considerations sink into their original obscurity, and give place to more sublime and

beautiful sensations; our ideas become enlarged, and we behold all mankind with smiling benevolence; our efforts are directed to the fulfilment of our duty, and the happiness of our fellow-creatures; we become insensible to the harassing cares of perplexity and misfortune; and are strangers to the disadvantages that others labour under. So efficacious, and so instrumental to our happiness, is a proper consideration of the instability of mortality.

And perhaps a more eligible method of appeasing our common cares could not be invented. "The disturbers of our happiness," says the immortal author of the Rambler, "are our cares, our desires, and our griefs; and to all these, the consideration of mortality is a certain and adequate remedy. Think frequently on poverty, banishment, and death, and thou wilt never indulge violent desires, or give up thy heart to mean sentiments." Who will not concur in this admirable opinion; or who will deny the truth of the assertion?

Or what can possess us with so true a picture of the uncertainty and vanity of human life. We cast our eyes around, and exclaim, How vain are all the efforts of mankind: we see them eager to obtain honours, ambitious of praise, thirsting after glory, transported with riches, commencing, advancing, and completing their favourite projects, catching at every opportunity to enhance their possessions, to satisfy their corrupted appetites; and to what does it all tend? Can it delay the time when we must depart, and that for ever? No: it must come, the time must arrive which will put an end to all. Then where are honours, glory, riches, and adulation? Even as dust we tread beneath our feet, useless and contemptible.

But to arrive at a nearer conception of the comfort that attends the consideration of this subject, let us adjourn to the dying apartment of the worthy man. Placid, cheerful, and resigned, with a heavenly lustre beaming on his countenance, he encounters the approach of death; with pious resignation to his fate, he administers the healing balm of consolation to his distracted family; the remembrance of his endeavours to do his duty is now his chief delight; harassed by no tormenting cares, reproached by no unseasonable offences, he gradually departs from the troubles of the world; hope is stamped upon his countenance; and, with an

affectionate smile, he sinks into the peaceful arms of eternal rest.

From what has been advanced, the necessity of sometimes considering our final departure from this world, I think, is fully established. We may reflect, and benefit ourselves, without contracting gloomy and morose habits; instead of rising up, from such studies, with a woeful countenance, and a melancholy heart; when properly pursued, they are more calculated to inspire us with fresh joy, and to bestow on us a peculiar delight. Indeed this, as may be said of all other serious subjects, promotes our real pleasure, and teaches us the value of our accustomed delights. It is folly, therefore, to paint them in those colours, which deter many from pursuing them; whom, in conclusion, I'll beg leave to remind of Mr. Addison's exclamation on a similar subject:—"Entertainments of this nature are apt to raise dark and dismal thoughts in timorous minds, and gloomy imaginations; but, for my own part, though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of nature, in her deep and solemn scenes, with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones."

A FRAGMENT.

THE grateful tear gushed from his eye, and were chasing their course down his cheek, when Melander closed his book—it was "Paley's Evidences of Christianity" which he had been reading, and to which he always recurred with redoubled pleasure—whose store, while it imparted instruction, dispensed that serenity of mind and cheerfulness of heart which the virtuous only know—the good only enjoy. Rising he exclaimed, "My child, let us walk;" and taking up his hat, he closed the door of his obscure dwelling—He retraced his favorite walk—It lay over a ridge of hills covered with trees of the most luxuriant foliage, which frequently checked the roving eye, to bid it range with greater delight through the openings, which here and there presented a rich view of the distant country, whose vallies glittered with the luxuriant gifts of a fertile harvest. The sun had nearly finished her daily race, and was hastening to its goal; yet, as if unwilling to retire, was shedding her last amber hues on the earth—not a

leaf whispered in the wind. It was the close of an Italian day—all nature was still—interrupted alone by the plaintive note of the turtle-dove, whose voice seemed to pour forth the fullness of her heart—the praises of her Creator.

Melander was thoughtful, and silent; yet it was not the silence of melancholy despair, but rather that of heartfelt gratitude, sprung from a firm reliance in his God, and submission to his all provident will.—It was a full tranquillity of mind, not immoderately moved or disquieted by the various accidents of this transitory life, which a pious author has declared, “is undoubtedly one of the greatest blessings we can possess on earth.”—This sentiment he had imbibed, and a course of life to obtain this he had studied and unremittingly pursued through all the misfortunes, cares, and grief, he had experienced—he had been stricken, but he murmured not—he had been afflicted, but he sorrowed not as “one without hope.” Born of noble and wealthy parents, he had enjoyed every luxury and happiness that riches could bestow, or fancy dictate: yet the cultivation of his mind was not neglected. Ardently fond of reading, he applied with assiduity and perseverance; and Nature, seemingly as a reward, had gifted him with a clear and retentive memory. Possessed of an engaging manner, mild disposition, and great warmth of heart, he was alike the pride of his parents, and an ornament to society. In his intercourse with the world, therefore, he began to look around for one who might share his affections, and participate in his happiness. He had long admired Julia, a lady of pleasing manners, fine features, and graceful form. Her mind was well cultivated, and endowed with a knowledge of all those sciences which constitute the characteristic excellence of female charms—yet withal there was a volatility of character which was more attributed to the inexperience of youth than the criminality of impropriety. This Melander hoped, by his own example, to reform, and with all the impatience of a fond lover pressed an early consummation of their mutual happiness. Two years had now rolled over his head in uninterrupted felicity; a daughter had blessed their union, when a calamity more noxious than the hoar frost to the blossoms of spring nipped his happiness when just expanding, and cast a shadowy gloom over all his life—

his bed had been dishonoured, and his Julia had fled with her treacherous seducer. At the first tidings of this disastrous event, his feelings were overpowered—he stood motionless—till a flood of tears issuing to his relief, repelled that frantic insensibility, and checked the violent agitation his whole frame had undergone. As soon as he possibly could, he left that home which had been the scene of his “ardent love and bitter woe,” and with his only child which seemed to afford a pleasing consolation, retired in disgust from the world to this obscure habitation, there to regain that peace of mind which religion alone could impart; and a submission to the divine will who “ordereth that which is best” only could restore.

“On Piety humanity is built,
And on Humanity much happiness,
And yet still more in Piety itself.
A soul in commerce with her God is Heaven,
Feels not the tumults and the shocks of Life,
The whirls of Passion and the strokes of Heart.”

GEORGIUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

HOWEVER I may regret to be obliged to write to you upon the present occasion in the year of our Lord 1816, still my wish of being of service to the community overcomes my scruples.

You must know then, Mr Editor, what I complain of is, the ridiculous act of persons, when attending divine worship, not only repeating the proper responses, but every prayer after the clergyman.

Some people do it, say they, to keep their attention alive: alas! good Mr. Editor, if such is the case, can it not be added to the many other proofs of the degeneracy of the age. Our pious forefathers certainly considered they had put into the liturgy responses sufficient to keep the attention of the congregation alive.

Every Sunday I am annoyed by several persons who have fallen into this disagreeable, and I think, inattentive practice, who sit close to me. I am even absolved by two or three of these gentlemen. Now such is the altitude of my philosophy, that if I received absolution from a young lady, I should

not have such great reason to complain. But I confess I do not like my devotion to be disturbed by these deputy clergy, who would, perhaps, follow the sermon word by word, if they were not tired before they came to it, or had a copy before them.

If there is no redress, Sir, and these persons, so fond of the melodious turn of their own voices, must be tolerated, I should propose that only six were allowed to every church, and that only when the dimensions are so large that the minister cannot be heard in the distant parts. These then (being duly qualified) should act as telegraphs, and send on the words. For my own part I cannot perceive that they can be useful in any other way.

If the habit is so unfortunately engrafted in them that there can be little hope of amendment, I think they should not speak higher than what is commonly and vulgarly called a cat's whisper. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A BACHELOR.

London, 4th March, 1816.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Reading, March 7.

A GROSSLY erroneous Table of Precedence having found its way into one of the new Court-Kalendars, in direct defiance of the learned Blackstone, and other equally weighty authorities, I send you one, more agreeable to common sense. Not that I think the one in question could deceive any person, but such another ignoramus as the author of it; but I feel it a duty to expose an imposition of this kind on an unsuspecting editor. In this, I am persuaded, you will heartily concur.

I take up the Table in Debrett's, and the other Peerages, from Baronet's younger sons. The following may be taken for an authentic and proper continuation:—

Baronet's younger Sons.

Doctors of Divinity and Law.

Deans, and other Church Dignitaries.

Serjeants at Law.

Admirals and Generals.

King's Council, and other promoted Barristers.

Companions of the Bath.

Esquires of the King's Body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.

Esquires by Creation and Office.

Younger Sons of K. G.

Younger Sons of Bachelors of both kinds.

Younger Sons of K. B.

Younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.

Clergymen, not Dignitaries.

Barristers, not promoted.

Physicians.

Navy Captains, Colonels, and Majors.

Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.

Masters of Arts, being Laymen.

Inferior Officers in the Royal Navy and Army.

Citizens.

Hurgesses.

In this list, the Members of three learned Professions, and the Navy and Army, are fairly matched, and classed according to their respective advancement.

Though I am not fond of dwelling on absurdities, I will mention one in the list alluded to. The ingenious author, who is worthy of being styled a second Anstis, and of offering as Earl Marshall, claims *Majors*, forsooth, above Law Serjeants, King's Counsel, Doctors, Deans, Clergymen, whether dignitaries or not, and Esquires of every kind!!! *Ad uno disce omnes*. I suppose he is some raw officer, who, in the same spirit as a freshman in the university, brags of the worthies of his college, would have the military come directly after the patrician and equestrian orders.—What a pity that he cannot get an act passed for this purpose.

Yours, &c.

DARTFORD.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

Feb. 23, 181.

IN the European Magazine of last month, under the article Fragments, No. V. I observe the etymological conjecture of the derivation of the word Dangerous to be founded on the interesting story of "La Belle Fille;" but as I have perused several of your Magazines of older date, I therein found a certainly more probable conjecture, and which I think better founded: to such I beg leave to refer you; it is in the XXXIVth Volume, for the month of November, in the year 1798, and page 298.

I am, sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

A GREAT ADMIRER.

THE HIVE.

No. XV.

THE PRUDENT JUDGE.

A TURKISH merchant, whose affairs called him into foreign countries, deposited a purse of a thousand sequins into the hands of a dervise, whom he considered as his friend, and prayed to take the charge of that sum for him till his return from a journey he was about to make.

At the expiration of twelve months the merchant returned, claimed his property, and desired the dervise to restore it him; but he denied strongly his having any sum of the merchant's, and consequently refused delivering him any. The other, shocked at this perfidy, addressed himself immediately to the cady, who told him he had acted very imprudently in trusting his money to a man with whose principles he was totally unacquainted. "It will be a difficult matter," replied the cady, "to compel this wretch to refund the sum, having received it from you without witnesses: but I will see," added he, "what I can do for you. Return to him, speak amicably to him, but do not give him the least intimation that I am acquainted with the affair; and come to me again to-morrow same hour."

The merchant obeyed punctually the cady's orders; but so far from drawing his money from the dervise, he met with nothing but insults from him. During the dispute, one of the cady's slaves arrives, and invites the dervise to come to his master, which he immediately complies with. He is introduced into the handsomest room, received by the cady with great friendship, and even treated as a person of distinguished rank. The cady conversed with him on various subjects, interlarding the discourse, as occasion offered, with encomiums on the knowledge and wisdom of the dervise. When by these means he thought he had gained his confidence, he said to him, "I have sent for you, honest dervise, to give you a proof of my friendship and esteem. An affair of the greatest moment requires my absence for some months; and as I do not trust to my slaves, I want to deposit my treasure into the hands of a man who enjoys, like you, an unblemished reputation. If you can take this charge upon yourself without any prejudice to your occupations, I will send you to-morrow,

in the night, my most valuable effects; but as this business requires a profound silence, I shall give orders to my slaves to convey them to you as a present."—A gracious smile instantly covered the dervise's countenance; he returned the cady a thousand thanks for the confidence he reposed in him; and bound himself by the strongest oaths to guard his treasure as the apple of his eye, and departed as contented as if he had already bilked the judge.

The next day the merchant returned to the cady, and informed him of the dervise's obstinacy in refusing to restore him his sequins.—"Return again to him," said the judge to him; "and if he persists in his refusal, threaten to complain of him to me; and it is my opinion you will not be obliged to repeat the threat." The merchant goes back to the dervise, and had no sooner mentioned the cady to him, than he, fearing to lose the treasure he was to have the care of, returned him his purse, telling him, with a smile, "My dear friend, why need you have recourse to the cady? Your money was in perfect safety with me; my refusal was but a joke I put upon you, to see how you would take it." The merchant was prudent enough not to give credit to this jesting, and returned to the cady to thank him for his generous assistance.

Night coming on, the dervise prepared to receive the treasure that had been promised; but it passed without the appearance of any of the cady's slaves, and the night was for him of an insupportable length. As soon as the day appeared, he went to the judge.—"I am come to know, why my lord the cady did not send his slaves last night to me?"—"Because," answered the judge, "I have been apprized from an honest merchant that you are a perfidious wretch, whom justice will one day punish as your villany deserves. If a second complaint of this nature comes to my knowledge." The dervise made a profound reverence, and departed without proffering the least syllable.

A VALUABLE RECIPE FOR LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

Take one ounce of the seeds of Resolution, properly mixed with the Oil of Good Conscience; infuse into it a large spoonful of the Salt of

D d

Digitized by Google

Patience. Distil very carefully a composing plant called Others Woes, which you will find in every part of the Garden of Life, growing under the broad leaves of Disguise; add a small quantity, it will much assist the Salts of Patience in their operation. Gather a handful of the Blossoms of Hope; then sweeten them properly with a Syrup made of the Balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the Seed of True Friendship, you will have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. But you must be careful to get the Seed of True Friendship, as there is a weed that very much resembles it, called Self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients up into pills, which may be called Pills of Comfort: take one night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be completed.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

27th Feb. 1816.

IN your excellent Magazine for January, a description of the Rev. H. G. White concludes with this remark, "The parent and the child are indeed separated, but the consolations of religion whisper that in a better world they shall meet again never more to part."

This is indeed the natural, and therefore general, hope, with which affectionate friends of every description endeavour to arm themselves against the terrors of that fatal hour, when the fondest ties must at least be interrupted; and we are all apt to believe what we ardently desire: What I wish, therefore, to learn is, On what solid or scriptural ground are we taught to believe in the re-union of departed friends in a future state? and what will be the nature of that re-union? I mean more particularly with respect to those mutual affections and remembrances by which they are connected in this life. Will friendship here revive as friendship there? Or, in other words, are we to suppose that with the re-union of our individual persons, however spiritualized, we are to expect the resuscitation also of those several feelings, which, as they constitute here the chief sting of death, we may in that case naturally look forward to, as the brightest jewels in the crown of immortality.

The expression in scripture, "When I was a child, I thought as a child, &c.

but when I was a man, I put away childish things," some people have thought to imply, that the warmest attachments of this world will, in that improved and exalted state of being, be looked back upon only as the playthings of childhood, and that we are thus, in some measure, to drink the Lethæan cup as to those mutual sensations and feelings which here form the chief enjoyment of parent and child, of man and wife, &c.

Our blessed Saviour, indeed, tells the penitent thief on the cross, that "he shall be with him that day in Paradise" — but, on another occasion, he as positively states, "that there shall be no marrying, or giving in marriage." St. Paul, in his 1st Epistle to the Thesalonians (chap. iv. verse 13), when he rebukes their giving way to immoderate grief for their deceased friends, "*as men without hope*," would appear almost conclusive on this head, were it not that this passage is interpreted by some as alluding chiefly to an erroneous opinion entertained by them, that our Saviour's second coming was to take place in their life-time, and that those who might then be found alive would have an advantage over their deceased friends.

As this inquiry is not made with any view of idle or speculative curiosity, but as opening a source as well of solid comfort as of powerful incitement to a virtuous life, I trust your instructive Magazine, which affords so much valuable information, often on subjects, comparatively, of inferior importance, will not exclude a query, which so nearly interests every affectionate parent, brother, wife, and husband, throughout the kingdom.

I am, sir,

Your very obedient servant
and constant reader,
CONJUX.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, from a disputed point relating to some property devised to me by the will of an uncle, been involved in a Chancery suit for the last fifteen years, without the prospect of its speedy termination; the following extract from Canabon struck me as applicable to my case, as well as that of many other unfortunate persons in similar situations, and that a

similar punishment might have a good effect in quickening the tardy proceedings of our Chancery courts. If you think it worthy insertion in your valuable Miscellany, it is at your service.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

H. E.

JUVINALIS, a widow, made complaints to King Theodorick that his judges had spun out a suit of her's three years, that might have been determined in three days. The king immediately sent to the judges to put an end to the widow's cause, which they did in two days, to her own content. The king commanded them to appear before him; and they, vainly thinking it was to commend their expedition of justice, attended him full of joy. The king demanded why they kept in court three years the cause they had despatched in two days. They answered, "Your majesty's recommendation obliged us to finish it."—"How!" replied the king; "when I made you judges, did I not consign all pleas and proceedings to you, particularly those of widows? You deserve death for your unnecessary delays; and immediately commanded them to be beheaded. No doubt, if they had not misapprehended the king's intention in sending for them, they would have said that the forms of law and justice required such dilatory proceedings.

Caus. H. c. tom. 1. l. 3. p. 90.

MIDSHIPMEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

7th March, 1816.

IT would unquestionably be a great improvement in our naval service (a service too much neglected), were some of the excellent regulations provided for the army to diffuse themselves into the navy, that there should not be such a difference and disparity between the different gradations of command, and that *Midshipmen* should be protected from the capricious, and in many instances *cruel*, treatment of their superiors. This would give a respectability to their situation without which "rank" is useless, and would improve the moral character of the body; for when any class of persons is deprived of proper respectability by undue subservience,

the mind, finding no exercise for its virtues, degenerates, and becomes careless of its duty, until tyranny and undue distance ceases to operate upon the feelings, and command, or rather *terror*, enforces, because the disposition becomes slavish.

This presses the necessity of some still farther favourable alterations in regard to midshipmen, not only as relates to their incapacity of seeking other employments, but in their relative capacity, and the remuneration of their services; and it is reasonably to be hoped, that the regulations of a benevolent government, will in the course of time, and as soon as circumstances will admit, extend to this serviceable class of characters. Many men well informed upon the subject have advocated an assimilation of rank being given to them with that of ensigns in the army; and it would certainly be difficult to say, why, even with a nominal rank, they are not equally entitled, and equally possessed of, respectability, provided their conduct merits it, as an ensign in the army.—The fact is, that midshipmen have not so much reason to complain of want of pay, as of want of *protection*.

I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

THE PARENT OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

On the ABOLITION of the IMPRESS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

4th February, 1816.

NOTHING could possibly tend to improve the general character of our brave seamen so much, and at the same time to ward off the probability of another bloody and expensive war, as the total and unqualified abolition of that dreadful cancer in our naval system—*Impressment*. And what epoch of our country's history could be so favourable for the commencement of that great and *necessary* work as the *present*? Let all its multiplied horrors be but fairly exposed to the country, and the subject be but manfully taken up in Parliament, and by the city of London, and like the *Slave Trade*—abolition *must* ensue.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

ANTI-TORTURER.

OF LIBRARIES,
BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOREIGN
AND DOMESTIC.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have found your Magazine in several literary circles, I conceive it will not be disagreeable to you, nor to your Readers, to have some occasional information on the subject that the title of this letter has assumed. Some knowledge of the principal libraries, both in this country and on the continent, I flatter myself will make the following observations not unworthy of your attention.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of mankind, that nothing has contributed more to carry a name down to posterity, than collecting a library, from the time of the Ptolemy, down to John Duke of Roxburgh—*and what is equally remarkable, the fame of the collector does not seem to depend upon the fate of the library.* Whether it may have been burnt at Alexandria, or dispersed by public sale in London, it equally serves to record the possessor's name in the annals of Fame.

On the continent, we have had very extraordinary instances of this circumstance, in our own times. Who would have ever heard of Mons. Gaignat, or the Duke de Valiere, if it had not been for their curious libraries? both of which were sold by that intelligent bookseller, Mons. Debure, of Paris—They both, indeed, had the advantage of excellent catalogues made of their libraries, by that gentleman, which will continue to be consulted, and quoted; till literature shall cease to exist; while the name of the collectors and possessors will be recorded in the literary calendar. Even the name of the “Grand Colbert,” as the French call him, will be longer remembered by his excellent library, than by his administration of the French finances, which he managed so well. His books were so well chosen, that his arms—a serpent—is till now a sure passport into the first libraries in Europe. Indeed, in our own country, we have had some singular instances of a similar nature. The Harley library, though dispersed during the last century, in the worst possible manner, will, in the records of literature, for ever commemorate the name of the collector. The library of Mr. Harley will

be long remembered, when the administration of Lord Oxford is forgotten.

This strong predilection in favour of those who form libraries, when it is considered, may reasonably be accounted for. The trumpet of Fame, it is well known, is always in the hands of literary men; and they, in general, not being men of fortune, feel themselves much indebted to those who employ their assiduity in providing a store of literary food, and who, at the same time, permit them to partake of it. Even when the circumstances of families occasion the dispersion of such collections, the original possessor is remembered by the literati with gratitude; inasmuch, that it may be truly said, that there is no road so certain to future fame, as forming a large library—and assuredly, for the collector himself, there is no road to rational pleasure equal to possessing, under his own roof, all the knowledge that human talents have hitherto communicated to mankind; which at all times may be consulted with convenience; and that convenience possesses this superiority over the most communicative friend, however intelligent, that the oracle is never out of humour; whereas the friend is liable to all the vicissitudes of health and temper “that flesh is heir to.”

These circumstances taken into consideration, it is certainly remarkable, that in this country, distinguished as it is, among all the nations of the earth; both for its riches and knowledge, there should be so few fine libraries. It is true, we have some brilliant exceptions to this observation. The Earl Spencer undoubtedly stands first in the class of all collectors, in this and every other country. His lordship's library will be an everlasting monument of his taste, knowledge, and liberality. A very magnificent descriptive catalogue of the early printed books in this library has been lately published, by Mr. Dibdin, which is, itself, a fine example of typography; and so full, that it renders any further description of it unnecessary: indeed, for first editions of the classical authors, and beautiful early specimens of that most important of all human arts, the art of printing, this library is unequalled by any library in Europe, either public or private.

It is greatly to the credit of the Duke of Devonshire, to say, that, as a

collector, His Grace only stands second to his noble relation, Lord Spencer; but as his Grace is very young, he may eventually be second to none, for his Grace possesses at present the finest foundation for a capital library that exists in Europe.

There are, in this country, numerous collections of books, for the private use of the proprietors, but very few for the use of the learned, at the same time. There are some individuals of moderate fortune, but of great taste, who have made beautiful collections of books, and who have entered into the true spirit of the luxury of literature, by collecting matchless copies of the best books. Of this class of collectors, the Hon. Mr. Thomas Grenville stands pre-eminent, as a gentleman who unites exquisite taste with profound knowledge. But the man of all others, in this country, who, with limited means, has made the most wonderful exertion to collect books of learning, is the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney: his collection of Greek literature, and early MSS. of classical authors, exceeds any private library. It is delightful to see such treasures in the possession of so eminent a scholar.*

Of smaller collections for private use it would be endless to speak: of public libraries in London we have none worth mentioning, except the British Museum; the library of which is undoubtedly a huge collection of books, brought together without plan or arrangement. This is indeed the very nature of heterogeneous contributions, where bad editions and waste paper books stand next to those of the greatest rarity, and of the first utility; and, of course, the tasteful collection of that eminent literary connoisseur, Mr. Cracherode, is lost in such a mass. But utility alone should be the great object of such a library. If the gentlemen who have the care of it are well-acquainted with the chain of human knowledge, they will see, by consulting their catalogue, what links they still want; and these only ought to be looked for. It is by that means alone that an *useful* library can be collected, which does not de-

pend upon a number of volumes, but upon a judicious selection of the best books upon every subject.

This leads me to speak of a library, collected upon this principle, where selection has been the great object of pursuit. It will easily be conjectured I mean the King's library, where that principle seems to have been carried to the height of all possible perfection, inasmuch that several professional men, who have consulted this library, have left it, persuaded that their single pursuit had been the principal object of the collection. But notwithstanding the universality of this library, it has certainly some points stronger than others, particularly on the subjects of geography and history. These, no doubt, ought to constitute the principal objects of a royal library. On the first of these subjects, this library surpasses every one in Europe, geography having been a favourite pursuit with his Majesty. The happy consequence of that taste has been the wonderful voyages of discovery, undertaken during his Majesty's reign, from that of Captain Cook to Captain Flinders; a circumstance which alone, exclusive of all the glories of a long and benevolent reign, will draw down the blessings of mankind upon his Majesty's memory till time shall be no more. But it is of his Majesty's library we mean to speak—which, extraordinary as it is, has been wholly collected in his Majesty's life-time. No doubt the circumstances of the times have favoured those great exertions, in forming this library. The dispersion of several large libraries, particularly those of that learned body the Jesuits, has brought into the market many rare books.

Soon after this, the gentleman who has presided over the library ever since its commencement, travelled all over Europe for a considerable time, by his Majesty's command, purposely to collect curious books, and his search has not been in vain; of which this library will be a long and lasting proof. And it is said; that the gentleman who has, at present, the care of the King's property, have, with a taste and liberality that do them the highest honour, ordered, that the pursuit his Majesty took so much delight in shall not now be neglected—of course, the gentleman who has had the care of it for so long a period, will not neglect to add to that

* There has lately appeared a gentleman and a scholar, Mr. Heber, who at all public sales has been the principal purchaser of books; and if he proceeds, he will soon possess one of the most extensive private libraries in the kingdom.

wonderful chain of knowledge such links as time alone can bring forth.

I forgot to mention, that there are in this library, not only all the best books on every useful branch of knowledge, but also a proper share of the *vertu* part of a great library: consisting of the books published in the infancy of printing, particularly the first editions of the classical authors, for the use and consultation of those learned men, who mean to do honour to their country, by publishing more correct editions of those authors. These early printed books also serve to illustrate the history of the most useful of all arts, the art of printing.

The other libraries of this kingdom are either in the country, or at the universities. At Cambridge, there is only one that deserves the name of a library, but here their funds does not seem to permit them to keep it up with any degree of spirit; which caused much regret in that eminent scholar Dr. Richard Farmer, who once had the care of the public library. At Oxford, several of the colleges have collections of books, but none of them can be called libraries. Oxford, however, possesses one library, the fame of which reaches the utmost ends of the earth, and will for ever sanctify the name of the Founder. Perhaps, in the annals of literature, there is not a name that will go down to posterity with a greater share of fame, than that of Thomas Bodley, a private gentleman of Exeter. Pity it was, that the queen's meanness, and the rapacity of the Burleigh faction, prevented him from possessing more of what he so emphatically calls, *Purse Ability*. But by the liberality of several successive contributions, a noble collection has been formed; and it is to be hoped, that every man of fortune, who receives his education at Oxford, will continue to contribute towards the completion of this noble library; while the gentlemen who have the care of it should, by persevering study, enable themselves to point out to the new contributors, all such books as would make the library a complete system of intelligence.

In the neighbourhood of Oxford, it is impossible to overlook the Sunderland library at Blenheim. This library was formed in the beginning of the last century, and consists of many beautiful specimens of early

typography. The successors of the Marlborough family have added but little to it since its first formation. The present heir however, the Marquis of Blandford, seems to be making the *amende honorable* for the neglect of his forefathers—we heartily wish him success in so laudable a pursuit.

In Scotland, there is but one library of any great extent—the Advocates' Library—of which a catalogue is printed in two volumes, folio. It is very full, as indeed it ought to be, on the civil law—the law of Scotland being founded on the Roman, or, as it is called, the civil law.—But a library calculated for the use, and supported by the contributions, of gentlemen of the long robe, should be complete in the laws of every country—even in all local and municipal laws, as the laws of this, and every country, however perfect, may be improved by comparison and analogy. The mention of this library brings to recollection an anecdote that floats among literary men.—That great man, David Hume, it seems, had once the care of this library—who would have been a much greater man if he had not employed his superior talents to stagger the faith, and destroy the comforts, of his fellow-creatures.—When the acquisitions to this library were under the direction of this philosopher, instead of purchasing such law books as it did not possess, it is alleged, that he exhausted its funds in the purchase of the works of Marivaux, the younger Crebillon, and other French philosophers. This in a young barrister might have been excusable—but was ridiculous in the sage philosopher David Hume.

There are at Glasgow some very fine books, which were bequeathed to the university, with the other objects of his museum, by Dr. William Hunter. They were collected by that gentleman for their rarity, without any plan of utility, beyond the books on his profession—but they will be a lasting monument of his taste and liberality—and certainly they will form an excellent foundation for the additions of some succeeding members of that university; so that in time, it is to be hoped that Dr. Hunter's library may rival that of Sir Thomas Bodley.

After saying so much, what the libraries of this country are, how much and how little they are calculated to *disseminate general knowledge*, perhaps it would be proper to say a few words

upon the means of obtaining, in a more certain manner, that great end. It is conceived this may be done, in a great capital like London, at a small expense to the parties, by dividing knowledge into all its numberless ramifications.

Every public office, or body of men, ought to have all the books on the subject of their pursuit, and no others. For instance: the Treasury should have every book that ever was written upon finance—the Secretary of State's Office every thing diplomatic—the Admiralty every thing nautical—the Board of Trade every thing commercial—the India Company every thing on the commerce and history of those countries they trade with, or govern—the Bank every thing on bullion, paper credit, the course of exchange, &c.—the Inns of Court every thing on law, from Bracton to Blackstone—the College of Physicians every thing from Galen and Hippocrates downwards—The Surgeons' Hall every publication on anatomy, surgery, &c. &c. &c. The Royal Society have a library, wherein there are some very fine MSS. and early editions of the classical authors, such as the first edition of Homer, which might have been valuable to Joshua Barnes, Samuel Clarke, or Richard Porson, but are quite irrelative to the pursuits of the Royal Society—these, therefore, ought to be disposed of, and every thing on science put in their place. The same observation holds good with regard to the Antiquarian Society, the library of which is deficient upon the very subjects of the society's pursuits. It would be endless to go through all the societies and public bodies of this metropolis for similar instances. What has been already said will sufficiently point out the plan which is here proposed, and which might be executed at a small expense to each society. The public would then be certain of meeting full information upon every branch of knowledge, by consulting the proper channel—all of which should be accessible to every scholar, upon a proper application. This, and this alone, is the only means of promoting universal knowledge; for those who have spent a life-time in a single pursuit, must be supposed to be perfectly intelligent on that single subject; whereas, those who have the care of general libraries, like all universalists, will be found deficient, even though they possess the industry of Maratori and the memory of Maglia-

bechi. Indeed, for such an Herculean labour, human life is too short, and human talents too limited.

There is, in London, a most eminent example of the success of confining the collection of a library to the pursuit of its proprietor. Sir Joseph Banks's library of voyages and natural history, with all their relative branches, will, of course, occur to every intelligent reader. This library, in those branches of knowledge it professes to possess, is unparalleled; and the catalogue of it so luminously arranged, that any person may, with perfect facility, see, at once, every thing, that has ever been written, on the subject he wishes to consult; and for such consultation, every man of science, both at home and abroad, knows the library is constantly open, with all that liberality and accommodation that so much distinguishes its proprietor.

It is in vain that the expense of libraries is urged against forming such a collection. We frequently see men of fortune giving many thousand pounds for a single picture, which, when viewed a few times, loses its charms, and ceases to amuse; whereas the knowledge to be acquired from books is inexhaustible.

I have said so much on the subject of libraries in this country, that I am afraid it will be thought tedious to enlarge upon the libraries abroad; I shall therefore be brief.

The greatest libraries on the continent are, those of the Vatican at Rome, the Imperial Library at Vienna, and the Royal Library at Paris; of which mention will be made hereafter. The libraries for use are principally in Germany, and there they are where they ought to be—at the Universities. That at Gottingen is among the first, for it has had the advantage of the great and liberal patronage of a prince, who, during a long reign, has wisely foreseen, that he could not improve the rising generation of his subjects in Hanover more, than by contributing to the library at Gottingen, and supplying it with all the knowledge that books convey.

The publications of this country, so celebrated for the sciences, formed a considerable part of his Majesty's contributions. Indeed, the universities of Germany are greatly distinguished for teaching the sciences, and their libraries, of course, are well stored with books on such subjects; inasmuch, that most of

the university libraries possess a copy of that great code of scientific knowledge, *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London at large*; which is undoubtedly the most extensive and valuable body of miscellaneous information, on the subject of the sciences, that the talents of mankind have hitherto produced:—but this indeed must be expected, from the literary labours and scientific contributions of all the eminent characters of this country during a century and a half, under the successive presidency of such men as Sir I. Newton and Sir Jos. Banks.*

In the public libraries of France, there is none of that sound sense in the selection as in those of Germany; and the private collections consist principally in pretty books, and books of prints. It is true, indeed, that Didot, and other eminent printers at Paris, have lately published some very magnificent books, that enter into all their libraries—but these chiefly consist of the lives and portraits of those Vandals, the heroes of the Revolution, or of the campaigns and conquests of that little blood-thirsty Tyrant they have lately got rid of. In this country, when we excrete costly and splendid editions of books, we select the works of Shakespeare or Milton; by which means every Englishman can have, in his own library, a monument to the memory of those princes of poetry.

The Royal Library at Paris is, however, a wonderful collection of fine books; but then it has been the successive effort of every sovereign, for several centuries past:—indeed, under the direction of such men as William Budeus, James Amyot, J. A. de Thou, the Abbé Louvois, Sallier, Bignon, &c. &c. aided with the patronage of all the succeeding sovereigns, it could not fail to become a fine library. It has been greatly improved and enriched of late, by the very superior intelligence of the present librarian, Mr. Van Praet, and Mr. De Bure; but it is apprehended, not always by the most justifiable means; but in that respect, no blame attaches to them; they have had the merit of pointing out the articles that

were wanted;—how they were obtained was not their concern.†

On that subject there was a very good story told by the auctioneer, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library, immediately before Valdarfer's edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio was sold.—It seems the gentleman who, had the care of the Imperial Library, as it was then called, was asked, which of the two desiderata of the library he would prefer, the Psalter of 1457, or the Decameron of 1471? His answer was, "The Decameron, for that is in England, and can only be obtained by fair purchase. Of the Psalter, the King of Bavaria has got a copy: it is true, we are at present good friends with him, but it is very likely we may soon quarrel with him, and then we shall take the Psalter."

This library is not only very rich in printed books, but possesses a very large number of curious MSS. in all languages; insomuch, that it may perhaps be called the most valuable library in the world. A catalogue of it in folio was commenced many years ago, and several volumes printed; the first so early as 1789; but it is not, even now, finished. It is to be hoped, that when common sense shall again obtain its influence in that country, this library, and a catalogue of it, will be attended to, as a great national object. For what can be such a boast to any nation, as to possess a library which contains the whole circle of human knowledge.

PHILO-BIB.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOU are perfectly correct in stating, that Dr. Johnson supposes "Culprit" to be a corruption of *qu'il parait*. But is it not very singular that this great lexicographer should have wandered for a strained derivation, when such a direct and obvious origin as *Culpæ reus* was at hand? And surely he must have known, that *qu'il paroisse*, not *qu'il parait*, is the French of "May it so appear." *Paroisse* is equally applicable to the optative, subjunctive, potential, and imperative. *Parait* is used only in the indicative.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

5th March.

CALIAPOCHOS.

* It is doubtful whether all our own university libraries, and others that pretend to teach the sciences, are possessed of a complete copy of this great body of knowledge—indeed, a perfectly complete copy is an object of very difficult attainment.—EDITOR.

† We believe many of those articles, so obtained, have been lately reclaimed by their right owners.—EDITOR.

FRAGMENTA.

No. VII.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

FEASTING.

THE natural tendency of mankind towards joy, has been frequently the occasion of great irregularities during those feasts which the rules of almost every religion have not only permitted, but actually ordained. Even in the purest ages of the Christian Faith, one may find in holy writ, complaints of such trespasses on decency on these occasions, as it would be indelicate to relate. And most certainly the discontinuance of those love-feasts, which were formerly celebrated by all good Christians, was owing to the improper proceedings to which they gave occasion. In vain did Tertullian affirm, that "*Non tam cœnam cœnant quam disciplinam*,"* still a feast is a feast: nor do the modern monks enjoy their excellent repasts with less gusto, because they are obliged to hear a lecture recited during the meal, by one of their brethren. Even the Jews, whose attachment to ceremonies separates them from every other inhabitant of the earth, cannot bear to have the luxury of a pleasant collation at their passover diminished by the commanding mixture of bitter herbs; and have actually contrived (as their own antiquarian, Maimonides, allows) to cement those bitter herbs into a very pleasant species of pickle, which probably is as grateful to their palates, with their paschal lamb, as the mint and sugar used by British epicures as a relish to the same dish.†

The quaint Bulwer, in his "*Anthropometamorphosis*," particularly recommends to all lovers of feasting, the following three rules:‡—"Stridor dentium—Altum silentium—Rumor gentium." This, as he observes, "adjoins discourse until the belly be full,

* They feed less on their meat than on the instruction they receive.

† Seldon writes, that "our tansies at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs; though at the same time it was always the fashion for a man to have a gammon of bacon, to shew himself no Jew."

‡ Thus translated by a humourist—"Work for the jaws—A silent pause—Frequent ha-has."

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Mar. 1810.

at what time men are at better leisure, and may more securely venture upon table-talk; the observation of which natural rule might have saved Anacreon's life, who endangering himself this way, died by the seed of a grape."

FREE-THINKING.

Without entering into the dull and odious field of controversy, one stricture with respect to free-thinking may be properly made, as it occurs every day to common observation.

Although free-thinkers are perpetually found, who wish to make converts of mankind in general to their principles, by means of writings, which they disperse as widely as possible, yet none take particular attention to the conversation of their wives or their daughters, of their servants, or their poorer neighbours. A believer might be tempted by this to suppose, that, even by sceptics, it is allowed that revealed religion is of some use to the peace and honour of families, and to the security of property.*

GALANTERIE.

Not many years ago, a fête, expressive of the truest gallantry, was given by a person of fashion in or near Paris. The mothers and chaperons, gaily dressed, were the only dancers, the young ladies were all sitters by, and had on grave and plain dresses, as mothers of the families. A particular air was composed for the purpose. The words were well adapted to the subject, and the chorus was—

"Enfans de Quinze Ans
Laissez dâncer vos Mamans."

The spirited, and almost romantic, expedition of Prince-Charles into Spain, that he might see his destined spouse, the Infanta Maria, before the match should take place, roused the poetic fire of the celebrated poet, Lope de Vegas, to the composition of a sonnet, supposed to be repeated by the prince, The first stanza was thus—

Carlos Estuârto soy.
Que siendo Amor mi gui,
Ab cielo d'España voy,
Por ver mi estrella Maria.

The prince appears to have paid very little attention to the Spanish etiquette

* This idea, as far as it refers to female honour, is beautifully illustrated by the story of Fidelia, in the Adventurer, Nos. 77, 78, and 79.

E c

in the article of courting; for Howel informs us, that "understanding that the Infanta was used to go some mornings to the Casa del Campo, a house which the king hath on the other side the river, to gather may-dew, he rose betimes and went there, taking your brother* with him. They were let into the house, and into the garden, but the infanta was in the orchard; and there being a high partition-wall between, and the door doubly bolted, the prince got on the top of the wall, and sprung down a great height, and so made towards her. But she spying first of all the rest, gave a shriek, and ran back: the old marquis, that was then her guardian, came towards the prince, and fell on his knees, conjuring his highness to retire, in regard he hazarded his head if he admitted any to her company. So the door was opened, and he came out under that wall over which he had got in." This anecdote is dated from Madrid, July 10, 1693.

Sir John Beresby commemorates a similar frolic of the Prince of Orange, in 1670, when he was in London, paying addresses to the Princess Mary. "One night at a supper, given by the Duke of Buckingham, the King made the Prince of Orange drink very hard. The prince was naturally averse to it; but being once entered, was more frolic and gay than the rest of the company; and now the mind took him to break the windows of the chambers belonging to the maids of honour; and he had got into their apartments, had they not been timely rescued. His mistress, I suppose," continues Sir John, "did not like him the worse for such a notable indication of his vigour."

GAMING.

"No!" said an Italian gamester, after an intolerable run of ill-luck, "no, thou jade. Fortune! thou mayst, indeed, cause me to *lose* millions, but I defy thy utmost power to make me *pay* them."

Two gamesters had deposited a very large stake, to be won by him who threw the lowest throw with the dice. The one thought himself secure of success, on finding that he had thrown two aces. "Hold," cried the other, "wait for *my* chance." He threw, and with

such dexterity, that by lodging one of the dice on the other, he showed only one ace on the uppermost of them. He was allowed by the company to have won the stakes.

None fight with true spirit, who are overloaded with cash. A man who had been fortunate at cards was applied to, to act as a second in a duel, at a period when the seconds engaged as heartily as the principals. "I am not," said he, "the man for your purpose, just at present, but go and apply to him from whom I won a thousand guineas last night, and I warrant you he will fight like any devil!"

A political presence of mind fixed the celebrated Ruy Gomez in the favour of Philip II. of Spain. They were playing at *primero*, and at a time when a vast stake was on board, the king cried out in ecstasy, that he had the game in his hand. Ruy Gomez had superior cards, but flung up his cards and acquiesced: The next day, the other players told Philip how the affair had passed; and the king not only made Gomez a liberal amends for what he had given up, but took him into his counsels, and entrusted him with his most secret plans.†

GOOD OLD TIMES.

The glorious days of our Edwards and Henrys have been, and are still, a favourite subject of invidious comparison with the declaimers of modern times. With how much propriety, let the present age judge, after taking into consideration, first—The behaviour of soldiers in country-quarters. Hottishaged, after describing a horrible tempest in the year 1390, in which a fleet, with a large body of English troops on board, destined for the coast of France, was very severely treated, and wherein more than a thousand men lost their lives, and the residue nearly perished by hunger, cold, and fatigue, proceeds to say—"Some writers impute this calamitie to light on said Sir John Arundell and his company, for the lascivious and filthy rule which they kept before their setting forth, in places where they live, till their provision was readie, who not content with that which they did before they took ship, in ravishing

* The brother of Captain Leat, to whom Howel addressed the letter.

† Brantome, Vie de D. Juan d'Autriche.

men's wives, maids, and daughters, they carried them aboard with them."

"Savâ Hbido furens, quid non mortalia cogis

Pectora? Quid ve tuo non est violabile telo?"

"And yet when the tempest rose, like cruel and unmerciful persons, they threw them into the sea, either that they would not be troubled with their lamentable noise or crying, or for that they thought so long as they had such women on board, whom they had abused so long, God would not cease the rage of the tempest."*

Next, as to the security of property, let us hear the account which the antiquarian John Stow gives of the state of affairs under Henry the Eighth. "A garden-house close to his father's south pale, or wall, stood somewhat in Sir Thomas Cromwell's way, and obstructed his convenience. Therefore, without say more ado, on having the leave of the proprietor, his workmen loosed it from the foundation, and bare it upon rollers, and ran it two-and-twenty feet into Mr. Stow's garden, before he heard any thing of it. Who afterwards speaking to the surveyors of Cromwell's works, had nothing but this answer given him, that Sir Thomas commanded them to do it. And none durst argue the matter. Notwithstanding, his father was forced to pay his old rent, without abatement for his garden, though half of it was in this manner taken away." Contention in those times with the great, was like that described by Juvenal in his third satire :

———" *Libertas pauperum hæc est*
Pulvis rogat, et pugnis concius adorat
Ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti."

These amends for the needy, when cud-gell'd, remain,
To beg of his Honour, in pitiful strain,
His leave to retire (ere of sense he's bereft him),
With the very few teeth which his Honour has left him.

GRATITUDE.

A singular and solemn instance of grateful respect occurs in the conduct of that band of warriors, rapacious, profligate, and cruel as they were, who, under the conduct of the Constable de

* By the good leave of our worthy chronicler, the last reason is the most extraordinary one which ever entered into the mind of man.

Bourbon, had with success assaulted the walls of Rome. They had during his life-time adored him as the divinity of war, and had endured every hardship which fatigue, hunger, cold, and want of pay, united, could bring upon them, during their march through Italy, to the gates of its metropolis, not indeed without murmurs, but with murmurs easily quelled, upon their general's representation, that his own poverty and distress of every kind fully equalled theirs.* After his decease, which hap-

* The attachment of these bold adventurers to their commanders, may be judged from their songs, extracts of which are preserved by Brantome. A celebrated one began thus:

"Calla, calla, Julio Cesare, Hannibal y Scipion,
Viva, viva, la fama de Bourbon."

"Let Hannibal, Scipio, and Cesar retire,
The fame of Bourbon flies a thousand times higher."

It proceeded—

"Dezia le, 'Mis Senores, yo soy pabre Cavallero
Y tumbier, como vos otros, no tengo un denero.'"

"He said, 'Brother soldiers, I mean not to wrong you,
But trust me, I'm poor, as the poorest among you.'"

In this place I wish to introduce another camp-song chaunted by the same army in praise of Phillibert, Prince of Orange, successor to Bourbon; in this, as Brantome remarks, the rhyme is less attended to than meaning.

"Quand le bon Prince de Orange
Vit Bourbon qui estoit mort,
Criant, 'Saint Nicholas!
Il est mort, Sainte Barbe!
Jamais plus il dit met
Adieu, rendit son ame.
Sonnez, Sonnez, Trompettes!
Sonnez tous, à l'assaut!
Aprochez vos Enseignes,
Abattez ces morailles,
Tous les biens dez Romains,
Je vous donne en pillage."

"When the good Prince of Orange
Saw Bourbon lie dead,
In vain every Saint
He invoc'd to his aid,
Convinc'd of his loss, then
Full loudly he calls,
That the trumpets should sound
An assault on the walls.

'Advance now your banners!
These gates break assunder!
The goods of the Romans
I give you as plunder."

pened in the moment of triumph, they retained their regard for their departed general's poor remains. And when satiated with the exercise of every species of rapine, violence, and cruelty, on the wretched Romans during many months, they marched away from the devoted city, they carried with them the body of Bourbon, and in the face of a superior force, commanded by Lautrec, styled by Brantome, "Un des plus vieux routiers, et capitaines renommés de ce temps," they conveyed it safely to the strong fortress of Gaïeta. And this they did, lest the Romans, after their departure, should insult the body of one who had brought such exquisite wretchedness upon them. After this the soldiers built a beautiful monument over their leader, and leaving a garrison strong enough to maintain the castle, they marched on to Naples, where being besieged, famine and other casualties of war nearly destroyed all those whom diseases, incurred by the most abandoned profligacy, had spared.

There is a species of grateful remorse, which sometimes has been known to operate forcibly on the minds of the most hardened in impudence. Towards the beginning of the last century, an actor, celebrated for mimicry, was to have been employed by a comic author to take off the person, the manner, and the singularly awkward delivery of Dr. Woodward, who was intended to be introduced on the stage in a laughable character.* The mimic dressed himself as a countryman, and waited on the doctor with a long catalogue of ailments, which he said attended on his wife. The physician heard with amazement diseases and pains of the most opposite nature, repeated and redoubled on the wretched patient. For, since the actor's greatest wish was to keep Dr. Woodward in his company as long as possible, that he might make the more observations on his gestures, he loaded his poor imaginary spouse with every infirmity, which had any probable

chance of prolonging the interview. At length, being become completely master of his errand, he drew from his purse a guinea, and, with a scrape, made an uncouth offer of it. "Put up thy money, poor fellow," cried the doctor, "put up thy money. Thou hast need of all thy cash and all thy patience too, with such a bundle of diseases tied to thy back." The actor returned to his employer, and recounted the whole conversation, with such true feeling of the physician's character, that the author screamed with approbation. His raptures were soon checked, for the mimic told him, with the emphasis of sensibility, that he would sooner die than prostitute his talents to the rendering such genuine humanity a public laughing-stock.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

1792,
ACCORDING to the promise conveyed in my last communication (Vol. LXVIII. page 31) on the subject of Alliteration, I proceed to lay before you a few selections from the Greek and Roman authors in exemplification of this practice. I wish it to be understood, that I am far from countenancing this custom in its general extent, at the same time thinking, that when judiciously employed, it may, perhaps, contribute something to the spirit or harmony of versification. Of course, many of the instances adduced in my former communication are to be looked upon, not as beauties, but as defects. The present extracts are produced to show, that this art was in use with the ancient, as it now is with the modern poets. Whether it arose from chance or design is of little consequence. This is evident—it appeared more melodious to their ears, or at least they perceived nothing repulsive in its use. As, however, the figure of reduplication† was so

However untuneable these scraps of poetry may sound to a delicate ear, they are curious, and, from the circumstances which attended their composition, in some measure valuable.

* Dr. Fossile, in "Three Hours after Marriage." The player's name was, to the best of my recollection, Griffin. The anecdote was a favourite one with Dr. Campbell.

† I have mentioned reduplication as a species of alliteration, which most undoubtedly it is, as the former cannot take place without the assistance of the latter. It may be said, that reduplication was resorted to by the poets as a method of helping out the metre, which without doubt it often was, but not always. Sometimes, on the contrary, it was merely adopted for the sake of sound; or if not, why do we so frequently meet with it not only in their poets, but in some of their prose writers also?

frequently resorted to by the Greeks, with *them*, at least, I am inclined to suppose it was, in most cases, intentional; and the only reason why we do not so generally meet with alliteration in the ancient poets, with the exception of Aristophanes in the Greek and Plautus in the Latin, as we do in those of modern days, is merely because the genius of their language, the nature of their versification, and the inflexion of their nouns, would not so readily admit of a choice of words as the language of the present times. In illustration of the preceding remarks, the friend to whom I before referred has supplied me with the following extracts and observations.

HOMER.

τηκλῆ τιτραυλῆ τ' ἀποτίσομι —
 — κν κεχολασσάσαι, ὃ κν κνμαι —
 — Πρίαμος, Πριζιμοίβ τι καίδις —
 — κν κεφαλῆ καλαπύσω.

These are a few examples from the first book of the Iliad—whoever will take the pains to refer to other parts of that poem, will meet with many similar instances; but the Greek poet who has most indulged in the practice of alliteration is Aristophanes. In him it was designed—Homer and other poets of Greece might often fall into it without being aware of it.

To come to the Latin poets. Alliteration is so common with Plautus, that it is sufficient to state the fact without producing any quotations. The following lines from the 1st and 2d books of the Æneid, and from one or two places in the Metamorphoses, will show, that neither Virgil nor Ovid had any dislike to it.

VIRGIL.

— pateram et pleno se proluit auro.
 — magno cum murmure montis.
 — cavum conversâ cuspide montem.
 — magno misceri murmure pontum.
 — sopitum somno super alta Cythera.
 (in which line, moreover, the *c* in Cythera reads like *s*.)
 — stridunt sylvæ, sævitque trideciti
 Spumans —
 — levare viros, vimque addere victis.
 — servassent sedes; satis una superque.
 — capta casum convulsæque vidit.

OVID.

— tantum tulit ille timoris—
 — tu tantum terroris—
 — protexi pectore puppes—
 — vestris valuissent vota—
 Fida, sed, et felix cum sit, facit esse fidem—
 — delubraque ditia donis.

In the preceding citations, there are at least three words in the same line beginning with the same consonant; but it were endless to quote examples among the Latin poets of two words with the same initial letters standing together in the same verse, and particularly in the two concluding feet of the hexameter verse:—thus in Virgil—*prole parentum—littore linguunt—pecula ponant—sidera somnos—repente ruinam—lumine lustro—denique dictis—fata ferebant—machina muros—crudele canebant—sorle sacerdos—funera fando—vulnere vidi—vialabile vestrum*, &c. &c. &c.

These remarks on alliteration lead me to notice another contrivance to please the ear adopted by the writers of Greek hexameter verse, and particularly by Homer; I mean, *identity of syllabic termination* in the fifth and sixth feet, which the structure of their language, and that of the Romans also, so well admitted, and which indeed, when not too frequent, must be considered a beauty. While this identity of terminal sound was agreeable to the ear, it served, at the same time, to imprint the words more strongly on the memory. I shall content myself with producing the following examples from the Iliad:—*ἀγλαῖ ἄποινα—ἐκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς—ἀργυροῖό βιοῖό—ὀλίγοτε φίλοντε—κλισίας τε νίας τε—μυγὰθύμοι Ἀχαιοὶ—ἀνδράντε θιῶντε*, &c. &c. &c.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PHILOLOGUS.

ON SEAMENS' PENSIONS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
 SIR, Chatham; 23d Dec. 1815.

A GREAT deal of noise has lately been made respecting Seamen's Pensions; but it is not quite so generally known, or considered, that by the existing regulations, a man must have served *fourteen years* on board a man of war, before he becomes entitled to one farthing of pension. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

BORRAS, A SAILOR'S FRIEND.

HORA CYCLOPÆDICA.

(Continued from page 128.)

ARBOREA, in *zoology*. We are here told, that the rana arborea, or tree frog, may be considered as a kind of living barometer, which, if kept in a glass, "and supplied with proper food, will afford an infallible presage of the changes of weather." But how? Of this we are left in the dark, unless we can have recourse to the German *Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum*. A very good account of this animal, however, may be found in the *Pleasing Preceptor*, a little book published some years ago. We there learn, that it should be kept in a glass with some water. That its favourite food is live flies; but that it will eat spiders and other insects. That when it dives into the water, we may be pretty certain it will rain soon; if it remain long in it, the rain will continue some time: during the continuance of wet weather, it will abide principally in the water, and be tempted to leap out of it only by a fly, or some other prey: if the weather be very bad, the frog will be restless, or lie stretched out as if dead on the bottom of the glass, or appear convulsed: and on the other hand we may expect fine weather, when it attaches itself firmly to the glass above the surface of the water, or climbs up a little ladder usually placed in the glass. The cry of the male too, which is a continued creak, much like the rubbing of a blunt file against a piece of steel, or the back of a knife against an earthen plate, denotes dry and settled weather.

ARC of a circle. "As 9 is to the number of degrees in the arc, so is 0.0174533 times the radius to its length." It should be, "as 1 is to the number, &c." In other words, the length of the radius multiplied by the decimal above given, and the product by the number of degrees in the arc, will give the length of the arc.

ARCHES. I do not find any mention of the horseshoe arch, considered by some as Saracenic, and found chiefly in Asiatic architecture, or in the Moorish edifices in Spain and Africa; a specimen of which occurs, however, in the ruins of the cathedral at St. Andrew's, in Scotland. See *ANDREW'S, St. in geography*.

Welsh arches, as the bricklayers call them, were the only arches known apparently to the natives of South Ame-

rica: and these were in use among the Egyptians. They are formed by placing bricks, or stones, overhanging each other a little, till the uppermost meet. They do not admit of any considerable span, unless composed of enormous blocks; and their stability depends on a sufficient weight being employed to counterpoise the projecting parts.

ARGENTÆUS Codex. "Its high antiquity is proved from the doxology at the end of the Lord's prayer, Matt. vi. 13. which is not found in any of the most ancient versions." What is meant here? If it have the doxology, as the beginning of the sentence implies, this must prove it to be of no very high antiquity: if it have it not, the expression should have been, "from its wanting the doxology."

ARGENTIERA. "The hills, vales, and the whole country stripped of trees, do not offer a single shade to defend from the sun".... "In the north-north east quarter of the island is a district called Kedros, because it is furnished with the species of tall junipers, so denominated by the modern Greeks." That a work like this should contain information collected from every authentic quarter is highly proper: but the compiler of this information should be careful not to insert palpable contradictions or inconsistencies, or at least not to pass them unnoticed. A few sentences preceding the last of those above quoted, we are told of a hot spring, "the heat of the waters of which is such, that a person cannot hold his hand in them, and an egg is in an instant boiled hard." Who need be told, that he cannot hold his hand in boiling water? for such at least this must be presumed to be, if the expression "in an instant" have any meaning at all. That it cannot strictly be true we know; for water exposed to the open air cannot be heated beyond the boiling point; and any cook-maid will tell you, that an egg cannot "be boiled hard" in less than some minutes.

ARGONAUTS. Would it have taken up too much room, in a work of such extent, to have given the names of all the forty-four, or at most fifty-one heroes? I hate *et ceteras*, the common resource of idleness and ignorance. I do not mean to say, that an &c. is never admissible: when it implies things too obvious to be enumerated, it saves room; and when things of

which we cannot procure information by any research, we must be contented with it; but in a work intended to convey to the general reader all the information he can require, and written by persons who must be presumed to have within their reach every source from which it is to be derived, &c. ought to be nearly proscribed.

ARIA. "The length of this lake is thirty leagues, or a day's journey, in breadth." Who is to understand this? By the by, all measures should be reduced, as far as possible, to English. League is a word particularly objectionable. With us it is a common nautical term implying three geographical miles, or a twentieth part of a degree. *Licue*, commonly translated league, is the usual standard of itinerary measure with the French, as mile is with us; and varying as our computed miles did formerly, being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of our measure to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. When a French traveller in a foreign country uses it, we should consider, whether he employ it by guess, by calculation from the country measure; as an equivalent to the standard itinerary measure of the country, or in any other mode. No doubt the investigation of these matters would frequently occasion much trouble, but who would expect to meet with no trouble in compiling a Cyclopædia?

ARIOLI. "A kind of prophets, or religious conjurors, who by abominable prayers, and horrid sacrifices at the altar of idols, procured answers to their questions concerning future events." Indeed!

ARISTARCHUS found, "That the diameter of the moon bears a greater proportion to that of the earth than that of 43 to 108, but less than that of 19 to 60." This is a palpable contradiction.

ARITHMETICAL *division of the octave*. "They still serve to regulate the answer to figures. See FIGURE answer to figures! For figures read *fugues*; and though, if *FUGUE* were substituted for FIGURE in the reference, the absurdity would be removed, yet I find, on turning to the word *FUGUE*, I am referred back to *FUGA* for all that is said on this subject!

ARMORIC. "The French usually call this language Bas-breton; compounded, says M. Menage, of *ar*, upon, and *mor*, sea!"

ARNOTTA. "A name given by the

peasants in Burgundy" to the edible roots of the *bunium*. "They are common in the north of Scotland, and called arnots." No doubt both *arnots* and *arnolla* have the same teutonic origin as our *earth-nut*, the Dutch *aardnoot*, the Swedish *jordnoot*, and other words in the kindred languages all expressing the same thing.

ARRACAN, the capital of Arracan. The etymology of this name is not noticed here, though it is apparently the same with that of ARRAKIN, which see.

ARRAIGN. "For another species of confession see APPROVEMENT," where nothing of the kind is to be found. Under APPROVER, indeed, there is something to the purpose.

ARRAN. "In autumn they collect and burn fern for making kelp." If by kelp we be to understand the carbonate of soda, I know not how this would result from the ashes of fern, the product of which would surely be potash. Is fern a misprint for *fuct*? Kelp is made by burning seaweeds.

ARRANGEMENT. "The diversity of tastes and smells depends entirely on different arrangement of the pores, which render them differently sensible." This I cannot pretend to understand, and therefore will not attempt to explain.

ARROW. (Near the end of the article.) "The Sheriff of Norfolk is directed for the heading of these to seize all the flocks of anchors (*omnes alas ancorum*) necessary for the purpose." This is a strange order. One would have supposed, in the first place, that better sources for the iron might have been found: and in the next, that the shanks of the anchors would have been as useful for the purpose as the flocks; consequently, that to seize anchors would have been the order, if it had been necessary. But is there any instance of *anca* being used as Latin for an anchor? Were it not for the unfortunate word *heading*, though perhaps I need not lay much stress on this, and I have it not in my power to refer to the original, or even to Grose, I should guess *ancarum* to be a misquotation for *anconum*, or *anserum*; and that these flocks of anchors were in fact the wings of geese, for which Norfolk might have been as famous then as it has been in more modern times.

ART. (End.) "The Nightingale (taught-them)-music, and several kinds

of medicine." What kinds of medicine were men taught by the nightingale? I confess I do not recollect ever to have heard or read of any, though several animals I know are said to have suggested various parts of medicine to mankind.

ARTHRODIA. "A species of articulation admitting of a very small degree of motion. Such is the articulation of the *humerus* (the arm-bone) with the *scapula*." Now it happens, that there is no joint in the human body, the motion of which is so extensive as that of the arm at the shoulder. The word *humerus* in this sentence should have been *clavicle*, the connection of which with the *scapula* is very properly given as an instance of arthrodia at the end of the article *ARTICULATION, in anatomy*.

ARTICULÆ. The German definite article is not *der, das, dat*, but *der, die, das*. For the indefinite article the Germans use *ein, eine, ein*.

AS. "When the first Punic war had exhausted the treasury they reduced the *as* to two ounces. They thus gained fifteen parts." How could they gain fifteen parts by reducing the *as* from twelve ounces to two? the gain must have been five-sixths.

ASDRUBAL. "Whilst he was advancing along the Adriatic to join his brother, he was slain." This immediately follows the account of the two Scipios being defeated by him in Spain; but it might have been as well to have told us how he got from Spain to the opposite side of Italy.

ASH. "It is of great value to the ship-builder for *oar-blocks* for pulleys." What sort of things are these? The toughness of the ash certainly renders it a proper wood for oars, or for the shells of blocks; and this, I apprehend, is what we should have been told here.

ASHES. "It is only vegetable and animal matters that are now said to afford ashes after burning." Does the writer never speak of the ashes from his coal-fire?

ASHORE. "It also means *a-ground*." There is an obvious difference however between the two. A ship or boat may be *a-ground* at any distance from the land, if the water be shallow enough; but can be *a-shore* only when the bottom on which it is *a-ground* is so near the land as to be deemed a part or continuation of it. There is also another distinction commonly made between

them. A ship or boat may be *a-ground* without having received any injury, or being in any danger; as, for instance, when left so by the ebbing of the tide: but the term *a-shore* implies actual injury, or, at least, danger of it. Thus a vessel is often laid *a-ground* voluntarily; but is driven *a-shore* by a storm, or the pursuit of an enemy.

ASSIMILIS, a species of *Oniscus*, given twice.

ASSOCIATION, Protestant. The great meeting in St. George's Fields is said (vol. 2.) to have taken place on the 2d of June; and as no year but 1778 is previously mentioned, we are led to infer that it was in that year instead of 1780.

ASSONANT rhymes. "Where a resemblances of sound serves instead of a natural rhyme." This would be a natural rhyme; but the instances given exhibit only similar vowels, not similar sounds.

ASTAPA. "No trophy of victory remained." What, not their armour and weapons?

ASTARTE. (bot. of col. 1.) A "black conical stone, under the form of the sun." Is the sun conical?

ASTELL, Mary, "was born in 1688," and "in 1700" published "Reflections on Marriage," "written in consequence of a matrimonial disappointment." This would have been precocity indeed; but, instead of being only twelve years old in 1700, she was then 32.

ASTRAKHAN, territory or district of, which, by the by, comes before Astræa; produces, we are told, "many sweet woods, the roots whereof yield the succus glycyrrhizæ (glycyrrhizæ)." This information is quite new to me. I had always supposed that the extract of liquorice was prepared from the root of the liquorice alone.

ASTROLOGY, judiciary. (col. 3.) "'Tis impious to inquire," is given as a translation of *scire nefas*, Hor. od. xi. lib. i. "Useless to inquire," would have been much nearer the meaning; which is, in strictness) "impossible to know."

ASTRONOMY. (col. 16.) "that admirable artist," Jesse Ramsden, is called John Ramsden.

ASYMPTOTES of the Hyperbola. References to plates require correction: a circumstance, that I fear, will often occur.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO JUDGE OF THE STATE OF NATIONS.

IN this essay it is my intention to point out to my reader a few of those circumstances from which he ought to form his opinion of the state of nations.

First, If a *rich country** is described to be situated near the sea-coast with few agricultural advantages, it must be inferred that she is indebted to commerce for her wealth; on the contrary, the wealth of inland countries must be ascribed to agriculture.† Second, We may be assured that trade flourishes if the canals and roads are numerous, and kept in good repair. Third, If the climate is very hot, the men are effeminate and libidinous; if very cold, barbarous. Fourth, The people of large flat countries are generally slaves, and seldom poetical;‡ on the contrary, the people who dwell among mountains are not easily subdued,§ and are good poets. Fifth, When a nation merely carries on commerce or agriculture, we may consider the inhabitants of the former|| as industrious (probably brave), artful, suspicious, avaricious, and morose; on the contrary, the inhabitants of the latter¶ will generally be found pusillanimous, mild, hospitable, and temperate. When a nation is both commercial and agricultural, vice is not so prevalent; one employment counteracting the other: again, wherever agriculture has been encouraged we may be certain population has increased. Sixth, The vernacular language of a people shew, in a strong light, their political if not their moral character. Seventh, If the religion of a country is cruel so are the inhabitants; or, if religious ceremonies are very numerous, the people are generally immoral. Eighth, When habitations are scattered about the country, the inhabitants are superstitious, but seldom otherwise.** Ninth, In a nation where the opinion of the people is unconsulted, or the government despotic, we must expect to find little or no

public spirit, and very few virtues. Tenth, When a debauched prince has much power or influence, he corrupts the majority of his subjects; the nobles, to gain his favour, will follow his footsteps; and the commons, who are too apt to imitate the rich, will do the same.†† Eleventh, Where punishments are numerous and severe, the government is bad;‡‡ where frequent, the people. Twelfth, The condition of women is almost a certain criterion of a nation's happiness; when they are free and respected the men are liberal and enlightened, but not otherwise. Thirteenth, Where encouragement is given to ingenious emigrants, the useful arts will rapidly advance.§§ Fourteenth, An excessive love for old customs is a sure sign that the nation is ignorant.¶¶ Fifteenth, The people are benevolent if their country has many good institutions; this is always the case if they are instituted by private individuals. Sixteenth, When the dress of rich citizens is modest and little decorated, they are both moral and enlightened. Seventeenth, If theatrical and other public amusements are moral and judicious so are the people, but not otherwise.††† Eighteenth, When great authors are numerous and increase, a nation is prosperous. Nineteenth, Many of the most approved novels delineate the manners of a people.*** Twentieth, When the most popular pamphlets, poems, and pictures, are indecent and inelegant, the people, particularly the plebeians, are immoral, ignorant, and wretched. Lastly, The greatest proof of a nation's happiness is the education of her poor. When we consider that education removes prejudice and vice of every description, improves the mind, perfects the morals, and exalts

†† Read the reign of Charles II., and you will see the truth of this remark.

‡‡ Ancient Persia is a sad example.

§§ Queen Elizabeth, to her immortal honour, gives us a striking example; every one knows she encouraged the Flemish emigrants, who introduced several very valuable arts into this country.

¶¶ Is not Spain more attached to old customs, and almost less enlightened than any other nation.

††† If we compare the history of the English stage with the history of the country, we shall find that when the manners of the people were licentious or frivolous so were the theatrical representations.

* ** See Gil Blas and Joseph Andrews.

F f

* As Phœnicia.

† See Rousseau's "Social Compact."

‡ See the first volume of Volney's travels to Syria.

§ See the first volume of Robertson's History of Scotland.

|| As Carthage.

¶ As the inhabitants of the interior of India.

** See a note in the first volume of Lord Kames's Sketches.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Mar. 1816.

the soul; when we consider that the learned are esteemed, can retire to their closets with consolation, and boldly face ignorant upstarts; shall we not delight to find knowledge in the minds of our fellow-creatures, and justly infer that in the country where it is disseminated there will be found devotion, morality, and refinement. O Lancaster, what is not the world indebted to thy genius and benevolence! you have instituted a society which comprehends the whole human race! its plan is grand, simple, and liberal; it makes learning a pleasure—enfranchises the poor—rescues talent from oblivion—unites discordant sectaries, and civilizes barbarians—the European, the Asiatic, the African, and the American, will all ultimately enjoy the blessings of wisdom—will all banish prejudice from their breasts, and unite in praising virtue, and admiring thee.

LETTERS ON GAY'S FABLES.

LETTER IX.

ON FABLE THE TWENTY-SECOND OF GAY.

THE GOAT WITHOUT A BEARD.

(By the Author of "*Fables for the Fire-Side*.")

IN this fable I find little objection to make on the score of any direct tendency to immorality, though a line or two in it improperly allusive deserves censure, as giving rise to ideas which want no teacher to introduce them into the mind. A foolish goat affects singularity, and grows out of humour with his beard. He goes to the monkey turned barber, and gets himself shaved. Delighted after the operation with pug's compliments upon the snugness of his chin, and the agreeable effects which he himself fancies the razor had wrought upon his person in other respects, he returns to his spaggy brotherhood—

—who grinn'd and stared,
Heigh day! what's here, without a beard?
Say, brother, whence this dire disgrace?
What envious hand hath robb'd your face?

The foppish goat expresses much storm of their old-fashioned notions, and asks, whether beards are now worn by civilized nations? He tells them, that even the Muscovites have "mow'd" their chins, and demands why goats, like former Capuchins, should retain this odious appendage, or bear any longer the mockery and insults of

school-boys; as they do, when they happen to shew themselves in a town or village. Yes, says one of the brethren, were you to renounce your own fraternity, and to live among men, you would reason well. But if you fear the ridicule of idle children, who are ill judges what becomes your character or situation, how will you withstand the scorn of our whole flock, where Nature has assigned your proper place, for this coxcombical affectation?

I have recited this fable, because as the story is well conceived, and conveys an excellent lesson on the folly of singularity and affectation, it gives me an opportunity of shewing, as I might do, were it my plan, in many other instances, that the poet's main intention is sound and laudable.

But though I have nothing exceptionable to suggest, in this view of the present fable, I cannot but remark upon Gay's ill taste in writing, apart from any consideration of the peculiar style of fable, of which he seems to have possessed not the most perfect idea. For this he would have done well to study La Fontaine, the best model existing of this species of composition. But we meet with instances of gross vulgarity in our English fabulist.

After having well enough drawn his monkey in the spruce and flippant characteristics of a barber, and given us his pole and pewter basin for the sign, it was not at all necessary to have turned the stomach of his readers by exhibiting at his window black rotten teeth, in order strung, and the basin filthily coloured to look like blood, merely for the humour of uniting the surgeon and dentist with his proper vocation, which alone he is required to practice in the fable. Such descriptions were not more appositely introduced for the entertainment of the royal scholar, for whose use the book was professedly written, than such a vulgar phrase as "mowing his chin" to express the operation of the razor, for the improvement or formation of his taste in elegant composition. Indeed, both the improprieties here noted can only tend to vitiate the taste of young persons of any rank in life, pretending to the advantage of a polite education.

[Inscribed by the Author to the *Misses Mathews, Governesses of an Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, at Union-place, Regent's Park.*]

THE LITERARY GARDEN.

No. XIII.

So could I touch these themes, as might obtain

Thine ear, nor leave thy heart quite disengaged,

The good deed would delight me.—Yours.

THE following letter is supposed to have been written by a clergyman to his son at the university; and the admonitions it contains are of such a nature, that no apology will, it is presumed, be requisite for making it the subject of the present essay:—

“MY DEAR SON,

“At the several periods in which your brothers left home, to enter upon their respective engagements in life, I thought it my duty to furnish them with some hints, which I conceived might be useful to them; and which, being written down, they might peruse and refer to for their assistance. And it is the same heartfelt concern for your welfare which now prompts me to commit my thoughts and wishes to paper, that when you are at a distance, you may not be without some friendly and reasonable advice, whereby to form your conduct, and direct your course.

“You are now of an age capable of reflecting on what passes within you, and before you; and from what I have observed, I think you will see the propriety of the cautions I am about to give you, and suffer them to have their due weight and influence.

“You will not be surprized that, under the influence of that leading regard for the dictates of true religion, which I have always professed, and which has regulated my own principles, and been resorted to by me for my direction through life, I should begin with this important subject. With the ministerial charge in view, moreover, as your ultimate object of pursuit, it would be strange indeed if I were not principally to direct your attention to this topic—the only true source of happiness.

“Religion then is your first concern; and I beg you will remember, that by religion, I do not mean merely a regular and decorous attention to the appointed services. These are certainly necessary towards forming a religious character, and no good man would think of neglecting such essential parts of his duty; but if your religion goes no farther, it will avail you no farther, than

to pacify conscience, and to obtain for you the good report of the decent part of society; it will not save your soul.

Religion must enter into your whole spirit, and regulate your whole conduct. In your studies, in your conversation and habits, in solitude and in society, this must be your guide; and to be truly religious, so as to have the benefit and comfort of religion, you must be the same in private and in public; for this principle, well established in the heart, will keep you firm, unsundered, as you will find yourself, with careless, and, too often, unprincipled companions. It is this alone, I say, can keep you safe and steady, and lead you to form such habits and plans of passing your time profitably, as will ensure your future happiness; whereas a double-minded man is unstable in all his ways; a man who is sometimes influenced by passion, sometimes by reason, sometimes by his Bible; at others by the stream of the company he may happen to fall into, such a man is not likely ever to be settled in any good principles. Enter therefore into no scheme, associate with no company, in which you have reason to believe that you shall be deviating from the path of duty.

“Many a man has been ruined by his company; much depends, therefore, on the connexions you form. Associate with none whom, in your opinion, you cannot esteem; for if you act against your judgment in this respect, it is impossible to say what temptation you may fall into, nor how much your present character may be altered. A man is judged of by the company he keeps; and if you wish to preserve the good opinions of your superiors, and of those in general, whom you must look up to in life, reverence the admonitions of your best friends, but especially those of your own conscience; but, beyond all, make those alone your intimates, who fear God.

“If you have observed any thing wrong in the character and conduct of any one, with whom you have hitherto been intimate, I should hope that now, on your return to college, you would immediately break off such intimacy; a thing which you may be better able to do now, than at any future time. You have had sufficient opportunity for knowing the dispositions of those around you, and you should discriminate accordingly, and not suffer any one, whom you cannot esteem, and whom it would

be dangerous to imitate, to continue on your list of friends.

"Fit in your mind the incalculable value of time, that you may be cautious of trifling it away, or mispending it. Endeavour to redeem what you have lost, by making the most of what you have. The present is all that you can be sure of. Be careful therefore to improve it to the best purpose. Always give yourself time to consider what is the proper business of the day, and whatever seems to call for attention, engage in it readily, and in earnest, not suffering the hour to be lost, or idled away in doing nothing, or in doing that which is comparatively of no importance, nor yet in doing any necessary duty in a trifling or desultory manner.

"Much of your comfort, safety, and improvement, depends upon the manner in which you pass your leisure hours. They may best be called your own; for the hours of business (lectures, &c.) are pre-occupied. It is for your leisure hours you will have to answer. Recreation, it is true, is not only allowable, but necessary; yet much caution is required respecting the *quality* of your recreations, the *time* to be allotted to them, and the *company* they lead to. In each of these particulars do not think it beneath you to be very careful; for if your amusements swallow up too great a portion of your time, or leave on your mind a bias unfavourable to seriousness and reflexion, they may be considered as truly dangerous, and you should instantly resolve to alter your plan.

"As to the subject of your expences, I have every reason to be well satisfied with all I have experienced of your economy hitherto. I will only add, that a man's expences must depend, in some measure, upon the company he keeps; and if you associate with men, whose fortunes greatly exceed what you can expect, you must either be dependent on them, or extravagant; neither of which, I trust, will be the case. I would recommend, therefore, a particular account of current expences, and care as to the orders you give tradesmen; the principal of which should be minutely down, with the probable amount of their bills, that you may not be surprized by unexpected claims.

"Be careful of your health, the greatest blessing of life. Expose it to no danger unnecessarily; and, above all, be temperate. Regard your consti-

tution and your reputation as the most valuable of earthly advantages, and improve them, as the means of being happy and useful; happy in yourself, and useful in the world. To see which, my dear boy, will ever be the sincerest gratification and most anxious wish of your affectionate father."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING in my last (page 111) troubled you at great length on the subject of the derivation of surnames, which, I conceive, cannot be very important or entertaining to many of your readers, in the way of amends I send you an article, closely connected with it. It is true, but which, I think, will contribute more to the amusement of your numerous and enlightened subscribers: it is Aubrey, the antiquary's account of our two great dramatic poets, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, from his manuscripts preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

AUBREY'S ACCOUNT OF SHAKESPEAR AND BEN JONSON.

MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

"William Shakespeares father was a butcher, and I have been told heretofore, by some of the neighbours, that when he was a boy he exercised his fathers trade; but when he killed a calf he would do it in a *high style*, and make a speech. This William being inclined naturally to poetry and acting, came to London, I guess about 18, and was an actor at one of the play houses, and did act exceedingly well. (Now Ben Jonson was never a good actor, but an excellent instructor.) He began early to make essays in dramatic poetry, which at that time was very lowe, and his plays took well. He was a handsome well shaped man, verie good company, and of a very ready, and pleasant, and smooth witt. The humour of the constable in *A Midsummer Night Dreame*, he happened to take at Crondon, in Bucks (I think it was Midsommer night that he happened to be there), which is the road from London to Stratford; and there was living that constable about 1648, when I came first to Oxon. Mr. Jos. Howe is of the parish, and know him. Ben Jonson and he did gather humours of men wherever they came. One time, as he was at the tavern of

Stratford, Mr. Combes, an old usurer, was to be buried, he makes then this extemporary epitaph upon him:—

"Ten in the hundred the Devill allowes,
But Combes will have twelve, he swears
and he vows;

If any one aske who lies in this tombe,
Hoh! quoth the Devill, 'tis my John
o'Combe!"

"He was wont to go to his native country once a yeare. I think I have been told that he left neare 300*l.* to a sister. He understood Latin pretty well; for he had been in his younger yeares a school master in the country."

"MR. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, PORT-LAUREAT.

"I remember when I was a scholar at Trin. Coll. Oxon, 1646, I heard Mr. Ralph Bathurst (now Dean of Wells) say, that Ben. Johnson was a Warwyckshire man. Tis agreed that his father was a minister; and by his epistle D.D. of *Every Man*—— to Mr. Wm. Camden, that he was a Westminster scholar; and that Mr. W. Camden was his school-master. His mother, after his fathers death, married a bricklayer; and tis gally said, that he wrought some time with his father in lawe, and p'ticularly on the garden wall of Lincolns Inn, next to Chancery lane; and that a knight, a benchler, walking thro', and hearing him repeat some Greeke verses out of Homer, discoursing with him, and finding him to have a witt extraordinary, gave him some exhibition to maintain him at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was——; then he went into the Lowe Countreys, and spent some time; not very long, in the armie, not to the disgrace of it, as you may find in his epigrammes. Then he came into England, and acted and wrote at the Green Curtaine (but both ill); a kind of nursery, or obscure playhouse, somewhere in the suburbs (I think towards Shore-ditch or Clarksenwell). Then he undertooke againe to write a play, and didd hit it admirably well; viz. *Every Man*——, which was his first good one. Sergeant Jo. Hoskins, of Herefordshire, was his father. I remember his sonne (Sir Bennet Hoskins, baronet, who was something poetical in his youth) told me, that when he desired to be adopted his sonne, No, said he, 'tis honour enough for me to be your brother: I am your fathers sonne, 'twas he that polished me; I doe acknowledge it. He was (or rather had been) of a cleare and fair skin:

his habit was very plaine: I have heard Mr. Lacy, the player, say, that he was wont to weare a coate like a coachmans coate, with slits under the arm-pitts: He would many times excede in drinke: Canarie was his beloved liquor; then he would tumble home to bed, and when he had thoroughly perspired, then to studie. I have seen his studyeing chaire; which was of strawe, such as old women used, and as Aulus Gellius is drawn for: When I was in Oxon, Bishop Skynner (Bp. of Oxford), who lay at our colledge, was wont to say, that he understood an author as well as any man in England: He mentions, in his epigrammes; a sonne that he had, and his epitaph: Long since, in King James's time, I have heard my uncle Davers (Danvers) say; who knew him, that he lived without Temple barre, at acombe makers shop; about the Eleph^{ts} Castle. In his later time he lived in Westminster, in the house under which you passe as you goe out of the Church yearde into the Old Palace, where he dyed. He lyes buried in the north aisle, the path square of stones, the rest is lozenge, opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros, with this inscription only on him, in a pavement square of bleu marble, O RAE^{ts} BEN. JOHNSON; which was donne at the charge of Jack Young, afterwards knighted; who walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen pence to cutt it."

Recurring to my former epistle, it may be remarked, that in the MS. given above, there is a striking illustration of the mutation of names, in the ancient surnames of D'Anvers, or Danvers; which is corrupted, by abbreviation, into that of Bavers, now generally taken as a distinct cognomen.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
And old correspondent,
N. SLONE.

Islington, March 16, 1816.

REFORMATION.

"O, reform it altogether!"

HAMLET.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

I HAVE for many years been a reader of your periodical work, which I have been accustomed to see complimented by Correspondents as an "entertaining Miscellany," a "valuable

Repository," and a "most inestimable publication:" and in these laudatory epithets I cordially joined, so long as I considered its contents entitled to the commendation of your subscribers; but, Mr. Editor, I am sorry to express an opinion, that the day in which it deserved such high encomiums is long since gone by, and that the European Magazine is fast declining in the public estimation. The pages of your numbers have, for a great length of time, ceased to teem with those very interesting articles of instruction and amusement, so characteristic of their composition; and, instead of *Vestiges collected*, and *recollected*, and other *florid* matter, with which your Readers were formerly gratified, we are now presented with a monthly *MELANGE* of *Dissertations on Cockneys* and *Cock Robins*, with *Recipes in Cookery*, and *Secrets in Cosmetics*; "how to destroy Bugs," and "to preserve Roast Beef," *Essays upon Snuff-taking*, and "trapping Rats;" the best mode "to exterminate black Beetles," and "make Ginger Beer!" In fact, it is become a mere "thing of shreds and patches," like a harlequin's jacket, or my patchwork quilt.

"Where should each maiden come,
To scramble for the scrap that bears
The impress of the robe she wears;
The bell would toll for some!"

Do, Mr. Editor, for heaven's sake, restore to us, if possible, a few of the learned lucubrations of your elderly correspondents, for I would fain indulge a hope that many of them are still to be found in the land of the living,—that they are not yet, every one, consigned to the tomb of "all the Capulets."—Your readers, I am sure, would gladly hail even the slightest effusion from the pen of the author of those admirable dramatic *morceaux*, "The discontented Tallow-chandler," and "The World in the Moon!" and, permit me here to express it as my firm belief, that those choice pieces, which were at once simple without art, and ridiculous without wit, which were no less calculated for stage effect, than for closet study, would have been long since produced at one of our Theatres Royal, but for the depraved taste of the age, in running after *Mosses* and *Houyhnhams*. *Monks* and *Merry-Andrews*, "*Dogs of Montargis*," and "*Magpies of Paliseau*!" Let us also, I beseech you, Mr. Editor, for the sake of your fair readers,—those young

damsels who delight in oriental inconsistency, and eastern absurdity,—let us, I entreat, have some more of those immortal, never-ending tales, like the "Twelve Soobahs of Indostan," and "The Adventures of Mahomet, the wandering Sultan," who, poor gentleman! I at one time feared, was, like the *Wandering Jew*, destined to perambulate for all eternity! Nothing that I have observed of late, in the monthly portions of your work, seems at all calculated to supply the sad *hiatus*, occasioned by the absence of these, and such like truly marvellous articles of correspondence.

Your variety of matter displeases me, however, less than the extreme brevity of its component parts. Time was, when the merits of your compositions were estimated by their length, and *quantity* was always considered as an ample substitute for *quality*; but, unfortunately for us, old gentlemen of the old school, Mr. Editor, those days of dulness are departed, and you now most unreasonably require something more to recommend a tale, than the bare probability of its never being concluded! The hand that traced "The Well of Bhacsin," and "Shah Abbas the Great," and the amazing intellect which conceived the wooden witticisms of our civic deities, *GOS AND MAGGOS*, indignant at your degeneracy, have now left your Magazine to its fate! and "The Hive," "The Literary Garden," and "The Observer," have, to our everlasting regret, superseded "Vestiges revived," and "Essays, after the manner of Goldsmith."

That daring pen, whose owner, in the plenitude of talent,

"Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,"

finished the outline sketches of *BAN JONAS*, and added scenes to the plays of *SHAKSPEARE*, which their immortal author never dreamed of! has now retired from the literary field, where the competitors were unworthy of its master's powers, or worn down to a stump in your service, is dismissed with ingratitude. In fine, your Magazine is like the sailor's horse, for whose comfort and recreation, his rider's *one spur* was frequently changed!

As I am willing to flatter myself, however, that you are not yet quite incorrigible, for another twelve months I shall continue your attentive reader; and most sincerely hope, in the course

of a few Numbers to find that you will have profited by these brief hints, and that the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will be no longer an *Olla Podrida*; a *Stubble and squack*, *namby jamby*, sort of Repository, full of Cock and Bull Stories, fit only for Quizzes—Quidnuncs—Querists, and other old women; but that it will speedily regain the high character it once sustained amongst men of judgment and letters—conveying to its Readers a monthly treat of solid and refined literary entertainment, widely different from the confused hodge-podge of materials, of which its medley has been lately entirely composed. In which hope,

I remain, sir,

Your friend and well-wisher,
ABRAHAM DRY,
an old Subscriber.

Garlick-hill, February 24th, 1816.

“*Audi alteram partem.*”

From several parts of the preceding letter, we confess ourselves at a loss to decide whether our friend ABRAHAM DRY is in joke or earnest, and therefore submit its contents to the opinion of our readers: reserving, however, the privilege to say a few words in reply. With respect to his fears of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE “having declined in public estimation,” we beg leave to express it as our own opinion, that the rapidly increased, and increasing, sale of our Monthly Numbers, is the most unequivocal answer to this charge of delinquency on our part, and merited neglect on the part of our Subscribers. To Mr. DRY’s insinuations, as to the character which our work once sustained among men of science and of letters—we conceive the laconic note of application (inserted in our Number for January, page 8) for certain Numbers; for the use of the most learned Public Bodies of the United Kingdom, will afford him ample conviction that our Magazine is still as much as ever in DEMAND, amongst the Literati of the first order; though we ingenuously acknowledge, that, with every due sense of the high honour conferred upon our professional exertions—we could, in the present instance at least, have dispensed with this convincing evidence of their partiality. To his remaining observations, we have only very briefly to remark,—that, adequately impressed with the duties, as well as the difficul-

ties, of our task, no exertions on our part are omitted to render the selection worthy of that distinguished patronage with which the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE has so long been honoured. Conscious of that variety of taste, which inclination no less than duty must ever prompt us to study, the motives for inserting a diversity of compositions will be sufficiently obvious. “*Du grave au doux, du plaisant au severe,*” is at once our motto and our guide; and while exerting our best endeavours for the gratification—the instruction—and the amusement of our numerous Readers, we shall never forget,

“That those who live to please, must please to live.”

Public approbation has been our ample recompense for the PAST—It will be our unfailling incitement for the FUTURE. {

EDITOR.

CHARACTERS

OF

ENGLISH WORTHIES.

No. X.

ANNE ASKEW.

WOMEN have frequently exalted their souls to a pitch of heroism that has been seldom equalled by the other sex; indeed, the patriots of old never surpassed their firmness, never died more nobly; yet how are their minds neglected, how their understandings despised! I defy historians to produce a greater character than this beautiful Anne Askew, who, without murmuring, first endured the torments of a rack inflicted by a heartless Chancellor, and then cruelly suffered at the stake rather than renounce her faith. “Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.”

COWPER.

The domestic virtues are more pleasing and more valuable than mankind generally imagine. To them we must ascribe most of our happiness: they who for a time soar above or leave them soon wish to return to their abode. What pleasing emotions do travellers, warriors, and statesmen enjoy, when they meet their parents, their wives, their friends and children; how blessed is the man when they are around him. If this is admitted, how much

we are indebted to such characters as Cowper, who, in the sweetest poetry, described the comforts of social intercourse, and called his fellow-creatures from the vanities and contentions of the world to dwell with men as brethren, to love wisdom and piety, and admire the works of nature. Every individual who reads his poems and letters will be wiser and better; for as he wrote he acted; and he who both teaches and practises virtue must indubitably convince, at least, those who wish to improve, or are open to conviction.

To the Editor of the European Magazine:

SIR,
AMONG the Miscellaneous Information, in your Magazine for February last (1816), at page 134, it is said,

“Dr. Pye, of Southampton-place, assures us, that any gentleman having a polypus in his nose, may be effectually cured by the use of snuff, prepared from the plant called the *anum*.”

Knowing a friend afflicted with this distressing complaint, and being desirous of consulting the doctor as to the efficacy of *this plant*, I took the trouble of walking to Southampton-place, on the north side of the New Road, near Euston-square; and afterwards, to enquire at and about Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, but I was not so fortunate as to hear of a physician of that name.

If, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, I could be informed of a more particular address, an interview may be obtained, which would oblige

HUMANITAS.

No. 1, Cripple-gate-buildings.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ELEGY on the DEATH of a favourite BIRD.

ALAS, little bird! what bitter sorrow does thy premature death create in the tender feelings of thy beautiful mistress Sabine.

The mild virgin grieves thy loss; whilst thou, alas! unconscious of her grief, canst never rise.

Thou restest in peace.

W. D. A.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXV.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

“The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas.”—LOCKE.

BROTHER ASPERNE,

FOR the gratification of you and your Masonic Readers, and with the approbation of John Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. I send you a curious Address respecting Free Masonry, which not long since came into my possession. It is written on a long roll of parchment, in a very clear hand, apparently early in the 17th century; and very probably is copied from a MS. of earlier date.

Yours, &c.

JAMES DOWLAND.

THE might of the Father of Kings, with the wisdom of his glorious grace, through the grace of the goodness of the Holy Ghost, there bene three Persons in one Godhead, be with us at our beginning, and give us grace so to governe us here in this mortall life liveinge, that wee may come to his kingdome that never shall have endinge. Amen.

Good Breatheren and Fellowes, Our purpose is to tell you how and in what manner this worthy Science of Masonrye was beguune, and afterwards how it was favored by worthy Kings and Princes, and by many other worshippingfull men. And also, to those that be willinge, wee will declare the Charge that belongeth to any true Mason to keepe for in good faith. And yee, have good heede thereto: it is well worthy to be well kept for a worthy craft and a curious science.

For there be Seaven liberall Sciences, of the which seaven it is one of them. And the names of the Seaven Sciences bene these: First is Grammere; and it teacheth man to speake truly and write truly. And the second is Rethoric; and teacheth a man to speake faire in subtil tearmes. And the third is Dialectyke; and that teacheth a man for to discerne or know truth from false. And the fourth is Arithmeticke; and that teacheth a man for to reckon and to accompte all manner of numbers. And the fifth is called Geometrie; and that teacheth mett and measure of earth, and of all

other things; of the which science is called Masonrye. And the sixt science is called Musicke; and that teacheth a man of songe and voice, of tongue and orgaine, harpe and trompe. And the seaventh science is called Astronomye; and that teacheth a man the course of the sunn, moone, and starrs. These be the Seaven liberrall Sciences, the which been all founded by one Science; that is to say, Geometrie. And this may a man prove, that the science of the worke is founded by Geometrie, for Geometrie teacheth a man mett and measure, ponderation and weight, of all manner of things on earth; for there is noe man that worketh any science but he worketh by some mett or some measure, nor noe man that buyeth or selleth but he buyeth or selleth by some measure or by some weight: and all these is Geometrie. And these merchants and all craftsmen, and all other of the Seaven Sciences, and in especiall the plowman and tillers of all manner of grounds, graynes, seedes, vynes, plowers, and sellers of other fruits; for Grammer or Retricke, neither Astronomie, nor none of all the other Seaven Sciences, can see manner find mett nor measure without Geometrie. Wherefore methinketh that the Science of Geometrie is most worthy, and that findeth all other.

How that these worthy Sciences were first begonne, I shall you tell. Before Noyes floode the was a man called Lameche, as it is written in the Byble in the iiiith chapter of Genesis; and this Lameche had two wives, and the one height Ada and that other height Sella: by his first wife Ada he gott two sonns, and that one Jahell, and thother Tuball. And by that other wife Sella he gott a son and a daughter. And these four children founden the beginning of all sciences in the world. And this elder son Jahell found the science of Geometrie, and he departed flocks of sheepe and lands in the field, and first wrought house of stone and tree as it is noted in the chapter above-said. And his brother Tuball found the science of Musicke, songe of longe, harpe, and orgaine. And the third brother Tuball Cain found Smith-craft of gold, silver, copper, iron, and steele; and the daughter found the craft of Weavinge. And these children knew well that God would take vengeance for synn, either by fire or by water; wherefore they writt their science that they had found in two

pillars of stone, that they might be found after Noyes flood. And that one stone was *marble*, for that would not bren with fire. And that other stone was clipped *laterns*, and would not drown in noe water.

Our intent is to tell you truelle how and in what manner these stones where found that thise science were written in the great Hermarynes that was Cubys son. The which Cub was Sem's sonn, that was Noy's son. This Hermarynes afterwards was called Harmes, the father of wise men: he found one of the two pillars of stone, and found the science written there, and he taught it to other men. And at the makinge of the Tower of Babylon there was Masonry first made much of. And the kinge of Babylon that height Nemrothe, was a mason himselfe; and loved well the science, as it is said with masters of histories. And when the city of Nyneve, and other Citties of the East should be made, Nemrothe, the king of Babilon, sent thither threescore Masons at the rogation of the King of Nyneve his cosen. And when he sent them forth, he gave them a charge on this manner. That they should be true each of them to other, and that they should love truly together, and that they should serve their lord truly for their pay: see that the master may have worshipp, and all that long to him. And other moe charges he gave them. And this was the first tyme that ever Mason had any charge of his science.

Moreover, when Abraham and Sara his wife went into Egypt, there he taught the Seaven Scyences to the Egyptians; and he had a worthy Scollar that height Ewcljde, and he learned right well, and was a master of all the vij Sciences liberrall. And in his dayes it befell that the lord and the estates of the realme had soe many sonns that they had gotten some by their wives and some by other ladyes of the realme: for that land is a hott land and a plentious of generacion. And they had not competent livelode to find with their children: wherefore they made much care. And then the King of the land made a great councell and a parliament, to witt, how they might find their children honestly as gentlemen. And they could find noe manner of good way. And then they did crye through all the realme, if there were any man that could enforme them, that he should come to them, and he should be soe rewarded for his travill, that he should hold him pleased.

G g

After that this cry was made, then came this worthy clarke Ewclide, and said to the King, and to all his great lords: 'If yee will, take me your children to govern, and to teach them one of the Seaven Scyences, wherewith they may live honestly as gentleman should, under a condicion that yee will grant me and them a commission that I may have power to rule them after the manner that the science ought to be ruled. And that the Kinge and all his counsell granted to him anone, and sealed their commission. And then this worthy doctor tooke to him these lords' sonns, and taught them the scyence of Geometrie in practise, for to worke in stones all manner of worthy worke that belongeth to building churches, temples, castells, towres, and manners, and all other manner of buillings; and he gave them a charge on this manner.

The first was, that they should be true to the Kinge, and to the lord that they owe. And that they should love well together, and be true each one to other. And that they should call each other his fellowe, or else brother, and not by servant, nor his knave, nor none other foul name. And that truly they should deserve their paie of the lord, or of the master that they serve. And that they should ordaine the wisest of them to be master of the worke; and nether for love nor great lynneedge ne ritches ne for noe favour to lett another that hath little conning for to be master of the lord's worke, wherethrough the lord should be evill served and they ashamed. And also that they should call heir governors of the worke Master, in the time that they worke with him. And other many moe charges that longe to tell. And to all these charges he made them to sweare a great oath that men used in that time; and ordained for them reasonable wages that they might live honestly by. And also that they should come and semble together every year, once how they might worke best to serve the lord for his profit, and to their owne worshipp; and to correct within themselves him that had trespassed against the science. And thus was the scyence grounded there; and that worthy Mr. Ewclide gave it the name of Geometrie. And now it is called through all this land Masonrye.

Sythen longe after, when the Children of Israell were coming into the Land of Beheast, that is now called amongst us the Country of Jhrim, Kinge David began the Temple that

they called Templum D'ni, and it is named with us the Temple of Jerusalem. And the same Kinge David loved Masons well, and cherished them much, and gave them good paie. And he gave the charges and the manners, as he had learned of Egipt given by Ewclide, and other charges moe that yee shall heare afterwards. And after the decease of Kinge David, Salamon, that was David's sonn, performed out the Temple that his father begonne; and sent after Masons into divers countries and of divers lands; and gathered them together, so that he had fourscore thousand workers of stone, and were all named Masons. And he chose out of them three thousand that were ordayned to be Maisters and governors of his worke. And furthermore, there was a Kinge of another region that men called Iram, and he loved well kinge Solomon, and he gave him tymber to his worke. And he had a sonn that height Aynon, and he was a Master of Geometrie, and was chiefe Maister of all his Masons, and was Master of all his gravings and carvinge, and of all other manner of Masonrie that longed to the Temple; and this is witnessed by the Bible, in *2d Regum* the third chapter. And this Solomon confirmed both charges and the manners that his father had given to Masons. And thus was that worthy science of Masonrye confirmed in the country of Jerusalem, and in many other kingdomes.

Curious craftsmen walked about full wide into divers countryes, some because of learninge more craft and cunninge, and some to teach them that had but little conynge. And see it befell that there was one curious Mason that height Maymus Grecus, that had beene at the making of Solomon's Temple, and he came into France, and there he taught the science of Masonrye to Men of France. And there was one of the Regallyn of Fraunce that height Charles Martell; and he was a man that loved well such a science, and drew to this Maymus Grecus that is abovesaid, and learned of him the science, and tooke upon him the charges and manners; and afterward by the grace of God he was elect to be kinge of France. And when he was in his estate he tooke Masons, and did helpe to make men Masons that were none; and set them to worke, and gave them both the charge and the manners and good paie, as he had learned of other Masons; and confirmed them a Chartor from yeare

to yeare to hold their assemble wher they would; and cherished them right much: And thus came the science into France.

England in all this season stood voyd as for any charge of Masonrye unto St. Albones tyme. And in his dayes the Kinge of England that was a Pagan, he did wall the towne about that is called Sainct Albones. And Sainct Albones was a worthy knight, and steward with the Kinge of his Household, and had governance of the realme, and also of the makinge of the towne walls; and loved well Masons, and cheished them much. And he made their paie right good, standinge as the realme did: for he gave them ijs. vijd. a weeke, and iijd. to their nonesynches. And before that time, through all this land, a Mason tooke but a penny a day and his meate, till Sainct Albone amended it, and gave them a chartour of the king and his counsell for to hold a general counsell, and gave it the name of Assemble; and thereat he was himselfe, and helped to make Masons, and gave them charges as yee shall heare afterward.

Right soone after the decease of Sainct Albone there came divers warrs into the realme of England of divers Nations, soe that the good rule of Masonry was destroyed unto the tyme of Kinge Athelstone dayes that was a worthy kinge of England, and brought this land into good rest and peace; and builded many great works of Abbyes and Towres, and other many divers buildings; and loved well Masons. And he had a son that height Edwinne, and he loved Masons much more then his father did. And he was a great practiser in Geometry, and he drew him much to talke and to commune with Masons, and to learne of them science; and afterward for love that he had to Masons, and to the science, he was made Mason, and he gatt of the kinge his father a chartour and commission to hold every yeare once an Assemble, wher that ever they would, within the realme of England; and to correct within themselves defaults and trespasses that were done within the science. And he held himselfe an Assemble at Yorke, and there he made Masons, and gave them charges, and taught them the manners, and commanded that rule to be kept ever after, and tooke then the chartour and the commission to keepe, and made ordinance that it should be renewed from kinge to kinge.

And when the assemble was gathered, he made a cry that all old Masons and young that had any writeinge of understanding of the charges and the manners that were made before in this land or in any other, that they should shew them forth. And when it was proved, there was founden some in Frenche, and some in Greek, and some in English, and some in other languages; and the intent of them all was founden all one. And he did make a booke thereof, and how the science was founde. And he himselfe bad and commanded that it should be readd or told, when that any Mason should be made, for to give him his charge. And fro that day into this tyme manners of Masons have bene kept in that forme as well as men might governe it. And furthermore divers Assemblies have bene put and ordayne certain charges by the best advice of Masters and fellowes *Tunc unus ex senioribus teneat librum, ut illi vel ille ponant vel ponat manus super librum; et tunc præcepta deberent legi.*

Every man that is a Mason, take right good heed to these charges, if that any man find himselfe guilty in any of these charges, that he amend himselfe against God. And in principall, yee that been to be charged take good heed that yee may keepe these charges right well, for it is great perill a man to forswear himselfe upon a booke.

The first charge is, that he or thou shall be true man to God and Holy Church, and that he use neither error nor heresie by your understandinge or discreet men or wise men's teachinge. And also that he shall be true liege man to the kinge of England without treason or any other falshoode; and that they know no treason ne treachery, but if ye amend it privily if ye may, or else warn the kinge or his counsell. And also ye shalbe true eachone to other (that is to say) to every Mason of the science of Masonrye that bene Masons allowed, yee shall doe to them as yee would that they should doe to you; and also that yee keepe truly all the counsell of Lodge and Chamber, and all other counsell that ought to be kept by way of Masonhood. And also that noe Mason shalbe in thefte nor thecysie, for as farr forth as he may weete or know. And also that yee shalbe true to the lord or master that ye serve, and truly see his profit and his advantage. And also ye shall call Masons your Bretheren, or

else your Fellowes, and none other foule names. And also yee shall not take your fellowe's wife in villany, nor desire ungodly his daughter nor his servant, nor put him to noe diworshipp. And also that yee pay truly for your meat and drinke there yee goe to boarde. And also yee shall doe noe villiny in that place where yee goe to board, whereby the science might be slandered thereby. These be the charges in general that belongeth to every true Mason to keepe both Masters and Fellowes.

Rehearse I will now other charges singular for Masters and Fellowes. First, that noe Master shall not take upon him noe lord's worke nor none other man's worke but hee know himselfe able and sufficient of cuninge to performe and end the lord's worke, soe that the science have noe slander nor noe diworshipp, but that the lord may be well served and truly. And also that noe master take noe worke, but that he take it reasonable, soe that the lord may be truly served with his owne good, and the master to live honestly, and to pay his fellowes truly their paie as the manner is: And also that noe maister ne fellowe shall not supplant other of their worke (that is to say) And ye have taken a worke, or else stand maister of the lord's worke, yee shall not putt him out but if he be unable of conynge for to end the worke: And also that noe master nor noe fellowe take noe apprentice within the terme of seaven yeares; and that the apprentice be able, of birth free-borne, and of lymes whole as a man ought to be: And also that noe maister nor fellowe take noe allowance to be made Mason without the assent and the counsell of his fellowes at the least sixe or seaven given yeares; and he that shalbe made Mason to be able in all nanner of degrees, (that is to say) free borne, and of good kindred come, and true and noe bondman: And also that noe Mason shall not take noe apprentice but if he have sufficient occupation for to occupie on two fellowes or else three at the least: And also that noe maister nor fellowe put noe lord's worke to taske that was wont to goe to journaie: And also that every master shall give paye to his fellowes but as he may deserve, so that yee be not deceived by false workmen: And also none of you slander another behind his back, to make him to loose his good name or his worldly goods: And also that no fellowe within the lodge or without mis-

answer eyther ungodly or reprovably without reasonable cause. And also that every Mason shall reverence his elder, and put him to worshipp: And also that no Mason shall not be any common player att hazard or at the dice, nor at any other unlawfull playes whereby the science might be slaundersed: And also that noe Mason shall not use noe lecherye, nor be noe bawde, whereby the science might be slaundersed. And also that noe fellowe goe into the towne on nights tyme there as a lodg is of fellowes, without that he have a fellowe with him that he may beare him wittnesse that he was in an honest place: And also that every master and fellow shall come to th' Assemble, and it be within fifty myles about him, if he have any writeinge. And if yee have trespassed against the science, for to abide the award of masters and fellowes, and to make them accorded if they may, and, if they may not accord them to goe to the common lawe: And also that noe maister ne fellowe make noe molde nor squyar nor rule to noe layer, nor set noe layer within the lodge nor without to hew noe mofle stones. And also that every Mason receive and cherish strange fellowes when they come over the countreyes, and set them a worke and they will as the manner is, (that is to say) if he have noe mould stones in his place, he shall refresh him with money into the next lodge. And also that every Mason shall truly serve the lord for his paie and every master truly make an end of his worke be it taske or journey, if yee have your covenants and all that yee ought for to have. These charges that wee now rehearsed to you and to all other that belongeth to Masons, yee shall keepe, soe helps you God, and your hollydome, and by this booke, unto your power. Amen."

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S MARRIAGE.

The union of the Princess Charlotte with Prince Leopold, promises a new race of kings in England, of Saxon Blood. It is to its Saxon princes England is indebted for her love of liberty, her spirit of freedom, her best laws and civil institutions. The Saxon monarchy continued in England more than 600 years, and ended 1066, the period of the Norman Conquest.

The Prince's situation will have this singularity, that if the Princess should

come to the throne, he will be his wife's subject, as Prince George of Denmark was, who was the husband of Queen Anne. She appointed him Lord High Admiral.

AS the following effort of juvenile composition must rest solely on its own merits, I should not have prefaced it by one introductory line;—but to assert, that it is ENTIRELY the UNASSISTED PRODUCTION of a YOUTH not yet THIRTEEN years of age, and was written in my presence, without the slightest REFERENCE to any VOLUME except the BIBLE.

With respect to its contents—I will not hazard even the favourable opinion which parental partiality might excuse; and only add the POSITIVE ASSURANCE, that in no one instance has it been ALTERED or CORRECTED by any person but HIMSELF.

JAMES ASPERNE.

32, Cornhill, March 6, 1816.

A SERMON ON THE BENEFITS OF CHOOSING
A HEAVENLY KINGDOM IN PREFERENCE
TO AN EARTHLY ONE.

BY WILLIAM DENT ASPERNE.

JOHN, Chap. xviii. Part of the 36th Verse.

Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world.

THESE words were spoken by our Saviour before the judgment-seat of Pilate, the Jews having delivered him up to judge him according to their law. If we refer to the chapter from whence these words were taken, we shall find that Pilate entered into the Judgment Hall with Jesus, and asked him, saying, "Art thou the King of the Jews." Jesus answered and said unto him, Sayest thou these things of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me? Pilate saith to him, Am I a Jew? thine own nation hath delivered thee unto me." Then said Jesus (in the words of the text), "My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence."

If we follow the history of our Saviour's life, we shall find that he was a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

He had many troubles during his life; but we always find him restoring eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, ears to the deaf, and, in short, life to those that sleep in darkness and in the shadows of death. It was his own declaration, that although foxes had holes, and the birds of the air nests, yet the son of man hath not where to lay his head. He was led as a lamb to the slaughter; and as a sheep before her shearers that was dumb, so he opened not his mouth. But what astonishing calamities did he undergo for our sakes: Was he not scourged? Was he not led to public trial? Was he not spit upon and buffeted? Was he not, last of all, crucified? For whom was his last prayer, but for his murderers?—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And thou, sinner, dost thou still retain thy iniquity: why dost thou not turn from thy wicked ways, and sue for pardon from an offended God! He is ready even now to pardon thee, after all that thou hast done to him; he is ready, after all thy transgressions, to say to you, "Come unto me, and I will give thee rest." When our Saviour was taken to the palace of the High Priest, all his disciples forsook him, and fled. Deserted by all, and delivered even by one of his disciples, who afterwards repented, and came and cast the money into the Temple, saying, "I have sinned, in that I have betrayed innocent blood;" How justly might Christ say; under all these distresses, "My kingdom is not of this world." Well might he have despised us; but he knew all these things before-hand; he knew that it was the will of his Almighty Father that he should suffer to bring us to repentance; but to die the death of the cross was the most lasting of all sufferings; and it is also a shame, for it is God's words, "Shame be to him who-soever hangeth on a tree." He was made a mockery of by whoever passed by; and even the thieves that were crucified with him cast the same in his teeth.

What a view is here presented to a true Christian! to see his Saviour expiring on the cross, to see the Author of his being uttering his last words. Oh! let us throw ourselves at the cross, and say, "Lord, I am thine, save me. Thou alone shall be my God for ever and ever." Recollect our Saviour's anguish in the garden, "My Father! grant that this hour may pass

away: nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt."

What a preference did the multitude give, to choose a robber before the Saviour of their souls. Tremble at the judgment that surely awaits ye; tremble, ye that judged Jesus, for he will soon appear in glory to judge you; and then well may you call upon the mountains and hills to cover you, and save you from the wrath of him that sitteth on the throne, when he will send out his angels to separate the wicked from the good, and he shall put the wicked on the left hand and the righteous on the right hand; then shall he say to those on his right hand, "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Then shall he say unto those on his left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the Devil and his angels: for I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not." These are words which will strike horror into every sinner's heart; these are words which will make his soul beat with dismay and anguish, to be for ever burning in brimstone and fire, "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

Again: Christ, although born a king, took upon him the form and nature of a servant, and consented to be subject to natural death. But what torments must the death of the cross have inflicted on him: there were nails pierced through his hands and feet, a spear into his side; and it was for our sakes, that he might bring us to repentance, and give us an inheritance in the kingdom of his heavenly father, that kingdom which is prepared for all the righteous, that kingdom where God himself and all his holy angels dwell.

How lovely is the thought of death to the true believer of Jesus Christ, whose kingdom is not of this world, for Heaven is his kingdom, and from whence also cometh his salvation. But, on the other hand, how dreadful is the

thought to that sinner who says to himself, "I like pleasure above all your religion; another season will be more convenient for me to begin to be religious." Are there any such in this congregation? If there are let them repent before it is too late, for the hour draweth nigh, yea it is close at hand, when they must die; and when in the grave, then all their thoughts perish: then, my brethren, it will be too late for repentance, for the doors will be shut; their time is expired, and the place where they once were shall know them no more; "for man also knoweth not his time. As the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare, so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them." We too, my friends, must soon go down into the home appointed for all living; we too must prepare ourselves for that hour, for it shall come at a time when we little expect it: "For the day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night: then heaven and earth shall pass away, and God's word only shall stand;" for he is the King of kings and Lord of lords: his power is above all power, and his mercy remaineth unto all generations: "Verily I say unto you, that not one jot or one tittle shall pass away until all these things be fulfilled."

Is your kingdom of this world? My brethren, to answer this all-important question, you must address your own conscience, you must ask it from which kingdom is it you receive all the benefits you daily enjoy: Is it not from that kingdom above from whence you came; and is it not the Divine Spirit that daily pours his benefits on you? Surely you cannot hesitate a moment; you surely cannot fail to say, "My kingdom is not of this world;" for I look for a far better kingdom, a kingdom not made with hands, eternal in the heavens: where unspeakable happiness reigns, and where we shall enter into the joy of the Lord, and shall always be changing from glory to glory. What a reward is this, my friends! Is it not much better than silver or gold, which only tend to lead you into temptation: but with this reward we shall be for ever with the Lord, and he will even wipe away all tears from our eyes. Surely this is enough to induce you to call upon him, for he will be your Father, and you shall be his pleasant child for ever. Suffer not a moment to

pass; begin the course here recommended with thankfulness and joy. And if it should please Almighty Wisdom to add another day to our lives, let us make such a right use of it, that it may bring us forth into those regions of blissful peace and immortality, where we shall drink from the fountains of life in peace and comfort.

To conclude: let us praise Almighty Goodness for his late mercy shewn us at the Field of Waterloo. Who was it that put our enemies to flight? Who was it that put the glory on our side? Who was it that drove our enemies on every side before us, and put an end to a battle which has caused England to moan for the numberless brave lives she has lost? Was it not the infinite goodness of God that spread abroad all these blessings? O let every British heart offer up their praises and thanksgivings for his late mercies vouchsafed unto them, and with one consent let them all confess that the victory is only the Lord's. It is the Lord, strong and mighty in battle, that hath won the honours of the day; that day, which although past, yet will never pass out of the minds of our country's memory. Not only for this, O Lord, but for all other mercies which thou art continually shewing us, do we now address our prayers; more especially for thy love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, for the means of grace and the hope of glory: and grant that all such undertakings for our country's welfare may end in glory on our side, and for the making known of thy blessed Word on the other.

** * All that was necessary to introduce the preceding effusion of early piety, is contained in the few prefatory remarks which precede it, and we shall here only add our warmest commendations of both the manner, and matter, and assure our young friend of the very sincere gratification we feel in thus extending its publicity.—EDITOR.*

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE been highly gratified with the observations of your Correspondent J. N. who, in the Magazine for January, so ably treated the subject of Card-playing.—I agree that they are pernicious toys, calculated to im-

perish the minds of those who sit from hour to hour shuffling them about. I therefore am an advocate for their being fully laid aside by all parties, and would wish to make inquiry, through your highly approved Miscellany, whether some amusement more rational could not be substituted for them, as they were invented merely to amuse a melancholy king, who might partly be styled a lunatic.

I am, sir,

Your's most respectfully,

March 16, 1816.

F. B.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXIII.

M BADEIGHTS LABORDE has ascertained, by repeated experiments, that the resinous trees of France are capable of yielding resin and tar not inferior in quality to those which are brought from the north of Europe.

At the last meeting of the Linnean Society, a curious paper was read, giving an account of the ancient inhabitants of Guadaloupe, near the spot where the fossil human skeleton was found. It is believed that the skeletons of the warriors, killed in the battle between the Caribes and Galipes, in 1710, were speedily encrusted with the calcarious sand of the place; and that this recently-formed stone constitutes the rock in which the fossil skeleton was found.

At a late meeting of the Geological Society, a paper by Professor Esnack, of Christiana, was read, entitled, "A Description of a new Ore of Tellurium." This ore occurs in hexagonal plates, of a tin-white colour. When exposed to the blow-pipe, it exhibits all the characters of Tellurium, and there remains behind a globule of silver. It is found in the Oundal Copper Mine, accompanied by copper pyrites, and by Molybdena.

The Natural History Society of Geneva has invited the naturalists of the whole of Switzerland to attend a public meeting at Geneva, in order to lay the foundation of a General Society, under the name of "the Helvetic Society of the Natural Sciences."

It has recently been discovered, that if a stick of sulphur is grasped in the hand, numerous snappings are heard, exactly like (though not so loud) the

discharge of the Leyden Jar. This continues as long as it is held in the hand; sometimes, indeed, after a short interval, it ceases; but the cracking may be again produced by warming it.

There is now growing in Lord Torpichen's garden, at Calder-house, a nectarine tree in blossom, on the open walk.

It has recently been discovered, that the *tea plant* is indigenous in the United States of America.

In London there died last year 421 of apoplexy; 680 of asthma; 232 in childhood; 420 of consumption; 3324 in convulsions; 792 of dropsy; 953 of inflammation; 711 of measles; 306 of mortification; 725 of small-pox; but not one of vaccination.

The scapulas of some unknown large animal has been recently found in the city of Geneva.

The Coal-Gas Company in London have lately increased the gaseous product yielded by coal, by distilling a second time the tar which is obtained during the first distillation.

M. De Lasterie has discovered a new, speedy, and easy mode of copying Drawings; and M. Bouillon the art of representing Sculpture on paper, with extraordinary truth and accuracy.

Some time since, a statement in most of the Philosophical Journals in Europe, containing cases in which Bleeding had been practised with success, in cases of Hydrophobia in India. Professor Hufiland has found it to be equally efficacious in Germany. It is his intention to publish some of the cases immediately.

The Duke of Sussex has taken his seat as President of the Society of Arts.

Lord Elgin has presented a Petition to the House of Commons, relative to the state of his Grecian Marbles.

A Manuscript of the 13th century has been found lately at Worms: it is now deciphering by M. Hundstagen, of Hanau.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeii, an ancient Bathing-room has lately been explored; in which were found an Antonia and an Agrippa, of the size of life, and of the finest workmanship.

M. Le Chevalier Delambre has sent a description of a Sun-dial found at Delos, among the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, to the Royal Institute of France.

Dr. Wells, in his observations on the Condensation of Water on Glass, says, that although it should be estimated by further observations, that Glass can attract moisture from the atmosphere, in some way unconnected with its greater cold, still the quantity hence arising, will always be very trifling, when compared with what it receives, in consequence of its lower Temperature.

Vogel has published a paper to shew, that when Sugar is boiled with various metallic oxides, and with different metalline salts, it has the property of decomposing them. Sometimes it reduces the oxide to the metalline state; at others, it deprives the oxide of one of the doses of oxygen, with which it was combined, and thereby reduces it to an inferior degree of oxidation.

Mr. Ainslie describes the Balsam of Peru, as a certain specific for inveterate ulcers.—Letters from Marseilles state, that M. Pons has discovered a new Comet.

It has been observed, that old people preserve their faculties in Russia, to a very advanced age. This is attributed to the frequency of their fasts, the frequent use of vapour Baths, and to their religious resignation.

In the Russian Almanack it is stated, that in the Russian Empire, died, last year, 760 at the advanced age of 106 years; 233 of 105; 106 of 110; 53 of 115; 20 of 120; five of 125; four of 130; and one of 160.

The Pipes of the Engines used in France for extinguishing fire are made of Flax, and are found to answer much better than those made of leather. They are woven in the same manner as the Wicks of the Patent Lamps, and can be made of any length, without a seam, or joining. When the water runs a short time through the Pipes, the Flax swells, and no water escapes, though the pressure be very great. They are more portable and less expensive than Leathern Pipes.

It has been lately remarked, that it is probable, that during heavy gales, the violent shocks, sustained by the ship from the waves, may momentarily occasion a sudden check to the regular passage of the sand, through the small opening of the Glass. This eventually may cause an error in the ship's reckoning, which might be rectified by simply suspending the Glass, as a Compass, so

as uniformly to maintain its perpendicular position.

Mr. Ludwig, a surgeon at Naufung has cured a Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes, that had lasted many years, by Vaccination.

A mode, superior to that hitherto in use, has been invented at Paris, for making Gun-powder. It is manufactured more rapidly than the former; the grains are spherical, of the size of swan-shot, well glazed, and composed of concentric coats.

An organ is constructing by Mr. Turner, of Lambeth, which will be furnished with an expressive swell across the whole front, behind the diapason stop. It will open and shut *ad libitum*, as suddenly or gradually as the human voice: it causes a swell on the whole instrument; or on each note individually, at the pleasure of the player.

In a paper lately read to the Royal Society, Dr. Phillips shews, that the heat of animals was, in all probability, owing to the nervous energy. The muscular energy depends upon the particular structure of the muscles; the nervous system is supported by the sanguiferous; but the sanguiferous can act without the influence of the nervous system. Secretion and animal heat are entirely dependent upon the nervous system. Hence the muscles cannot, for any length of time, continue to exert their energy, if the nervous influence be cut off. The nervous influence seem to be the same with the Galvanic energy.

The late Dr. Roxburgh, while at St. Helena, drew up a Flora of that island. He found in it 56 species, 50 of which were peculiar to the island, having been observed no where else: not a single new genus, however, occurred.

The Council of the Royal Society has voted the Rumford Prize to Dr. Wells, for his "Essay on Dew." It is generally supposed, that the Royal Society is supported by Government: so far from it, Government even charges it with taxes to a considerable amount. It consists of an Association of Gentlemen, for the express purpose of promoting the cultivation of the Natural Sciences. The expences of this association is defrayed by the annual contributions of the members. This circumstance prevents the possibility of conferring the title of Fellow upon any

person, however celebrated, unless he petitions for it. Such a title being supported by an annual tax imposed upon him of 2*l.* 12*s.* Every person who wishes to become a member of the society, must express his desire to be so, by presenting a petition, signed by three members.

To contrive a cypher, which shall be at once secure from detection, and easy in its application, has been considered a problem of some difficulty: that proposed by Dr. Rees, has been decyphered by Mr. Gage. Another cypher contrived with great ingenuity, was proposed by Professor Herman, about the year 1750. It was offered with great confidence, as a challenge for the learned of Europe. It was, however, decyphered by M. Beguolin, which was published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin. A new cypher has been proposed, in which each character represents a letter; so that the number of characters does not exceed the number of letters.

A curious phenomenon has been lately observed in Switzerland, about nine miles distant from Lausanne. The whole surface of the snow was covered with a species of caterpillar, different from any which are usually observed in that country. These animals appear dead; but when brought near a fire, they soon recover animation.

It has been discovered, from observations recently made on the Electrical Torpedo, that when the electrical organs are often excited, they lose their power; and the animal dies much sooner. Its first strokes are always the most violent, and grows gradually more and more feeble, until quite exhausted, and then the animal dies.

Monsieur Freysmuth has discovered Columbium, in Bohemia: he extracted it from a mineral, which has hitherto been regarded as a native Sulphuret of Zinc, and also for Nigriin, which it resembles.

Mr. Koeing has made some very material improvements in his invention of his Printing Machine, by which its advantages have been greatly increased.

Colonel Reaufoy states, that the variation of the Magnetic Needle is least in the morning, and greatest at noon.

A premium has been given, by the Highland Society of Scotland, to Mr. Baird for raising 3000 stones troy of Fiorin Grass.

An ACCOUNT of all SUMS of MONEY paid, or now due and payable to this Country by FRANCE, in virtue of the Treaties or Convention concluded at Paris on the Twentieth November last, and of such Parts thereof as have been received, specifying by whom; together with an Account of the Application thereof, and of the Authorities under which the same has been issued.

Under the Convention concluded in conformity to the fourth article of the principal Treaty, France is to pay to Great Britain 125,000,000 francs at the periods hereunder specified:

During the year 1816	15,000,000
1817	27,500,000
1818	27,500,000
1819	27,500,000
1820	27,500,000

Francs 125,000,000

There has been already made over by France to his Majesty's Commissioner at Paris, in bons on the Trésor Royal, 5,000,000 francs, being for the first four months commencing on the 1st December, 1815; and these bons have been regularly paid from the 1st December, 1815, up to the date of the latest advices received from Paris, at the rate of 44,000 francs per day.

The above sum has been appropriated under the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, in manner following:

There has been retained by his Majesty's Commissioner on account of the expenses of his establishment	41,000
The remainder has been deposited in the military chest of the army commanded by the Duke of Wellington	4,959,000

Francs 5,000,000

Under the second article of the Convention which relates to the fifth article of the Treaty, the British share of the payments to be made by France on account of the Army of Occupation, will be

	Francs.	Cents.
During the year 1816	6,428,571	42
1817	11,785,714	28½
1818	11,785,714	28½
1819	11,785,714	28½
1820	11,785,714	28½
	53,571,428	85

There has been received by his Majesty's Commissioner at Paris, being the amount due to Great Britain,

	Francs.	Cents.
For the month of December, 1815	535,714	29
Do. for the month of January, 1816	535,714	28

And the above sums, amounting together to 1,071,428 francs 57 cents, have been paid into the Military Chest, and applied for the service of the army, on account of which the payments were made, under the like authority of the Lords of the Treasury.

Whitchall, Treasury Chambers, 29th February, 1816.

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Official accounts laid before the House of Commons state the amount of the duty upon the growth of Hops of the year 1815, at 215,441*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—The receipts from the Excise Office into the Exchequer, for England, from the 5th of January 1815, to the 5th of February 1815, total 1,814,834*l.* and for the corresponding month in 1816, 1,922,243*l.* For Scotland, from the 5th of January 1815, to the 5th of February 1815, 139,500*l.*; and for the corresponding month in 1816, 150,000*l.*—Grand total for England, of the year ended the 5th January 1815, 28,649,676*l.*; ditto of the year ending 5th January 1816, 24,796,033*l.*—Grand total for Scotland of the year ended the 5th January 1815, 1,614,400*l.*; ditto for the year ended the 5th January 1816, 1,741,000*l.*

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of ARMY SERVICES, for the Year 1816.

	Numbers	Great Britain.			Ireland.			Total		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Land Forces, including the corps intended to be reduced	111,756	3,708,963	11	6	993,647	19	5	4,702,611	10	11
2. Regiments stationed in France	34,031	1,234,596	13	6	.....			1,234,596	13	6
3. Regiments in the East India Company's Territories	28,491	906,604	19	2	.....			906,604	19	2
4. Troops and Companies for Recruiting Ditto ..	348	20,835	5	5	.....			20,835	5	5
5. Embodied Militia		170,000	0	0	380,000	0	0	550,000	0	0
6. Pay of Gen. Officers		180,615	10	4	2,111	10	10	182,727	1	2
7. Staff and Garrisons		234,794	16	0	83,958	12	6	318,753	8	6
8. Full Pay for Supernumerary Officers		107,155	6	8	7,146	19	11	114,302	6	7
9. Public Departments		174,816	6	10	11,814	17	6	186,631	4	6
10. Exchequer Fees, Irish Poundages, &c.		100,000	0	0	27,863	2	0	127,863	2	0
11. Half Pay and Military Allowances		415,500	0	0	65,068	2	11	480,568	2	11
12. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals		40,761	11	7	14,334	0	0	55,095	11	7
13. Out-Pensioners of Ditto		721,406	13	11	133,814	1	1	855,220	15	0
14. Widows Pensions		76,879	4	10	17,320	0	10	93,999	5	8
15. Volunteer Corps		72,365	0	0	50,621	18	2	122,986	18	2
16. Local Militia		100,000	0	0	.....			100,000	0	0
17. Foreign Corps, for various Periods in 1816	21,401	370,669	18	5	.....			370,669	18	5
18. Royal Military College		33,819	17	2	.....			33,819	17	2
19. Royal Military Asylum		39,185	17	2	.....			39,185	17	2
20. Retired Chaplains, &c.		15,896	2	0	1,654	17	11	17,550	19	11
21. Medicines and Hospital Expenses		40,000	0	0	20,266	12	4	60,266	12	4
22. Compassionate List and Bounty Warrants		64,424	0	3	.....			64,424	0	3
23. Commissariat Department (Ireland) .....		.....			219,000	0	0	219,000	0	0
24. Barrack Department (Ireland) .....		.....			213,000	0	0	213,000	0	0
25. Superannuation Allowances		13,057	19	6	4,906	1	2	17,964	0	8
26. Officers attached to the Portug. Army		35,000	0	0	.....			35,000	0	0
Deduct, The Regiments stationed in France	196,027	8,877,148	14	3	2,246,428	16	9	11,123,577	11	0
	34,031	1,234,596	13	6	.....			1,234,596	13	6
Deduct further, The Regiments in the East India Company's Territories	161,996	7,642,552	0	9	2,246,428	16	9	9,888,980	17	6
	28,491	906,604	19	2	.....			906,604	19	2
Remains	133,505	6,733,947	1	7	2,246,428	16	9	8,980,375	18	4

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS.—The following account of the different Peace Establishments since the treaty of Utrecht may be useful to our readers, to give them by contrast a more complete idea of the enormous establishment proposed to be maintained during the present peace:

In the Years	Number of MEN voted for the		Sums granted for the		
	ARMY.	NAVY.	ARMY.	NAVY.	Ordnance
	For Guards & Garrisons.				
	No.	No.	£.	£.	£.
1715	10,000	10,000	1,024,907	1,146,748	93,629
1716	10,000	10,000	1,520,082	984,472	192,496
1717	10,000	10,000	1,273,910	947,560	73,077
1718	10,000	10,000	919,731	910,174	73,327
1719	13,500	13,500	809,636	1,003,132	71,527
1720	14,469	14,469	926,643	2,397,733	81,720
1721	14,249	14,249	852,174	789,349	93,168
1722	14,294	14,294	844,471	1,607,894	93,116
1723	18,294	10,000	941,990	736,388	80,000
1724	18,264	18,264	923,299	734,622	80,000
1725	18,264	18,264	912,968	734,295	80,080
1726	18,226	18,226	901,034	732,181	86,412
1727	26,383	26,383	1,341,730	1,239,071	100,000
1728	22,935	15,000	1,370,183	1,493,561	197,704
1729	22,955	15,000	1,352,138	927,025	129,249
1730	17,769	10,000	1,195,712	837,786	120,400
1731	17,709	10,000	1,214,809	706,034	112,923
1732	17,709	8,000	934,381	668,085	106,891
1733	17,709	8,000	907,592	710,698	99,980
1734	17,704	20,000	980,886	2,390,670	138,813
1735	25,744	30,000	1,159,621	1,680,914	182,453
1736	17,704	15,000	1,004,020	988,436	123,350
1737	17,704	10,000	1,039,198	763,201	106,328
1738	17,704	10,000	961,786	1,041,885	127,019
1739	17,704	12,000	950,911	815,489	141,791
1740	28,852	35,000	1,268,428	1,928,704	231,454
1741	29,033	40,000	1,703,194	2,396,531	295,296
1742	35,554	40,000	1,809,143	2,445,320	314,431
1743	23,610	40,000	2,340,229	2,333,505	348,686
1744	19,028	30,000	2,673,075	2,200,279	355,455
1745	15,768	40,000	1,989,362	2,256,830	367,435
1746	49,229	40,000	2,591,715	2,351,281	526,319
1747	33,050	40,000	2,398,333	3,470,656	581,213
1748	49,939	40,000	3,026,109	3,340,261	605,629
1749	18,857	17,000	1,516,486	2,135,678	221,347
1750	18,857	10,000	1,238,704	995,521	167,671
1751	18,857	8,000	1,077,315	1,035,739	129,223
1752	18,857	10,000	1,041,554	1,769,203	147,850
1753	18,857	10,000	1,067,021	784,206	140,079
1754	18,857	10,000	1,068,185	884,390	147,139
1755	18,857	12,000	1,139,548	1,685,088	180,340
1756	34,263	50,000 includ. Marines	2,154,540	3,219,021	428,655
1757	49,749	55,000	2,316,148	3,369,939	580,496
1758	53,777	60,000	4,032,772	3,718,421	547,807
1759	52,543	60,000	4,592,444	5,080,268	699,814
1760	57,294	70,000	6,622,736	5,429,708	708,494
1761	64,971	70,000	8,344,030	5,412,790	110,716
1762	67,676	70,000	19,061	5,772,251	824,916
1763	56,360	30,000	4,287	4,593,805	1,975,661
1764	17,532	16,000	4,287	2,530,745	2,053,200
1765	17,421	16,000	4,287	1,981,602	2,909,366
1766	17,306	16,000	4,287	1,910,416	2,680,683
1767	16,754	16,000	4,287	1,587,572	1,827,721
1768	17,233	16,000	4,287	1,472,484	1,484,737
1769	17,142	16,000	4,287	1,497,921	1,883,068
1770	17,666	16,000	4,287	1,547,931	1,580,467
1771	23,432	40,000	8,073	1,810,319	2,978,499
1772	17,547	25,000	6,661	1,551,428	2,005,664
1773	17,070	20,000	4,354	1,516,402	1,833,573
1774	18,024	26,000	4,354	1,549,720	2,052,917
1775	17,547	18,000	4,774	1,597,031	1,637,339

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH we are so highly indebted to Euclid for the many excellent propositions which he has given in the Science of Geometry, and particularly for the famous one, the 47th of the 1st Book, it is, nevertheless, incumbent on every lover of the science to point out any improvement. The following hath lately occurred to me as a general proposition, of which the 47th of Euclid is but one particular case.

If you should deem it to merit a place in one of your numbers, I have

no doubt but it will be accepted in the Common-place Book of the Geometricalians.

Let ABC be any plane triangle, of which AB is the longest side; from C, the opposite angle, draw a line, CD, to the middle of AB; then, I say, the sum of the squares of CA and CB, will be equal to half the square of the third side, AB, together with twice the square of the line CD.

Required, a demonstration?

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Greenwich, Feb. 2.

P. M.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH, 1816.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The White Doe of Rylstone; or, the Fate of the Nortons. A Poem. By William Wordsworth. 4to.

IN the general cast and character of this poem, there is something very analogous to those chivalrous legends so popular in ancient times, and for which the taste of the present age has been successfully excited by the fertile and romantic genius of Walter Scott. The Rising of the North, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in the reign of Elizabeth; the tragic fate of the Nortons, of Rylstone, who distinguished themselves in that rash insurrection; and the mysterious tradition of a white doe, which, for years after, performed a weekly pilgrimage to the grave of the last of their race, are themes which would spontaneously call forth the enthusiasm of the later minstrels, and particularly of him who sang the restoration of the good Lord Clifford. The severest of Mr. Wordsworth's critics were startled into admiration by the lofty and animated strain of that fine ballad; and must, we think, be equally constrained to applaud this nobly pathetic tale. It certainly merits that epithet, by the picture which it

presents of a meek and lovely lady, whose solitary grief for the extinction of her parent, and her brothers, is refined and exalted into triumphant resignation, and by the interesting light in which the poet has exhibited this transition.

It would be doing our readers an ill grace to obtrude upon them an abstract of the story of this poem, and by that means impair the enjoyment which they must reap from the perusal of the work itself; an enjoyment not indeed allied to gaiety, but the more lasting, because it consists in a kindlier, though deeper emotion. We shall therefore merely state so much as may be necessary to explain the passages which our limits will allow us to cite, in illustration of its merits.

The tradition, on which the poem is founded, has been mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, in his History of the Deanery of Craven. "About this time," not long after the dissolution, "a white doe, say the aged people in the neighbourhood, long continued to make a weekly pilgrimage from Rylstone, over the fells of Bolton, and was constantly found in the Abbey Church-yard during

divine service; after which she returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation."—*Notes on the Poem*, p. 141.

Rylstone, the home of this mute pilgrim, was the property and residence of an ancient gentleman, Richard Norton, Esq. who had nine sons; all of whom, except Francis, the eldest, went forth in arms, with their father, to join the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland at Brancepeth, who there set up their standard in the 12th year of Elizabeth, declaring their intent to restore the ancient religion, to get the succession of the crown firmly settled, &c.

The banner, which the Nortons took with them, had been embroidered by the hands of Emily, sole daughter of the esquire; and it bore the figure of the Cross, and the five wounds of Christ.

Francis, on their departure, is left in agony at the ill success of his efforts to dissuade them from their enterprise.

There stood he, cleaved from the despair
And sorrow of his fruitless prayer.
The past he calmly hath reviewed;
But where will be the fortitude
Of this brave man, when he shall see
That form beneath the spreading tree,
And know that it is Emily?
Oh! hide them from each other—hide,
Kind Heaven, this pair, severely tried!

He saw her where, in open view,
She sate beneath the spreading yew;
Her head upon her lap, concealing
In solitude her bitter feeling:
How could he chuse but shrink or sigh?
He shrunk, and muttered inwardly,
"Might ever son command a sire,
The act were justified to day."
This to himself—and to the maid,
Whom now he had approached, he said,—
"Gone are they,—they have their desire,
And I with thee one hour will stay,
To give thee comfort as I may."

"For thee, for thee is left the sense
Of trial past, without offence
To God or man!—such innocence,
Such consolation, and the excess
Of an unmerited distress,
In that thy very strength must lie.
O sister, I could prophecy!
The time is come, that rings the knell
Of all we loved, and loved so well;—
Hope nothing, if I thus may speak
To thee, a woman, and thence weak;
Hope nothing, I repeat, for we
Are doomed to perish utterly."

"Espouse thy doom at once, and cleave
To fortitude, without reprieve:

For we must fall, both we and ours,
This mansion, and these pleasant bowers,
Walks, pools and arbours, homestead, hall—
Our fate is theirs—will reach them all.
The young horse must forsake his manger,
And learn to glory in a stranger;
The hawk forget his perch; the hound
Be parted from his ancient ground;
The blast will sweep us all away—
One desolation, one decay!
And even this creature." Which words

saying,
He pointed to a lovely doe,
A few steps distant, feeding, straying,
Fair creature, and more white than snow.
"Even she will to her peaceful woods
Return, and to her murmuring floods,
And be in heart and soul the same
She was, before she hither came—
Ere she had learned to love us all,
Herself beloved at Rylstone Hall.

—But thou, my sister, doomed to be
The last leaf which, by heaven's decree,
Must hang upon a blasted tree:
If not in vain, we have breathed the breath
Together of a purer faith—
If hand in hand we have been led,
And thou (O happy thought this day!)
Not seldom foremost in the way,
If on one thought our minds have fed,
And we have in one meaning read—
If when at home our private weal
Hath suffered from the shock of zeal,
Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and self-sacrifice;
If we, like combatants have fared,
And for this issue been prepared—
If thou art beautiful, and youth
And thought endue thee with all truth,
Be strong—be worthy of the grace
Of God, and fill thy destined place:
A soul, by force of sorrows, high
Uplifted to the purest sky
Of undisturbed humanity!"

He ended; or, she heard no more—
He led her from the yew-tree shade,
And at the mansion's silent door
He kissed the consecrated maid;
And down the valley he pursued
Alone, the armed multitude.

The meeting of Norton and his sons, with the Earls at Brancepeth, is described with great animation and energy; it is characterized by that union of warlike gallantry with religious zeal, which marked the later ages of English chivalry. The sudden and total failure of this "rash levy," the fate of the brave Norton, with his eight sons, and the high-souled devotedness of Francis, are narrated and portrayed in a free and vigorous flow of poetry, which carries the reader along, without allowing him to pause, until he contemplates the fulfilment of the elder brother's prediction.

tion, in the saintly, suffering of his orphan sister.

After long and painful wanderings, Emily acquired fortitude to seek her native wilds of Craven, to behold her father's deserted roof, and to derive solace and resignation from the objects which had once embittered her sorrow.

And so, beneath a mouldered tree,
A self-surviving, leafless oak,
By unregarded age, from stroke
Of ravage saved, sate Emily.
There did she rest, with head reclined,
Herself most like a stately flower,
(Such I have seen) whom chance of birth
Hath separated from its kind,
To live and die, in a shady bower,
Single on the gladsome earth.

When, with a noise like distant thunder,
A troop of deer came sweeping by—
And suddenly, behold a wonder!
For of that band of rushing deer,
A single one, in mid career,
Hath stopped, and fixed its large full eye
Upon the lady Emily:
A doe most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright.

Thus checked, a little while it stayed,
A little thoughtful pause it made,
And then advanced with stealth-like pace,
Drew softly near her, and more near—
Stopped once again;—but, as no trace
Was found of any thing to fear,
Even to her feet the creature came,
And laid its head upon her knee,
And looked into the lady's face
A look of pure benignity,
And fond, unclouded memory.
It is, thought Emily, the same,
The very doe of other years!
The pleading look the lady viewed,
And, by her gushing thoughts subdued,
She melted into tears—
A flood of tears, that flowed apace
Upon the happy creature's face.

This affectionate favourite of her early youth, was her constant and faithful attendant in all her lonely musings, until the termination of her life, and cherished her memory after she was interred in the church of Rylstone, by the side of her mother.

Most glorious sunset! and a ray
Survives—the twilight of this day,
In that fair creature, whom the fields
Support, and whom the forest shields;
Who, having filled a holy place,
Partakes in her degree heaven's grace,
And bears a memory and mind,
Raised far above the law of kind;
Haunting the spots, with lonely cheer,
Which her dear mistress once held dear:

Loves most, what Emily loved most—
The enclosure of this church-yard ground:
Here wanders, like a gliding ghost,
And every sabbath here is found.

These, and a multitude of other passages shew, that in this poem Mr. Wordsworth has given another proof of his ability to achieve the high purposes of poetry; which are, not to give delight alone, but to awaken and refine those feelings that belong to the imperishable part of our nature.

The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant: consisting of Friendly Advice and Real Histories. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Author of "Material Solitude," and "Practical Hints to Young Females." 12mo. pp. 167.

To any lady who may be disposed to present her servant with this little work, the following explanation of its design may not be unnecessary. It will be obvious, from a very cursory perusal, that it is not intended for the use of competent servants. Many of the directions respecting household work, frugality, &c. are inapplicable to such, especially in large establishments; but while a hope is entertained, that servants of a superior order may occasionally glean a hint for the regulation of their general conduct, it is principally addressed to young girls at their first setting out in life. Plain families have the trouble of forming such for higher situations; and it would contribute greatly to the comfort of both classes, if steady principles, and sober habits, could be early instilled into those by whom they are served.

Two Discourses, designed for the Use of Servants: wherein their Duties are explained, and enforced by Precepts and Examples, drawn from the Holy Bible. pp. 32.

"If thou have a servant, let him be unto thee as thyself."—*Eccclus. xxxiii. 30.*

THESE discourses are addressed to all masters and mistresses of families, who are anxious to direct their servants to the only solid foundation of all virtues and happiness; being a summary of their duties, drawn together into a small compass, and illustrated by the precepts and examples which are dispersed in the Holy Bible.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Laudate Pueri, a favorite Quartett, composed by Samuel Webbe, Jun.

THE melody of this little piece consists of smooth and pleasing intervals: it is rather in the style of a Methodist hymn tune, which generally has a touch of the ballad therein.

Several of the tunes adopted in former days by the late Rev. John Wesley, for the use of his congregations, were originally song tunes, from the popular English operas of the time, and sacred words fitted to their several metres: and when it was objected to Mr. W. that the introduction of stage ditties was not seemly in the sanctuary, he remonstrated, "Pray give me a good reason why the Devil should have all the good melodies to himself!"

The several vocal parts of this quartetto are very clearly arranged: the modulation into A minor in page 3 is attractive and effective: the mere 3d in the 6th bar of the same page is too thin (especially in four parts), and wants a 5th to enrich the chord. The flat

6
5th, followed by the 4 in the ante-
2

penultimate bar, is happily brought in. The composition altogether, although a very slight effort of Mr. Webbe's musical erudition, is yet a confirmation of the homely proverb, "A good workman is always known by his chips."

The Thirty-fifth Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Violin or Flute Accompaniment, composed and dedicated to J. P. Salomon by his Friend Ferd. Ries.

We always expect from this masterly author not only sound harmony and scientific management, but spirit, taste, and elegance; in all which requisitions we are seldom disappointed. The subject of the allegro in the sonata before us is sweet and gentle, gradually ramifying into brilliant and rich passages: the relaxation of speed from the clusters of semiquavers (which begin at the second bar of page 2) into those of triplets, continued through six bars immediately afterward, is most judiciously conceived; and the full tide of semiquavers continued for 27 bars

after them is brilliantly effective. The 20th and 21st bars in page 3 are masterly in the sequence of chromatic 6ths. From the 5th to the 14th bar of page 5 is a finespecimen of the *tempo imbroglia*, or *purposed* confusion of musical accentuation, which in the most skilful hands *only*, produces beauty with novelty of effect;* but is one of the anomalous liberties which none but the *verè adèpti* ought to hazard. Haydn and Mozart frequently adopt it with good success. A beautiful passage occurs (the 2d bar being in contrary motion between the treble and tenor parts) at the commencement of the 6th page; and the remainder of this very spirited and interesting movement is arranged in *symmetrical conformity* to the first section of it; a decorous feature in the composition of sonatas, &c. which too many authors wholly neglect, although an essential characteristic of good writing.

The 2d movement (*Mesto*) begins and proceeds solemnly in organ style for eight successive bars: then follow five bars in chromatic progression, preparing the subject of the 3d and concluding movement (*allegretto moderato*), which is rather a fanciful melody, *arrested* in an uncommon manner at the 5th bar by the chord of E flat the subdominant, continued through the 5th and 6th bars; and again on the *third* interval of the scale at the 11th and 12th.

The transition to G minor, the 6th of the key at the 8th bar of page 9, and thence into F the dominant of the key (in minor) is elegant and masterly, and the undulating base from the 12th to the 21st bar is rich and affecting: then the triplets break forth in the treble part with the most spirited and happy effect. To enumerate singly every laudable trait in this excellent sonata would occupy more space of page than we can consistently devote to one article. The charming modulation, however, must not pass without notice, from D flat major at the 31st bar of

* Experience of ephemeral trash sufficiently demonstrates how rarely the correct accent of a melody is preserved throughout even the shortest composition; when nevertheless the principal effect often depends on this single circumstance.

page 10 to the enharmonic C sharp minor in the 33d bar of the same page, and then meandering gracefully into G natural major at the 5th bar of page 11. Thence the author darts off boldly into G minor, prosecuting his ingenious modulations (with increased velocity of demisemiquavers), till he winds back into his theme with the utmost elegance

in the first bar of the 19th page. A similar symmetry to that noticed in the first movement is observable, beginning at the 27th bar of the same page: in the 13th, the piece is concluded, and the judicious and candid hearer will be displeased with the *last* bar, merely because it is the last.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

"ROSINA"—"Poor Soldier."—The Misses Halford continue to appear in these afterpieces with the cheering approbation of the public; they both sing prettily, are extremely modest, and unaffected; but they have much to *learn* before they can attain rank as actresses.

FEB. 22. "The Will." This play is seldom repeated, notwithstanding it communicates a more than usual delight throughout the audience. We have no idea that Mrs. Mardyn could ever have been excelled in Albina Mandeville: her beauty, gaiety, and open hearted spirits bewitch us when she wears the petticoat; and the undaunted roguery with which she hectors in a gold laced hat and uniform proclaims a fascination peculiar to herself. Mr. Rae, although professedly not a comedian, is quite at home in Howard. No actor feels and expresses honorable emotions with more impressive dignity. Wallack's Veritas is a character little known among the rising generation: he is, notwithstanding, a faithful representative of a *ci-devant* College prig, who undertook to travel with young men of fashion, for the purpose, usually, not of improving the understanding, but of corrupting the heart. The drunken scene between him and Rae is beyond all praise; and, worked up as it were into a quartetto, is irresistibly illusive. Downton's Sir Solomon in the straw is a fine original portrait—but when is Downton otherwise than a superior artist?

FEB. 24. "Haunted Tower." Mrs. T. Cooke made her first appearance in Adela, and was received with infinite applause. Her person is too round for stage effect; but her manner was well adapted, and she sang her several airs with sweetness and execution. Mr. T. Cooke gave "Spirit of my sainted Sire"

in the best style. This gentleman at some moments reminded us of the *science* of Kelly; at others, of the flowing capacity with which Braham executes the most difficult passages. He was enthusiastically encored, Harley and Gattie were very successful.

"Irishman in London." An animated welcome hailed the appearance of our old favorite Johnstone, a performer unequalled in his range of acting. Harley was every thing that could be wished in Edward—he is, decidedly, a promising candidate for public favour in scenes of whim, bustle, or eccentricity.

FEB. 27. "The Recruiting Officer." The new management of this house is as prolific as a tax gathering ministry; but certainly more courteous. A theatrical financier politely receives from all who *come-in*: state inquisitors despotically exact from all who have *income*—Pshaw!—"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."—This comedy, as we learn, originated in domestic scenes to which the author was a party, during a recruiting service. We readily accord this anecdote, as the characters of Captain Plume, Serjeant Kite, Rose, Costar Pearmain, and Thomas Apple-tree are drawn from life—they may be encountered every day in a country ramble. Some thirty years ago "The Recruiting Officer" was a general favorite. Smith played Plume; Woodward, Brazen; and Morris, Kite. The composition is not remarkable for plot; yet it abounds in character. The mischief is, that modern decorum has proved fatal to much of the witty repartee and spirited equivocal of Farquhar: hence it occurs that the two last acts betray a tameness not to have been anticipated from the vivacity and interest of the preceding arrangement.

Notwithstanding which the audience experienced a most agreeable entertainment. The characters of Sylvia and Rose are finely contrasted: the former, the offspring of gaiety and the pupil of sensibility, is romantic in securing her own happiness with the man of her heart; the latter is a rustic beauty, full of simplicity, and not untinctured with her sex's vanities. She joyously mounts a market basket for a side saddle, exhibits her lace conceitedly, coquettes with her snuff-box, and loves to fancy herself a Captain's lady. We admire the delicate ingenuity of associating these females during Sylvia's disguise: it removes objections that would otherwise occur from the young lady's enlistment. To their text, Mrs. Mardyn and Miss Kelly are inimitably true. We enjoy a conscious pride in the new charm Mrs. Mardyn discloses in this character, because it gratifies our prophetic opinions of her superior talent. She never appeared so becomingly beautiful on the stage as on this evening. Her muslin robe folded round her lovely bosom with a tempting caution, that was not lost upon the imagination. She looked, and played divinely.—With respect to Captain Plume, it will be admitted that the fine gentleman in Mr. Smith's reign of splendour was a very different sort of being from the Fashionable of the present day. Then, he was an airy, careless, yet accomplished fop; he embellished his errors with a sparkling grace; and the absence of strict morality was compensated by the presence of wit and elegance. Education, however, has reduced a high-bred rake to a less refined standard, although not a whit less dangerous. With this correct distinction we consider Mr. Rae's Plume to be an exact counterpart of the existing gay, thoughtless, dashing fellow, who presumes himself privileged to smile in every pretty face with familiar assurance; and wantonly to poison female hearts without wounding his own, just as levity or caprice suggests the temporary triumph. Plume, however, is dissipated, but not depraved: so far he may differ from modern refinement. In the midst of his wild career, he cherishes an ardent and honourable attachment for the object of his nobler affections; and to this portraiture Mr. Rae adapted the flowing dialogue, the unembarrassed air, the genteel person, and the easy

impudence of a "*dear devil*." Mr. Hopley is brazen enough, but it is not the brass of a gentleman. In volubility, activity, or dexterity, he is all entertaining bustle; and in some characters is provokingly comic. Mr. Johnstone's Serjeant Kite, was, in many instances, admirable; particularly at the scene wherein he cajoles the country boobies into an acceptance of the King's money under a pretext of presenting them with the King's picture. Upon the whole, however, Kite is a wheedling knave, an habitual liar, and a swaggering bully; whereas Johnstone has too much of the open-heartedness of an Irishman in his composition to play a scoundrel *con amore*. He best delineates those venial faults which are obliterated, as soon as committed, by the milk of human kindness. Munden and Knight must be seen in Costar Pearmain and Thomas Appletree: it is not possible to describe the influence of their acting: it was equally chaste, comic, and irresistible. The pretty Mrs. Orger is one of the most useful appendages to this theatre: she never astonishes; but she always pleases. The audience was uncommonly brilliant, and this play was given out for repetition with unqualified applause.

FEB. 29. "What next?" This is a bijou sparkling with modern taste. Once upon a time, an afterpiece was a lilliputian comedy; but a man of the world assumes the privilege to please, by conforming his talents to the idolatry of the town. We all know that George Colman's "Iron Chest" was hissed, and that his "Africans" was approved. The "*patent black majesty*" of Henry Augustus Mug is a better mental polisher than the highwrought energies of Sir Edward Mortimer. So be it! Let us sketch this farce. Two young men, fancying themselves in love with the same lady, fight a duel, in which one of the parties (Clifford) is wounded: the other (Major Touchwood), fearing he has killed his rival, flies; and, assisted by his servant (Knight), dresses himself into an exact resemblance of his uncle (Dowton), an old Colonel, whose daughter is the object of his affections; and, in this disguise inculpates himself into his house. His servant, a drunkard, meets the Colonel, and mistaking him for his master, enters into a familiar conversation, in which he divulges the plan of the nephew's intention to run

away with the daughter. The Colonel retires for a whip, to reward him; and, in his absence, the nephew, dressed as the Colonel, comes in and chastises him for betraying his secret. The Colonel now returns, and is taken up by officers as a *ruse d'amour* on the part of Clifford, who carry him off after a great struggle. On their disappearance Clifford enters, and holds a conversation with the mock Colonel, (his real rival), who throws off his disguise, and announces his success with his mistress. Another altercation succeeds, which brings all the parties to the scene; and it then appears that the two rivals were in love with two different ladies, viz. the daughter and niece of the Colonel, and not with one and the same object.—The plot of this spirited bagatelle turns wholly on ridiculous mistakes arising from untoward interviews between the Colonel and the disguised Major. We have read a German afterpiece, "*Der Gefangen*," which moves round the same pivot, but not with equal whim, bustle, rapidity and astonishment. Indeed we do not recollect any farce so pregnant with surprises: and, it is to this series of laughable adventure, that it owes the name of "What next?" Downton personates the passionate testy old Colonel with his accustomed sterling humour. The scenes between himself and Knight, when the latter unconsciously betrays his master's secret, almost convulsed the house with agonies of laughter. Bartley was admirable in the counterfeited of his uncle. The other performers did justice to their author, and we never saw a first appearance go off with more general éclat. We are pleased to congratulate Mr. T. Dibdin on the deserved success of this novel eccentricity, feeling assured that the public will eagerly anticipate a renewal of his labours, and exclaim—"What next, Mr. Dibdin?"

MARCH 9. "The Duke of Milan." This play is wrought by a vigorous mind. It possesses the irresistible claim of intense interest, delineated by fine acting, and ornamented by splendid costume and scenery. The hero of this dramatic tale is Francisco, a high-minded, heroic, accomplished, and systematic demon. In the personation of this character, Mr. Rae was a steady classic performer: his every word and action harmonised with the concealed darkness of his purpose. The progress

of his treason was wrapped in mystery, occasionally eliciting the miseries he fabricates; but never, until the consummation of his revenge, betraying the traitor. In this chaste portrait, we beheld the noble outline of a Zaaga, animated by the professional skill of a Keuble. Before we proceed, however, we will briefly sketch the plot.—"The Duke of Milan is a prince of singular magnanimity, and married to a lady of extraordinary beauty and virtue, on whom he enthusiastically dotes. At a splendid entertainment prepared to celebrate the birth-day of the Duchess, the general joy is interrupted by sudden news of the defeat of the King of France, in whose fate the Duke's is irretrievably bound. At the suggestion of a confidential friend, the Duke surrenders to his conqueror Charles the 5th of Spain; and in an interview with the Emperor displays a firmness of mind so heroic that his dukedom is restored. Pending these events, the Duke commits the jewel of his soul to Francisco, whom he appoints Regent during his absence. But at their final interview, the latter is bound by his royal master, in a solemn oath, to murder the Duchess in case of his death: and to this effect he signs a warrant.

"And if I ne'er return,
No living man deserving to enjoy
My best Marcellia, with the first news
That I am dead, (for no man after me
Must e'er enjoy her,) fail not to kill her—
But till certain proof assure thee I am lost,
Observe and honour her, as if the soul
Of woman's goodness only dwelt in her's."

Armed with this dreadful mandate, Francisco labours to convince the Duchess of her lord's hatred, and to supplant his absent master in her tenderest affections. He is, however, nobly repulsed; but conditionally pardoned: and, on the return of the Duke, pursues a chain of stratagems which convinces him of his wife's perfidy, and closes with her death from the maddened impulse of desperate rage by the hand she most adored. An interview now takes place between Francisco and his sister Eugenia in a poor cottage, at which we learn that the lady had been seduced and deserted by the Duke, which forms the pretext of their fiend-like revenge. To make this more certain, they present themselves at the palace disguised as a sage and his pupil, who promise to re-animate the senseless corpse, still worshipped by the

frantic Duke. In the developement of this scheme, the Duke is poisoned by a flower exposed to his senses by Eugenia, and dies. Francisco discovers himself: exults in his perfidy; and is committed to the rack."—Now it is evident, with all its uniform excellence in the hands of Mr. Rae, that Francisco is a character more congenial to the genius of Mr. Kean, and ought consequently to have been allotted to him. With his peculiar powers, Francisco would have been a glaring, not a systematic villain. The vivid flashes of a spirited conception streaming from a gifted mind, would have been generally more imposing than the calm dignity of scholastic declamation. Indeed we know that one burst from the fervors of Mr. Kean's imagination subverts all those studied graces of oratory which have immortalized Demosthenes. We urge this without prejudice to Mr. Kean's enaction of the Duke, which is, per-

haps, one of his most *chaste* performances. The agonies of *Sforza* differ essentially from those of *Othello*. His jealousy is not awakened by almost imperceptible gradation: it breaks upon him with sudden, overwhelming terrors: he has no pause for reflection: despair rushes through his intellect with a dauntless shock that tramples on the feeble sophistries of philosophy. These distinctions, in tracing the depths of the human heart, elevate the grandeur of Shakspeare's muse beyond the reach of any competitor. Mrs. Bartley appeared to extreme advantage in the *Duchess*: she looked beautifully, and played with alternate pathos and energy, varying her emotions with profound judgment. We think this tragedy will be popular on the stage: in the closet it cannot fail to delight: and, upon the whole, we must say the present *Adaptation* is as creditable to its author, as the *getting up* is to the Managers.

PERFORMANCES.

1816.

- Feb. 23. *New Way to pay Old Debts—The Poor Soldier.*
 24. *Haunted Tower—Irishman in London.*
 26. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Of Age Tomorrow.*
 27. *Recruiting Officer—Poor Soldier.*
 28.
 29. *New Way to pay Old Debts—What Next?*

March 1.

2. *Recruiting Officer—Ditto.*
 4. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*
 5. *Recruiting Officer—Ditto.*
 6. *Oratorio.*

7. *New Way to pay Old Debts—What Next?*

8.
 9. *Duke of Milan—Ditto.*
 11. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*
 12. *Duke of Milan—Ditto.*
 14. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*
 15.
 16. *Duke of Milan—Ditto.*
 18. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*
 19. *Duke of Milan—Ditto.*
 20.
 21. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*
 22.
 23. *Duke of Milan—Ditto.*
 24. *New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.*

COVENT GARDEN.

MARCH 2. "The Fair Penitent." These are new laurels for Miss O'Neill; but we lament to add, they are not plucked in the bed of honour. Even purity of mind, so transparent in the actress, is obscured by the indelicacies of the wanton she personates. Miss O'Neill is chosen by Nature to irradiate the chaste sensibilities of her sex, and to exalt the female character. It is, therefore, degrading to her feelings, and offensive to her admirers, when a form so perfect robes in a vicious drapery.—Young was most impressive in the noble-minded *Moralist*; and C. Kemble was the gay representative of the accomplished *Libertine*. This revival is not calculated to purify society from an increasing number of crim. cons.—It shall be constantly marked by our severest censure.—The plot of "The Orphan"

is still more repugnant to humanity than that of "The Fair Penitent"; but the heroines affect us in a very different way. *Monimia's* crime is involuntary: and, when the dreadful presage of her mind is confirmed, Miss O'Neill's spirit vanishes into oblivion. Her representation of this awful discovery is a beautiful model of the acute sensitiveness of a virtuous mind. She falls to the earth as if stricken by a thunderbolt!—thereby enveloping her guilt in the shadows of temporary dissolution; whereas *Calista* glories in the licentiousness of her senses: in the scene with *Horatio* she discloses the mind of a *Millwood*. Ah, we believe, that can be urged in defence of the managers is, that the attraction of this house centres in Miss O'Neill. They, therefore, aim to give *Protem*

graces to her repeated triumphs. We have nothing new to add on her Mrs. Haller, Mrs. Beverley, Jane Shore, the two Isabellas: all that can be said, has been said; but the impression stamped upon our heart is too deep for the perception of language.

MARCH 12. "Guy Mannering; or, The Gipsy's Prophecy." — Persons familiar with the beauties of the novel to which this musical drama owes its existence, will take little pleasure in its theatrical exhibition. In the original, the great merit of the author rests in the vigour and beauty of his descriptions, by which he introduces phantoms to be clad by the imagination in visionary importance.

The observations of the novelist on life are prompt and comprehensive; his descriptions, minute and conclusive. In developing the mind of man, he traces it, as it were, throughout a labyrinth; and he may be styled the modern painter of life and manners. — We have desired to be thus particular as to the merits of the original, because the Dramatist rests his claims on them to give consequence to the opening of his play at the very finale of the novel. The scene introduces Mannering returning to Ellangowan just preceding the restoration of Bertram, to the confusion and discomfiture of Dick Hatteraick and his gang of accomplices. Miss Stephens represents Lucy Bertram with her accustomed charm. Abbott is Colonel Mannering; Sinclair, Henry Bertram; Liston, Domine Sampson; Emery, Dandie Dismont; Tokely, Dick Hatteraick; Miss Mathews, Julia Mannering; Flora, Mrs. Gibbs; and the gipsy girls, Mrs. Sterling and Miss Carow. This is a most tempting display of talent. The music, by Bishop, is delightful; and Miss Stephens and Miss Mathews enchanted their auditory. We must not forget the richness of caricature which Liston gave to the Domine, nor the ruffian-like obstinacy of Tokely's Hatteraick, of Emery's Cumberland Clown. Far less shall we refuse praise to Mrs. Egerton's Hag: she gave it as much force as her author enabled her to assume: she was plaintive and melancholy.

MARCH 16. "The School for Scandal." When Sheridan first enriched his theatre by the production of this delightful comedy, it beamed on the public admiration with an assembled brilliancy of glowing talent. Every cha-

racter was developed with consummate skill. King made us feel how susceptible an old bachelor discovers his folly when married to a blooming wife, who soon becomes enamoured with the allurements of dissipation, and yields to the dulcet influence of flattery. Mrs. Abingdon disclosed to us the secret of her sex, by exhibiting a young creature suddenly transplanted from the glooms of a solitary provincial fire side to the blandishments of polished society. Eager to become a star in the glittering hemisphere of haut-ton, my Lady Teazle graduates in a fashionable coterie, where every thing she sees and hears is calculated to influence the senses, and to mislead the judgment. Overpowered by the novelty of her situation, and goaded by personal vanity, she silences the admonitions of a virtuous disposition, and sports with temptation until she nearly becomes its victim. We have not room to dwell on the merits of Miss Pope's Mrs. Candour, so true to nature, nor those of Dodd's Sir Benjamin Backbite, &c. but we proceed to speak of the two Surfaces. Smith's Charles was a wild, thoughtless, dazzling fellow, with a sound heart, an extravagant head, and a flowing soul. Palmer's Joseph, a polished hypocrite of the Chesterfield school, systematically obeying that nobleman's pernicious maxim—" *Volfi sciollo pensterri stretti*:" a sententious libertine, with morality on his lip, love in his eye, and seduction in his graceful bow. Mr. Fawcett is a man of private worth and public talent. For instance, he is a warm-hearted brazier,* a chattering sprat-catcher,† an impertinent pedant,‡ a whimsical Jack-of-all-trades;§ but an indifferent representative of the *ex-devant* fine gentleman, grown giddy in the whirlwind of fashionable folly, and *morally* expiating the sins of a gay seducer in the sober bonds of rural matrimony. This union between the remnant of a polished libertine and a young country girl full of animal spirits, is at once his reward and his punishment—his enjoyment and his bane. Sir Peter Teazle doats, yet doubts: at one moment, the slave of a capricious beauty inordinate in her pursuit of pleasure; at another, the stern monitor of an incorrigible wife: now

* Job Thornberry.

† Servitz.

‡ Dr. Pangloss, A.S.S.

§ Caleb Quotem.

reprobating the criminality of her indulgencies; then, tributary to the witching smile that exacts from his purse fuel to invigorate the flame of wanton indiscretion. Mr. Fawcett exhibited a spindle rake, richly habited with the precision of an old bachelor, fondly pursuing the footsteps of a fugitive wife, and sighing for her society. When they meet, she is all capricious levity; yet every agony of his mind subsides in a single glance from her brilliant eyes, or pressure of her soft-moulded hand. She laughs at his admonitions, picks his pocket, and ridicules his pretensions to her affections. He gazes on her retiring form—exclaims, “What a turn of her head!” and his raptures transport him to Elysium. Subsequently to the retirement of Mrs. Abingdon, Miss Farrow animated the gaieties of Lady Teazle with every personal grace of highly educated accomplishment. Mrs. Jordan, on the other hand, was full of native attraction, divested of all accomplishment. Both delighted; yet neither was correct. We now turn to Miss O'Neill; and with pleasure. In youth, loveliness, dress, and lady-like manners, she is Sheridan's Lady Teazle; but no further. Miss O'Neill is rarely gifted: still, talent is seldom universal. Her voice is too full; her periods too measured; and her dialogue too declamatory for comedy. At Lady Snerwell's we beheld a group of fantastic scandal-mongers, instead of an assemblage of highly fashioned personages. The text in this scene is epigrammatic throughout: but flow of wit and brilliancy of repartee was metamorphosed into a chorus of incessant tittering, malignantly pointed, but unilluminated by sprightly conception or piquante equivocation. In the scene, however, with Sir Peter, where her ladyship's levities are rewarded with two hundred pounds, Miss O'Neill appeared to great advantage: she coaxed the delighted dotard with the most arch and fascinating playfulness; and when their tête-à-tête closes in a quarrel, she displayed a very spi-

rited contempt for her estranged help-mate. But in the master-scene of the screen, so exquisite for dramatic effect, we were greatly disappointed. Miss O'Neill was not tremulous in confusion nor conscious of remorse in the way we wished. It is the timid sigh, awakened by virtuous sensibility, which breathes the soul of eloquence: such is the inspired cherub to advance the cause of repentance; whereas Miss O'Neill was solemn, dignified, and tragically impressive. We hope not to appear to fail in respect for this lady, by obeying our painful duty: but the rapidity of tip-top fashion will never, we think, acquire flippant ease with Miss O'Neill. One good effect, however, must result from her study of the comic mass; we mean, it will give elasticity to the rigours of her tragic heroines. Nothing could exceed the eagerness of public expectation; and if applause be the real criterion of success, Miss O'Neill's *début* was another triumph. We rather, however, believe the tribute was paid to exemplary worth, not to comic excellence.—With Mr. Young and Mr. C. Kemble we shall be brief. The former, in Joseph, maintains the plausibility of character, but does not gloss sentiment with flashes of sensuality. He courts Lady Teazle more like a *platonist* than a *sophist*: that is not Sheridan's philosophy. The latter, in Charles, is politely easy; but not sufficiently airy—a perfect gentleman, yet uninspired with the sparkling charms of decorating errors that merely float on the surface of irresolution. He permits us to *peep* at the latent attributes of a mind intuitively honourable; whereas all his imperfections *glare* upon our view without the softened varnish of his splendid author. Liston was equally grotesque in Sir Benjamin Backbite and in Apollo Belvi. Indeed broad farce was the prevailing order of the evening, always excepting Mr. Terry, whose Sir Oliver was very chaste.

PERFORMANCES.

1816

- Feb. 23. Love in a Village—Harlequin Olio.
 24. Gamester—Cymon.
 26. Romeo and Juliet—Miller and his Men.
 27. Midsummer Night's Dream—Harlequin Olio.
 28.
 29. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
 March 1.
 2. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
 4. Ditto—Ditto.
 5. Stranger—Brother and Sister.
 7. Jane Shore—Magpie and the Maid.
 8. Oratorio.

9. Gamester—Portrait of Cervantes.
 11. Venice Preserved—Miller and his Men.
 12. Guy Mannering—Raising the Wind.
 14. Ditto—Trial by Jury.
 15. Oratorio.
 16. School for Scandal—Killing no Murder.
 18. Guy Mannering—Sleep Walker.
 19. School for Scandal—Bombastes Furioso.
 20. Oratorio.
 21. Guy Mannering—Love, Law, and Phisic.
 22. Oratorio.
 23. School for Scandal—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
 25. Guy Mannering—Midas.

ORATORIOS.

The management of the DRURY-LANE orchestra on these occasions is splendidly illusive. The mind is rapt into a sublime contemplation of sacred music peeling from a cathedral, brilliantly illuminated, and decorated by painted windows of exquisite transparency. The band is full; the performers scientific; and the selection descriptive of fine taste and profound judgment. The music, sweet, solemn, and impressive, is heard throughout with delight by the most crowded audiences we ever remember.

At COVENT-GARDEN, the scene is scarcely less imposing; and as the performances are alternate, most of the principal singers grace each house. At Covent-garden, Madame Fodor is an

exclusive attraction of high celebrity; and M. Drouet, First Flute to the Chapel Royal of France, astonished his auditory by a brilliancy of tone and execution perhaps never equalled, certainly never excelled. To Drury-lane Mrs. Salmon gives the fascination of her musical powers with irresistible claims on public admiration. She is a delightful as well as scientific artist. The *Battle Sinforia*, illustrated by nearly two hundred performers, continues to maintain the grandeur of its attraction. Both houses are entitled to every praise, for the liberality with which the Directors compile their musical banquets, which constitute a new æra in this species of entertainment.

POETRY.

THE WREATH.

A THIRD TRADITION OF TABBY-HALL.

TO Mezzorania's sainted fane
 Ianthe leads her virgin train,
 While holy hands the flow'rs prepare
 Which lovers' destinies declare.
 First at her feet a minstrel kneels,
 Whose hand a varied wreath reveals,
 Where every leaf and blossom twines,
 By Flora lent when summer shines:—
 "Lady, this blooming garland take,
 For truth, and love, and honour's sake!
 Each leaf its secret moral tells,
 In every flow'r a precept dwells.
 Ere Love in eastern glory ceas'd,
 Stern sultans prais'd the tulip-feast;
 His slaves in Persian gardens still
 The Tulip-cup with nectar fill:
 But in the Sultan's softest bow'r
 Sour-ey'd Suspicion blight's the flow'r;
 And while tyrannic Passion burns,
 The nectar'd cup to venom turns.
 Nymph!—in the tulip's changeful hue
 Of jealous love the emblem view,
 Streak'd with alternate dark and bright—
 Remorseless rage and brief delight!
 Yet when the smiling Graces reign,
 Love's tulip-feast begins again.
 Lady!—for thee the tulip glows,
 Twin'd with the pale half-open'd rose:
 By Mezzoranian law, 'tis known
 Bold Truth presents a rose full-blown;
 Young timid Hope a rose-bud keeps,
 And Fear shews one that hardly peeps:
 The rose on Brahma's altar lies,
 The rose is Paphian Cupid's prize;
 Lady! these cluster'd roses take,
 For truth, and love, and honour's sake!"

Another from the throng advances,
 Whose dark cheek reddens with the glow
 Youth and the purple bowl bestow.
 His hand a myrtle-branch has brought—
 His eye, Love's messenger of Thought,
 Sends to her soul its flashing glances.
 Light touches wake the frolic strings,
 While thus the smiling Minstrel sings.

THE SECOND MINSTREL'S SONG.

When Prudence turn'd Cupid out of doors,
 In a cynical fit sublime,
 He gather'd in haste his flow'ry stores,
 And ran to meet flying Time.

Time laugh'd when he saw the urchin's
 haste—

"Why, whither so fast?" he cried:
 "When flow'rs are gather'd and butterflies
 chas'd,
 My measureless speed you chide!"....

"O gentle Time! more tardily tread,
 While my first spring garland blooms!
 I'll weave these primroses round your head,
 And this gossamer in your plumes!"

Love gave the wreath from his flow'ry store,
 To tempt old Time's delay;
 But Time flew faster than before,
 When he bore the prize away.

First Beauty's lilies and half-blown rose
 In his withering grasp decay'd,
 And the frail Narcissus which Folly chose
 He left in the dust to fade.

Whim's gay convolvulus chang'd its hue,
 When his cold hand touch'd the wreath;
 He shook from the heart's case its honey-
 dew,

And its fragrance ceas'd to breathe.

The roses by Love's own fingers tied,
Ere another hour were dead;
And the sweet-briar leaves by Wit supplied
Time scatter'd as he fled:

The canker of Shame and the thorn of Grief
'Midst the dying flow'rs were seen,
While only the modest myrtle-leaf
Retain'd its triumphant green.

That myrtle, by Truth and Honour grac'd,
Was pluck'd from Life's fairest tree;
And Time the unfading trophy plac'd
In the crown of Eternity!

* * * * *

The maiden smil'd—with hand of fire
An unknown minstrel swept his lyre—
A few wild wand'ring notes it gave,
Such as, when silent eve is dim,
Float in the dreaming ear of him
Who slumbers near a haunted grave.
None can that Minstrel's footsteps trace,
No eye beholds his shrouded face,
But shadowy fingers, lank and lean,
Stretch'd o'er his magic harp are seen:
And lo!—before the silent maid
His hand a wither'd leaf has laid.

THE THIRD MINSTREL'S SONG.

Time will not stay for myrtle-leaves,
Nor for the garland Fancy weaves:
Tho' Love's own hands the pencil bring,
And dip it in the hues of Spring,
Time will not stay!

Yet round anited hearts entwin'd
That blooming wreath he loves to find;
Then from the bond he steals no flow'r,
But adds another ev'ry hour

He passes flying:

For well he knows that holy bond
Will last his earthly date beyond,
Till Hope and Joy their kingdom greet,
And Death, subdued at Mercy's feet,
Himself lies dying!

Time bids the minstrel's brief wild-rose
In dark Oblivion's lap repose;
The wreaths by vagrant Cupid spun,
The laurels by Ambition won,
His scythe shall sever;

But when he sees their trophies bound
Bland Virtue's steadfast altar round,
He comes with downy wings to give
His sacred seal, and bids them live
With him for ever!

Dumb in delicious trance she stands—
The dead leaf trembles in her hands:
Once with a warrior's crown she wove
That leaf—a pledge of holy love!
'Twas said upon his lifeless breast
That wither'd leaf was laid to rest—
She rends the garland from her hair,
And plants the sacred relic there.

The minstrel kneels—with sudden light
His eye, his hollow eye is bright;
He spurs his pilgrim-cloak, and now
The warrior's laurel decks his brow:
His cheek is wan, his locks are hoar,
His faded form is known no more,

But he has still the voice so dear
To true Affection's constant ear:—
The once-lov'd voice, tho' years depart,
Still finds its echo in the heart.

“Lady! thy faithful knight has stray'd
From hostile clime to clime,
And with a lover's sigh delay'd
The speed of envious Time.

Well may thy long-lost wand'rer crave
This hallow'd myrtle now,
Around his bridal couch to wave,
And blossom on thy brow.

Sweet lady!—if thy hands refuse
You painted Snowret's pride,
Thy heart the modest woe may chuse
Which boasts no wealth beside.

Then take this ring of sacred hair
To grace thy finger twin'd—
Old Time his only lock might spare
So fair a hand to bind!

For Death or Absence cannot break
The spell thy virtue wove;
And Time himself shall pause to take
One myrtle-leaf from Love!

V.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
BE pleased to accept a few lines intended
as an inscription for the late worthy
Mr. BURNES; and if you would have the
goodness to insert a copy of them in the
European Magazine, it would oblige some
of your readers, and particularly your
faithful servant,

THO. MAURICE.

British Museum, Feb. 28, 1816.

INSCRIPTION

For a Monument intended to be erected to the
late THOMAS BURNES, Esq.

SACRED TO WORTH, by kindred ties en-
dear'd!

While grateful transports in his bosom
A sorrowing friend this votive shrine hath
rear'd.

And bids his tears in breathing marble

Oh thou, by Honour's noblest dictates fired,
Of stern integrity, severely proved;
Accept this verse—by sacred truth inspired—
In death lamented, as in life belov'd!

Thine was the soul with genuine virtue
warm,

Unstain'd by avarice, undisguis'd by art;
Thine every nobler gift in man to charm,
The social manners, and the feeling heart.

With boundless charity thy breast was
stor'd;

Thy friendship firm as adamant was
Around thy bier, a thousand orphans pour'd,
In grateful symphonies thy praise resound.

Virtues, like thine, defy oblivion's rage—
For, when this mould'ring marble shall
consume,

On the RECORDING ANGEL's faithful page,
Their bright memorial shall for ever
bloom.

T. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOU will oblige me by an early insertion of the following Question and Answer.

When shall we have a lasting Peace?

When lawless ambition on earth is unknown;
When none but good princes are plac'd on the throne;
When Ministers think of their country alone;
When good faith and good will are the rules of mankind;
When treaties are sacred, and openly sign'd,
No evasion or artifice lurking behind.
Then strife will be banish'd, then discord will cease:
Oh! then we may hope for a durable Peace.
London, Feb. 22, 1816. B.

HAPPY ENGLAND.

OH! England's the land of milk and honey;
England's the only place for money.
We've money for races, for balls, and for plays,
We've money to lavish an hundred odd ways:
We've money for lott'ries and money for loans,
We've money to raise and to overturn thrones.
Here genius shall flourish nor e'er droop its head,
For we've money to foster and patronise art;
And the man who in England's just quarrel has bled—
Finds a noble subscription to cheer his sad heart.
Thus we've money for lux'ry, and who'd wish it less,
While ours is the lux'ry of soothing distress.
March 14, 1816. B.

UPON THE LATE DR. VINCENT, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

DEATH triumphs o'er the lifeless clay,
That late inclos'd a Vincent's soul;
His spirit bows beneath the sway,
Which spurs mortality's controul.

Lamented shade! thy mind full fraught
With wisdom, and with love profound;
Enrich'd the world with learning's draught,
And shed the beams of truth around.

Thy name survives that mould'ring band,
Which skilful traced the distant sea,
Plough'd by Nearchus, and his band;
Unsought, unknown, 'till known by thee.

The tomb enshrines his sacred dust;
But virtue claims immortal fame;
And time to truth and science just,
Will cherish Vincent's honour'd name.
WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE LORD VISCOUNT HOOD.

"Sepulcrum floribus ornare."
Cic. *pro Flacc.* 95.

REPOSES now the gallant Chief,
Erewhile his country's sure relief:
*On the twelfth day of April's train,
Which fix'd Britannia's naval reign,
With Rodney, Affleck, Drake,† conjoin'd,
Who prov'd his firm undaunted mind,
When brave DeGrasse, the pride of France,
Yielded to War's uncertain chance;
Then, noble Hood, confirm'd his claim
To honours, and applauding fame:
Nor less, before that day, Renown
For him prepar'd the well-earn'd crown:
Nor less, since, on return of peace,
Might his well-order'd conduct cease:
At ev'ry point, alike complete,
He trod each path with equal feet.

JOHN TURNER.
London, 15th Feb. 1816.

Written on a blank leaf in WALTER SCOTT'S
FIELD OF WATERLOO, after having read a
Criticism, saying, "Scott had fallen in the
Field of Waterloo, never to rise again;—
Peace to his gallant soul!"

"PEACE to my gallant soul!" sage
critics cry,
This is convincing proof that they can lie!
For whilst in this they pray for my salvation,
Their thoughts and pens, are hurling my
damnation!
Britons! I ask, What could I nobler do,
Than fall within the Field of Waterloo!
J. R.

* An. 1782—off Dominica.
† Lord Rodney, Sir Edmund Affleck,
and Sir Francis Samuel Drake.
‡ Count De Grasse, commander of the
French fleet on that important day, taken
in the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns. Then
was confirmed the claim of the British na-
tion to the empire of the sea, so well sup-
ported ever since.
§ *Ventis secundis*, the family motto of the
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Hood.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Two Days allotted, no Business of Importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—A long discussion, but not of general interest, took place, on the subject of the treaties concluded with foreign powers, which had been laid before the House. The Earl of Liverpool concluded an elaborate speech, by moving an address to the Prince Regent, in approbation of the treaties, applauding the moderation and justice of the principles on which the allies had acted, both with respect to their conduct before the last campaign, and after it; and expressing a hope that the contest with revolutionary principles was now at an end for ever, and that the present peace would be permanent.—Lord Grenville declared, that on many points connected with the treaties before the House, he fully concurred with the noble earl. He approved of the renewal of the war upon the return of Buonaparte to France, and the measures which had been taken to re-establish the legitimate government in France.—Lord Holland said, it was a mockery to talk of peace, with a military establishment greater than that maintained during the war. After discussing some other topics, his lordship observed, that the doctrine of legitimacy by divine right was impious, and he denied that the Bourbons were legitimate princes in the true sense of that word, as being objects of the constitutional choice of the people.—The Marquis

of Buckingham felt great satisfaction at the restoration of the Bourbons, but disapproved of a large military establishment in time of peace.—The amendment was then negatived, by 40 to 104; including promises on both sides. The original question was then carried.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Some conversation took place respecting an acknowledged access in the Civil List, and the non-delivery of the accounts, of which an early delivery was promised. A motion was made by Lord King, to know what measures had been taken by Ministers to obtain payment, 1st. Of a loan to Austria in 1793; 2d. The balance due from France on account of prisoners of war; 3d. The Russian loan; 4th. The advances of 600,000*l.* and afterwards of 300,000*l.* to Portugal.—The motion was negatived without a division.

THURSDAY, March 7.—The Duke of Bedford solicited the indulgence of the House, as he rose under extreme indisposition to make his promised motion on the present state of the nation. His grace had spoken but a short time, before he became too unwell to proceed, and was obliged to sit down.—Lord Liverpool, from esteem for his grace, proposed that the debate should be adjourned to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—General Thornton rose to postpone a motion of his, which stood for to-morrow, respecting a tax upon Absentees.—Mr. Brougham inquired whether it was true that the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer (Sir Standish O'Grady) had proceeded to swear his son into the office held by the late Earl of Buckinghamshire? Being answered by Mr. Peel in the affirmative, Mr. B. made some comments upon the extraordinary basis of the Chief Baron to fill up the office.

THE TREATIES.

A long discussion took place, similar to that which passed in the House of Lords upon the policy of the treaties. Lord Castlereagh concluded a lengthened speech, by moving an address to the Prince Regent, approving of them, &c.—Lord Milton disapproved of the occupation of the French fortresses, and levying the contribution, because they would serve to exasperate the people. While so large a force, and such latitude was left to the British commander, he must consider the Duke of Wellington as King of France, with power at any time to march his army to the capital.—Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Nugent, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Tierney, supported the amendment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Brougham, in moving for some papers connected with the public expenditure, complained of the refusal of Ministers to answer the questions that were put, which seemed gentlemen on his side of the House to make distinct motions upon each subject. He, for one, was certainly most anxious to know how they had employed themselves in redeeming that pledge of economy and retrenchment, which they had put into the mouth of the Regent.—Lord Castlereagh observed, that if the gentlemen opposite would only have the patience to wait, the Ministers of the Crown, in the exercise of their duty, would soon have to submit to the House a particular account of all that they had done with respect to the augmentation or diminution of salaries, or the retributive abolition of offices.—Mr. Brougham observed, if he waited until an increase had actually taken place, he should be stopped by the cry of its being a vested right. "It is my freedom," said my Lord Arden, when questioned on a similar subject.—Lord Castlereagh replied, that he must know that an increase of salary to a public officer was not a vested interest.—Mr. Horner reprobated the unusual tone of the noble lord; and remarked, that in the

late discussion, when speaking of the popular complaint, he termed it, "an ignorant impatience for the relaxation of taxation.—Mr. Tierney observed, that the inconsistency of the course which had been adopted by Ministers was now apparent. He had a right to say to the noble lord, "if you will not answer our questions, then you shall not speak twice on the same motion. If you will enforce the strict usage of parliament, we will enforce the strict usage of parliament too." Both parties got heated, —Mr. Tierney then proceeded to dictate slowly to the Clerk the words of a motion, making a long pause between every two or three words, in a manner which excited the risibility of the House. Being interrupted by Mr. Speaker (Abbot), who observed that there was already a similar motion before the House. Mr. Tierney replied, "Oh, then, Sir, the Clerk can scratch out what he was written, and begin afresh as soon as the motion before the House shall be disposed of (a laugh). Various motions for papers were then agreed to.—Lord Castlereagh, in reply to questions from Mr. Ponsonby, stated that Cardinal York, the last survivor of the Stuarts, had, while at Rome, been stripped and plundered by the French. His Majesty had granted him an annual pension; and this generosity had created so strong an impression of gratitude, that he had directed, by his will, some interesting family documents, together with the collar of the garter, should be sent to the Prince Regent, as a memorial of his respect.—The adjourned debate on the Treaties was then resumed. The principal speakers were—Messrs. Douglas, Banks, and G. Grant, for the address; Sir Samuel Romilly, Messrs. Law, Wm. Elliott, Horner, and Ponsonby, spoke in favour of Lord Milton's amendment.—Lord Castlereagh replied.—The House then divided, when the amendment was negatived by 240 to 77. The original address proposed by Lord Castlereagh was then carried, without a division.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—Mr. Brougham presented a petition against the Property Tax, signed by 3728 inhabitants of Clerkenwell.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—Mr. Vansittart, after alluding to the petition of the Earl of Elgin, praying that inquiry might be made into the value of the collection of marbles in his possession, supposed to be the work of Phidias, which he was desirous of selling to government, for the use of the public, moved the appointment of a committee to examine the marbles, and report whether they ought to be purchased, and at what price.—Lord Ouseley, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Tierney remarked, that Lord Elgin had obtained these marbles in his character of ambassador, at Constantinople, and not as a private traveller, and they were brought to this country in ships of war; so that his lordship had no right to dispose of them out of the country.—Mr. Brougham, Gordon,

Newton, and Babbington, though desirous of purchasing the collection, if upon inquiry it was found to be honourably acquired, were yet against voting the money at this period of general distress. The committee was then appointed.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—An immense number of petitions against the Income Tax, from wards in the City, and from places in the country, were presented.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, a discussion took place on the Army Estimates. Lord John Russell, and Mr. Frankland Lewis, spoke at length against keeping on foot a military force, as being pregnant with danger to the liberties of the country.—Mr. Yorke (from the Treasury Bench) spoke in favour of the proposed establishment.—Mr. Brougham said, he must consider Mr. Yorke's speech as the government speech of the night, not only on account of the place from whence he had spoken, but because he alone had yet risen from that bench.—Lord Palmerston replied, and again went into the detail of the estimates, with respect to the number and stations of the troops.—The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Ponsonby.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—Fresh petitions against the Income Tax were presented.—Mr. Madocks asked the Chancellor what operation he intended the tax to have upon a landlord, who received no rent? Selwyn. How it was to affect a tenant who made no profits? And Selwyn. For what period he intended to propose it?—Mr. Brougham said, it was evident no answers were to be expected from Ministers, far they laboured under the infirmity of dumbness. He wished them to consider well the consequences of carrying this bill with unnecessary rapidity.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that if the House waited for the result of all the public meetings announced, they must delay the measure till after the greater part of March had expired, or, at least, beyond the middle of that month. Not sufficient time would then be left to pass it before the 5th of April, when the present Property Act expired.—Sir S. Romilly charged Ministers with purposely delaying the meeting of parliament till an unusual late period, in order to give it no opportunity of a full consideration of the tax. If it had been intended, at the last enactment, to continue this tax, why was it not openly stated?—Messrs. Brand, Ponsonby, and Galscraft, expressed surprise at Mr. Vansittart's saying, that the words, "and no longer," were purposely omitted in the act.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that when the tax was before the House last year, he had expressed a hope that it would not be necessary beyond the year. He had thought that the Bank would be able to resume its payments at the end of the year, but circumstances had arisen, which rendered that measure impracticable.

—Sir Francis Burdett could not think that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to abandon this most odious, detestable, and inquisitorial tax, if the people did not express their general detestation of it.—Lord Milton lamented that the hon. bart. should suppose that the clamour which people might make out of doors, would induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon this most odious, oppressive, and inquisitorial measure.—Mr. Preston said, there was a blight upon the country, in the shape of a miserable, wretched, puny, miscalculating Chancellor of the Exchequer (*hear, hear! order, order!*) His opinion was justified by the ignorance and total inefficiency of that Minister, who did not know the real situation of the country, and how to call its resources into action.—In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Tierney, Gordon, Madocks, Wynne, Ponsonby, Hiley Addington, Freeman, and Wallace; Sir J. Mackintosh, Lords Folkestone and Binning, participated.—Mr. Rose having said, that if the Income Tax was relinquished, worse and more painful taxes might be imposed, Mr. Brougham said, if any thing could induce him to persevere in the system he had proposed, it was the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, who seeing the distress of the country, knowing the aversion which was entertained by all ranks against the tax in contemplation, had had recourse to the desperate expedient of saying, “Beware how you wince under the little finger of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or, in a few days, you may feel the weight of his whole hand.”—The adjourned debate on the Army Estimates was then resumed. The speakers were, Messrs. J. P. Grant, Robinson, Freeman, Peel, Sir R. Heron, Sir J. Newport, Sir F. Flood, and Lord Binning. The debate was again adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—Sir S. Romilly presented a petition from Arundel against the Income Tax.—Messrs. J. P. Grant, Sergeant Onslow, Sir R. Heron, and General Wemyss, spoke against the Income Tax.—Sir F. Burdett, in presenting a petition from Monmouth, said, it complained not of merited pensions for public services, which the public did not grudge, but of unmerited and large pensions and sinecures.—Mr. Moore, presenting a petition from Coventry, said, that such was the general distress there, that admittance to the house of industry, where the allowance was scanty, was regarded as very desirable. The applications were, in consequence, so numerous, that it required considerable interest to become an inmate.—Mr. Butterworth bore testimony to the general distress which prevailed; at Coventry, some houses that used to pay 400*l.* or 500*l.* a week to workmen, now paid only 40*l.* or 50*l.*—Mr. Baring noticed the joy, which was discernible, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had at last found one champion to defend his project. The fact was, that such of the numerous peti-

tions objected to some part of the tax that related to those that signed it; but, in the result, all classes came forward to pray for its abolition.—Mr. Thompson expressed surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should persevere in forcing so unjust and impolitic a measure upon an unwilling and overburthened people.—Mr. B. Shaw recommended Ministers, for their own interest, to listen to the complaints of the House and of the nation.—Mr. Barclay said, the Income Tax demoralized the nation: it compelled the people to resort to a system of misrepresentation, and encouraged the commissioners in the practice of extortion.—Mr. Brougham, at the close of a long speech, hoped the gentlemen on the opposite side would be induced to forego their silence to-night: that they would take some sort of notice of what had fallen from those near him, and offer some defence for the measures they meant to support.—Mr. Forbes stated, that in his progress through Scotland, last summer, all classes of the people complained of the Income Tax as an intolerable burthen.—Mr. J. Smith, in presenting a petition from Nottingham against the Property Tax, said the petitioners were not enjoying that prosperous condition which had been described by the gentlemen on the other side, and in the speech of the Prince Regent, but which he had heard mentioned in no other quarter.—Lord Compton said, that he himself was rather favourable to the Income Tax, so were his constituents.—Mr. Ponsonby admitted the noble lord's courage who spoke last. He had generously stepped forward to speak for his friends, when they refused to speak for themselves.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The debate on the Army Estimates was then resumed. Mr. Law said, the gentlemen of the opposition had fallen into two errors: one, in considering this establishment a permanent peace establishment; the other, in considering that the peace would be permanent.—Lord Folkestone would not, in the absence of a noble lord (Castlereagh), follow the hon. gentleman into considerations of foreign policy. He considered that Ministers ought to shew the necessity for a standing army; for the old doctrine of the constitution was, that no standing army ought to be maintained in time of peace. A considerable discussion followed, in which Messrs. Ward, Fitzgerald, J. Smith and Tierney, Sir J. Mackintosh, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, participated. Mr. J. Smith, and Sir J. Mackintosh, complimented Lord Folkestone on his eloquent, manly, and truly constitutional speech.—Sir F. Burdett spoke at length, and enforced the necessity of retrenchment in every branch of the expenditure.—On the motion for the House going into a committee on the Army Estimates, it was carried by 241 to 121.

THURSDAY, Feb. 29.—In the course of

the conversation which followed the presentation of petitions against the Income Tax, Mr. Arbuthnot declared that neither the treasury, nor any department of government, had used influence or interference, to prevent meetings being held to pass resolutions against the Property Tax.

FRIDAY, March 1.—More petitions were presented against the Income Tax. Messrs. Byng, Atkins, Wright, Grenfell, Finlay, Hammerley, Coke (who said while the tax continued we did not possess a free constitution), Lambton, Jolliffe, Calcraft, Sir J. Owen, Sir W. Curtis, Sir James Shaw, and Lord Ebrington, all spoke against this tax; Mr. Holme Sumner, and Sir E. Bydges, on the contrary, thought it a very good one, and impartial in its operation.—The absence of all the Cabinet Ministers being noticed, Mr. Goulburn said that Lord Castlereagh was indisposed; so was Mr. Wellesley Pole; and Mr. Lushington added, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confined by illness.—Mr. Brougham supported the sickness of the Ministers was occasioned by the Property Tax, aggravated by the petitions and party debates.—Mr. Lushington could distinctly state, that it was not the intention of Ministers to abandon the Property Tax, as they thought it a just, wise, and necessary measure. In fact, this tax reached those wealthy men, who lived like beggars, and made them pay like princes.

MONDAY, March 4.—Numerous petitions from various parts of the country were presented against the renewal of the Income Tax in any shape.—Mr. Dickinson presented a petition from a part of Somersetshire against the tax, complaining of the agricultural distresses, owing to the heavy taxes, of the grievance of sinecure places and pensions, of the breach of faith, and the evils arising from public promises not being kept.—Mr. Lambton thought the sentiments of the hon. member who spoke last did him infinite honour. He congratulated the House on the manifestation of public opinion against an unconstitutional and oppressive measure.—Sir M. Ridley, Messrs. Gore, Langton, and Lytton, spoke against the Income Tax.—Colonel Foley, on presenting a petition from Leominster against the Property Tax, observed, that it also called the attention of the House to the formation of a Military Club, under the sanction, and with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; and expressed a hope that the House of Commons, with due jealousy, would not fail to watch the proceedings of such a formidable body, the effect of which would be to separate the military establishment from the other classes of the community: a distinction inconsistent with the true principles of the British constitution.—Mr. Gooch, looking to the glorious achievements of the members of the Military Club, thought it unjust to hold them up to the world in the odious light of oppressors of a free people, and subverters of the happy constitution of

Great Britain.—Mr. C. Wynne protested against the language used by the hon. member, which tended to destroy the freedom of debate, and to limit the right of the House to interfere in a subject which, by many, was deemed to be highly dangerous to the constitution.—Colonel Wood, in consequence of statements made that night, felt anxious to give the composition of the Club. In it there were many naval and army officers; there were also many East India officers, who had made fortunes in that country; there were thirty-six colonels of militia. Gentlemen might be surprised at their number, but that was it, formidable as they were. There were likewise lord lieutenants of counties; and he was sure that this Club could not mean any danger to the constitution.—Mr. G. Rose stood up, in order to state that he was a member of the Club (*loud laughter*), though he was neither a military or naval character. The honour had been conferred on him, not in his individual, but in his official capacity.—Lord Milton said, he must confess that what had been stated by the right hon. the treasurer of the navy, instead of extenuating the objections to the Military Club, had, on the contrary, done every thing to add to its exceptionable character.—Mr. Brougham said he was by no means convinced, after all he had heard, that there existed no cause for jealousy or alarm on this subject. He highly esteemed many members of the Military Club, and had the honour to call Lord Linedoch his friend; but personal character could have no weight in questions of constitutional importance; and he knew, from good authority, that great influence had been made use of to induce individuals to become members of this institution; and that regular returns had been made to an illustrious personage of the names of those who acceded, and those who did not.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the adjourned debate on the Army Estimates was resumed. The speakers were, Lords Castlereagh, Palmerston, and Nugent; Messrs. J. Ward, Protheroe, and Bankes. The debate was again adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Mr. W. Dundas, in presenting a petition against the Income Tax, from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and five smaller ones from the same neighbourhood, begged to state, that he differed from every word of the allegations contained in the petitions.—Mr. Brougham said, there was no interpreter of public feeling from Scotland: in Edinburgh, from which the hon. member derived his seat in parliament, there were but eighteen, or at most twenty-five voters.—Lord Castlereagh observed, that the speeches made on this subject were solely for the purpose of exciting clamour; to which Mr. Horner replied, that the strongest epithets, and the most marked version, had proceeded from gentlemen who usually voted with minis-

tem.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after going through the history of the Property Tax, from its first enactment, observed, that not only the amount had been raised by the opposition, when in power, but it was the plan of Lord Henry Petty (then Chancellor) to make it perpetual, or, at least, to mortgage it for a certain number of years, without regard to peace or war.—Mr. Holme Sumner, and Sir Edward Keble, both, were not averse to the tax, as modified by the Chancellor.—Lord Cochrane presented thirteen charges against Lord Ellenborough, respecting his conduct on his trial. On his lordship's motion, seconded by General Mathew, who did so because he knew nothing of their merits, they were ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—On presenting the petitions against the Property Tax, a very long conversation took place. The sentiments, and the speakers, were the same as those delivered on preceding nights.—The adjourned debate on the Army Estimates subject being resumed, Mr. Calcraft, in an excellent speech, went through the estimates, pointing out where the reductions might be made.—The House afterwards divided upon Mr. Weyley's amendment for reducing the amount of the peace establishment about 10,000 men. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 202 to 130.—Majority for Ministers 72.

THURSDAY, March 7.—In the discourse upon the Income Tax, Mr. Baughman mentioned an instance of some Property Tax Commissioners having sold to a chess-player a lot of waste paper, some bundles of which contained the returns made under the Income Tax.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Western concluded a long and lucid speech, by moving the following resolutions, which embody the substance of his discourse:—1. That it was the opinion of parliament that the agricultural part of the community laboured under the most unexampled distress. 2. That however various were the causes from which it originated, the demand for the produce of land was not near so much as to enable the cultivator to sell his produce at a price sufficient to indemnify

him for his expenses: 3. That the consumption of barley, and consequently the demand for it, were reduced by the tax on malt, and that this duty ought to be abated or repealed. 4. That relief ought to be granted to the holders of agricultural produce, by advancing money to them on the security of that produce, and collecting into public granaries, in a year of surplus, abundance against the return of scarcity. 5. That it was expedient to repeal so much of the Corn Act of last year, as related to the warehousing of foreign grain. 6. That it was expedient to encourage the exportation of corn for some time by a bounty. 7. That it was expedient to encourage the growth of our own soil, by imposing duties on the importation of seeds, and other articles of agricultural produce, from abroad. 8. That the tithes and poor-rates were felt with increasing severity in the present general distress; and that it was expedient to consider of some mode of easing their pressure. The hon. gentleman then moved for a committee of the whole House on the distressed state of agriculture.—Mr. Frankland Lewis seconded the motion.—Messrs. Robinson, Vansittart, and Huskisson, with Lord Castlereagh, said they would give the remedies proposed the most diligent and patient attention in a committee; and suggested that the resolutions should be printed.

FRIDAY, March 8.—In a Committee of Supply, Messrs. Cocks, Newman, W. Wynne, Wilberforce, Tighe, and others, opposed the large peace establishment; which was supported by Messrs. Grant, Courteney, Colonel Foley, Lord Palmerston, &c. The House ultimately divided on an amendment, that the report be re-committed, when it was negatived by 190 to 122. Majority for Ministers 68.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply to Mr. Tierney, that on Monday the rest of the resolutions on the Army Estimates would be taken into consideration; on Tuesday, the report of the committee would be brought up; and that, on Wednesday, the question of the Property Tax would be discussed.—Lord Castlereagh said, that on Monday he should bring in a bill for the better warehousing of Buonaparte's St. Helena.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 3.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. K.G.C.B.

MY LORD,

Paris, Sept. 24.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a list of officers, upon whom his Majesty the

King of Bavaria has conferred decorations of different classes of the order of Maximilian Joseph, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness, for his permission to accept the same.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

To Earl Bathurst.

Names of Officers upon whom his Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred the Orders of Maximilian Joseph.

Head-quarters, Paris, Sept. 23.

Commanders—Major-generals Sir Colin Halkett, Sir John Lambert, Sir James Lyon, Sir John Vandellour, K. C. B.

Knights—Colonels Sir Colin Campbell, E. B. Hervey, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B.; Lieut.-colonels Sir Noel Hill, Maccott, Freemantle; Major Honourable G. Dawson.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

[This Gazette announces the appointment of Richard Blackford, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Ostend; and James Spauling, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Genoa.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending Sept. 30th, 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 69 8	Barley 30 14	Beans 35 0
Rye 37 8	Oats 33 10	Peas 38 10

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 4th of Oct. 1815, is 74s. 4d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

[This Gazette announces the appointment of George Jackson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy at the Court of Russia, and the approval of Mr. A. Caspar Giese, being Prussian Consul in Great Britain.]

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending Oct. 7th, 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 59 1	Barley 30 6	Beans 34 7
Rye 36 6	Oats 23 6	Peas 36 4

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 11th of Oct. 1815, is 63s. 0d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

CROWN OFFICE, OCT. 17.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

County of Oxford—William Henry Ashurst, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, now Viscount Granville, called up to the House of Peers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

[This Gazette notifies that Parliament is further prorogued from November 2, till Thursday, February 1, when it will meet "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."—That Major-general Sir George Cooke has been invested with the rank of a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.—B. Grove, to the

a Page of Honour to the Prince Regent, vice Mr. Henry Murray, promoted.—Sir William Scott, to be Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Berks.]

WHITEHALL, OCT. 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to nominate and appoint his Excellency the Baron de Muffling, Major-general in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 18th Oct. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 58 8	Barley 29 9	Beans 35 0
Rye 37 5	Oats 23 1	Peas 36 8

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 18th of Oct. 1815, is 82s. 0d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

[This Gazette notifies that Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, had his first audience of the Prince Regent on Tuesday, and of her Majesty on Thursday. Also notifies the appointment of Louis Dupcan Cassinajor, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg; and that the Duke of Cumberland has been pleased to appoint Major F. Poter, of the German Hussars, to be his Royal Highness's Equerry.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Return, received in the week ending the 21st of Oct. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 57 5	Barley 29 0	Beans 34 5
Rye 35 9	Oats 22 6	Peas 35 7

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in Scotland, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Bush of 120lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Oct. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 50 7	Oats 22 6	Oatmeal 16 10
Rye 37 5	Beans 33 8	Beer or
Barley 28 2	Peas 33 8	Bigg... 25 7

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 25th of Oct. 1815, is 64s. 8d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, OCT. 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. K. G. C. B.

My Lord, Head-quarters, Paris, Oct. 8. I have the honour to inclose a list of officers, upon whom his Majesty the King of

the Low Countries has conferred decorations of different classes of the Wilhelm's Order, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

Third Class, Wilhelm's Order.—Lieut.-general Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B.; Major-generals Sir Colq. Grant, K.C.B.; Sir Collin Halkett, K.C.B.; Sir George Cooke, K.C.B.; Sir James Kempt, K.C.B.; Sir Wm. Dornberg, K.C.B.; Sir Pet. Maitland, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-general Charles Count Alten, K.C.B.

Fourth Class, Wilhelm's Order.—Hon. Col. Stewart, 1st guards; Col. F. Hepburn, 3d guards; Fred. Arentscheidt, 3d hussars; A. B. Clifton, 1st dragoons; Hon. Lieut.-colonel W. Elphinstone, 33d foot; Lieut.-colonels B. O. Tripp; Sir Charles Broke, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Bradford, K.C.B.; Sir G. Berkeley, K.C.B.; Lord Greenock; R. Nixon, 1st foot; G. Muttelbury, 69th foot; Harris, J. Ross, 95th foot; Buschel, 1st light battalion K. G. L.; Geo. Baring, 9th light battalion K. G. L.

Head-quarters, Paris,
Oct. 8.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inclose a list of officers upon whom his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of the Order of St. Anne, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c.

Second Class of St. Ann.—Col. Frede. von Arentscheidt, 3d hussars, K. G. L.; Lieut.-colonels Robert Torrens, West India regiment; John Waters, A. A. G.; Charles Beckwith, 95th foot; William Campbell, A. Q. M. G.; Colin Campbell, Royal Scots; Arthur Clifton, 1st dragoons; John Hicks, 32d foot; William Elphinstone, 33d foot; Henry Mitchell, 51st foot; A. G. Norcott, 95th foot; A. Cameron, 95th foot; J. B. Clarke, 2d dragoons; Sir John May, K. C. B. royal artillery; Sir William Gomm, K. C. B. royal artillery; John Bull, royal artillery; Majors Edw. Kelly, 2d life guards; A. McDonald, royal artillery; Sir Hew Ross, K. C. B. ditto; Sir Rob. Gardiner, K. C. B. ditto.

Head-quarters, Paris,
Oct. 8.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to annex a further list of General Officers upon whom his Majesty the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and request his Royal Highness's permission for them to wear the same:—

Major-generals Sir John Byng, Sir Frederick Adam, Sir Denis Pack, Sir Hume Vivian.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 31.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Lieut.-general Rowland Baron Hill, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Hill, of Almares, and of Hawkstone and Hardwicke, in the county of Salop; and in default of such issue, to the heirs male, lawfully begotten, of his late brother, John Hill, of Hawkstone, in the said county of Salop, Esq. deceased.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the Flank Companies of the 104th Regiment being permitted to bear on their appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the 104th Regiment), the word "Niagara;" in consideration of the gallantry and good conduct evinced by these Companies in the action at Lundy's-lane, near the Falls of Niagara, on the 25th of July, 1814, and during the whole of the campaign on the Niagara frontier in the year 1814.

[This Gazette also notifies the appointment of J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. as Sheriff Depute of Dumbartonshire; and of Sir Hector M'Kenzie, as Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Ross-shire.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Return, received in the week ending the 28th of Oct. 1815.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	56 4	Barley	28 5	Beans	34 0
Rye	35 8	Oats	22 8	Peas	35 6

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 1st of Nov. 1815, is 54s. 3d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 9, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant unto Lieutenant William Kingdom Rains, of the royal artillery, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold, with which the Emperor of Austria has been pleased to honour him, in testimony of the high sense which his Imperial Majesty entertains of the distinguished conduct and services of that officer in the field, during the recent operations in Italy.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Average price of CORN of England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ending Nov. 4, 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 55 11	Barley 28 1	Beans 34 3
Rye 35 3	Oats 21 10	Pease 35 3

Average price of SUGAR computed from the returns, make in the week ending the 8th day of Nov. 1815, is 57s. 9½d. per cwt.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

INDIA-BOARD, WHITEHALL, NOV. 14, 1815.

A Dispatch, dated Futtighur, 1st June, 1815, has been received at the East India House from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-general and Commander in Chief of the British territories in India; together with the following inclosures:—

Copy of a Letter and Inclosure from Colonel Nicolls, C. B. to the Adjutant-general.

Camp before Almorah, April 23, 1815, Seven P.M.

I have very great satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, a copy of a letter just received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which marched last night against Hustee Dhull, by which his Excellency will, I am sure, with pleasure observe, that the gallantry of the officers and men employed, has with ease obtained advantages of very considerable importance over that Chief, and the *élite* of the army under his command. The enemy is already much agitated by this happy event, and is reinforcing his detachment; which I shall also do.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Eurp. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Mar. 1816.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade.

Camp near Gunnanath,
April 23, 1815.

SIR,
I have the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of Colonel Nicolls, that the detachment he did me the honour of placing under my command last night, came up with the force under the Goorkah Chief, Hustee Dhull, and after a sharp action, and pursuit over several hills, completely defeated and dispersed them.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our officers and soldiers; all were anxious to close with the enemy, and actually drove them over the brink of a precipice.

I am sorry to say, we had two or three killed, and thirteen or fourteen wounded; a particular return shall be sent as soon as collected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. PATTON,
Major commanding Detachment.

Copy of Letters and Inclosures from the Adjutant-general to the Secretary to Government.

John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.
Secret Department.

SIR. Futtighur, April 30, 1815.

By the Commander-in-chief's desire, I yesterday had the honour to transmit to you Colonel Nicolls' dispatch of the 23d instant, announcing the complete defeat of Hustee Dhull Chowtra. I have now, by his Excellency's command, the satisfaction to forward, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-general, the inclosed copies of dispatches from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 24th and 25th instant, reporting the death of Hustee Dhull Chowtra, who fell mortally wounded in the engagement with Major Patton's detachment; the subsequent capture, by storm, of the enemy's stockaded positions in front of Almorah, and the occupation of that capital by the British arms.

The decisive and brilliant success obtained by the detachment under Colonel Nicolls, are considered by the Commander-in-chief to be the most honourable to our arms, while they promise, in their consequences, to be attended with the most beneficial influence on the general success of the war.

The Commander-in-chief begs to solicit the particular notice of the Governor-general to the consummate judgment, energy; and skill, with which Colonel Nicolls has conducted the important service intrusted to him in Kemaon, and to the unsurpassed zeal and gallantry of the troops, who have so nobly seconded his efforts in the service of his country.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief reserves the public expression of his thanks and approbation to Colonel Nicolls and his detachment, until the re-

ceipt of that officer's report of the result of the operations in which he was engaged at the date of the last dispatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjutant-gen.
Camp before Almorah,

April 24, 1815.

SIR,

I had last night the honour to transmit a copy of a letter, received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment* which I ordered to march on the night of the 22d against Hustee Dhull Chowtra.

With the sincerest satisfaction I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, a subsequent report from Major Patton, and to add, that the rout and dispersion of that Chief's selected force is fully confirmed. Some have returned to Almorah, but by no means the whole force, if we can credit reports. With sentiments of regret for the death of a gallant Chief, mixed with those of joy for the removal of an active and vigilant enemy, I have to announce the death of Hustee Dhull Chowtra, uncle to the reigning Rajah of Nepal; he was shot through the temple, and died upon the road to Almorah.

A Sirdar, named Jeyrookah, has also been brought into Almorah, dangerously wounded through the body.

I hope to open the eight-inch mortars upon Sittolee to-morrow, and, under the prevailing alarm and dejection, I dare say the apprehension of these formidable engines will induce the enemy to an early evacuation of that post.

I transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded, which is not as great as might have been expected, a circumstance on which I very heartily congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Major Patton's conduct in directing this enterprise entitles him to my warmest approbation; his decision and promptitude were only equalled by his skill and gallantry.

I wish he had named the officers, European and native, who have had, and embraced opportunities of distinguishing themselves, in order that I might have performed the grateful duty of bringing their achievements to the notice of his Excellency.

This delightful task is, however, only postponed, as I feel that my pleasure at this success cannot be complete until I have held up the gallant promoters of it to the grateful admiration of their honourable employers, their country and their Sovereign.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLAS, Colonel.

* 1 six-pounder field piece; 1 four two-foot mortar; detail of artillery; five companies 2d battalion 5th regiment; five ditto flank battalion; hilldars; and a day's provision and a whole of irregulars.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of the Brigade.

SIR,

Camp.

I have the honour of sending you a return of killed and wounded of the detachment in action with the enemy, on the 23d of April, 1815.

I am most anxious to remove the wounded, as soon as practicable, into your camp; and as Mr. Davis has reported five most dangerous cases, which cannot be properly attended to in this camp, I have directed them (provided we can find means) to be conveyed to Kutra Mull, with as little delay as possible, under an escort of a few regulars, and a party of Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

We have a report in camp, that Hustee Dhull has been very desperately wounded, and carried into Almorah, and there is certainly another of their Chiefs killed, his embroidered belt, musket, &c. having been brought into camp.

All the reports I have received this morning state, that the enemy have all retired to Almorah.

I have, &c.

R. PATTON, Major,
Commanding Detachment.

P.S. Let me beg of you to expedite supplies to us. The country has hitherto produced nothing.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under Major R. Patton, in Action with the Enemy, April 23, 1815.

Killed—Detachment Flank Battalion—1 sepoy. Detachment 2d Batt. 5th Native Reg.—1 sepoy.

Wounded—Detachment Flank Battalion—1 Ensign, 1 havildar, 7 sepoys. Detachment 2d Batt. 5th Native Reg.—1 havildar, 16 sepoys.

Total—2 sepoys killed; 1 Ensign, 2 havildars, 23 sepoys, wounded.

Name of Officer Wounded.

Flank Batt.—Ensign Blair, severely and dangerously.

Five of the above wounded cases are reported to be extremely dangerous.

(Signed) ROBERT PATTON,
Major Commanding Detachment.

To the Adjutant-general, Head-quarters; Pootyghur.

SIR,

Almorah, April 25, 1815.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I advanced at one P.M. with the 1st battalion 4th regiment, and flank battalion, towards the enemy's principal stockade, upon the north-end of the Sittolee ridge. It was my intention to have established the heavy mortars in battery within six or eight hundred yards of that work, and I had taken up the ground for that purpose, when finding that our

troops were confident, and the enemy disheartened, I ordered their two stone breast-works to be carried by assault—a service cheerfully performed by the 1st battalion 4th, gallantly led by Captain Faithful.

The irregular infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Gardner's personal command, advanced by a ridge, parallel to ours, and animated by the gallantry of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, they diverged to the right, when near the summit. They very easily possessed themselves of the three remaining breast-works upon the Sittolee ridge.

Whilst this was passing, 50 men of the 4th possessed themselves of a small breast-work on the left.

The 1st battalion 4th regiment was halted on the ridge until the flank battalion came up; I then ordered Captain Leys to advance upon the retreating enemy, and finding five roads, the troops pursued them by each of them, until they possessed themselves of one. stockade leading to Kilmurtea, a small stone fortification, and the Rajah's palace.

We have thus cut off all retreat to Kilmurtea, and perfectly divided the enemy's force, which must fall as soon as our small mortars and six-pounders come up.

Lieutenant Wright and Captain Faithful led their men into the embrasure of the breast work, in doing which, I regret to say, the former was dangerously wounded. I saw Captain Faithful immediately cut the Goorkah down.

The only other officer of that corps, or any other of whom I have received any reports as yet, of having been wounded, is Lieutenant Purvis, a very gallant officer, who led the advance in a style that will ever do him honour.

I suppose about forty men may be killed and wounded.

I congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-chief on the glorious result of the noble exertions of the troops, whom it will be a source of pride to me to the end of life to have commanded.

Major Patton's corps remained at Gunge-Nath and Kutar Mall, and about fifteen hundred of these irregulars and provincials are absent on various duties.

It is almost superfluous to say, that the troops behaved well. It will suffice to report, that they marched for nearly two hours up hill, and drove an enemy, equal in number to their own, from seven breast-works and strong fortified houses, in less than three hours.

I have, &c.

J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Lieutenant Field, 4th regiment, also conducted himself in a most admirable manner.

SIN,

Almorah, April 26, 1815.

I had the honour, yesterday evening, to

apprise you, by express, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the troops had carried the breast-works on the Sittolee ridge, and pushed their success so far as to occupy about one third of the town, and three important positions upon the line between Kilmurtea and Lalmundy.

These advantages were quietly retained till eleven P.M. at which hour our northern post, under Lieutenant Couly, of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, was carried by overpowering numbers. Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Windfield, of the flank battalion, were instantly detached with one hundred men to the assistance of the party, and Lieutenant-colonel Gardner, who happened to be with me at the moment, instantly led one of the ghosles to the spot. By the zeal, judgment, and gallantry of these officers and troops, this invaluable position was recovered and retained. The Goorkahs charged our troops two or three times, but were always repulsed. The loss on both sides was considerable.

Though I believe there was not any previous concert, the very sharp firing upon the hill encouraged the garrison of the fort to make a sortie; they came up to the wall of our advanced post, about six feet high or more, and threw stones over it. One Goorkah had the temerity to mount the wall, from which he instantly fell dead. Throughout the night an incessant skirmishing prevailed, occasioning many casualties. Amongst others, Lieutenant Tapley, of the 27th native infantry, received a mortal wound.

The small mortars opened about six P.M. and one of the large ones at twelve. I feel much indebted to Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, for their activity in laying and bringing these mortars into use so soon.

This morning the advanced post in town was pushed to within seventy yards of the fort of Almorah, and remains established there. Lieutenant Bell having thrown several eight-inch shells into the fort, the garrison was compelled to remain concealed, and the Goorkahs and Kussies having quitted it in great numbers, it was too easily considered by our advanced parties to have been evacuated. They proceeded up the street which bounds it on the east side, in order to get to the door by which so many had quitted it. The garrison suddenly shewed themselves, and a hot fire rendered it necessary to retreat, which was accordingly done, but with a good countenance.

At nine A.M. a flag of truce brought me a letter from the Choutra Bum Sah, and another from Captain Hearsey, written with that Chief's concurrence, requesting that a suspension of arms might be mutually agreed to, in view to the termination

of hostilities in this province, on the basis of terms offered to the Chountra several weeks ago by the Hon. E. Gardner.

With the concurrence of Mr. Gardner, this suspension has been agreed to, and Lieutenant-colonel Gardner will meet the Chountra and the three principal Sirdars, now serving, as soon as one of them, Chumoo Bundaree, can be brought in from one of their out-posts.

The result I shall report to you this evening, for his Excellency's information. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

To the Adjutant-general, Head-quarters, Fattyghur.

SIR, Almorah April 27, 1815.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy, killed and wounded in the attack upon the town of Almorah, and the breast-works which covered the approach to it, upon the 25th instant, and in the operations which have been carried on since.

I hope his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will not conceive that the loss of men, considerable as it is, is disproportioned to the service performed.

Lieutenant-colonel Gardner being at present employed in preparing the terms upon which the Goorkah garrison may evacuate the province unmolested, I have not yet been able to obtain the return of casualties in the irregular levy under his command, but it is understood to be within, rather than beyond, the number mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Return of Men Killed and Wounded on the 25th and 26th April, 1815.

Killed.—1st Batt. 4th Regt. Native Infantry—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 1 naik, 21 sepoy. Flank Detachment—1 Lieutenant, 1 sepoy.

Wounded.—1st Batt. 4th Regt. Native Infantry—2 Lieutenants, 8 havildars, 2 naiks, 58 sepoy, 1 lascar. Flank Detachment—1 havildar, 2 naiks, 26 sepoy.

Grand Total—130 killed and wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Flank Detachment—Lieutenant Tapley, killed.—1st Batt. 4th Regt. Native Infantry—Lieutenant Purvis, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Wright, severely wounded.

(Signed) W. S. WEBB, A.M.B.

To the Adjutant-general, Head-quarters, Fattyghur.

SIR, Almorah, April 28, 1815.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of killed and wounded of the irregular infantry under Lieutenant-colonel Gardner's command, during the operations against the defences of this town.

The total certainly is considerable, but

I beg you will assure his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that I have endeavoured by every means, to prevent the expediture of our gallant troops.

It is a great satisfaction to me to state, that many of the wounded are slight; among the whole there are, I think, but four compound fractures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Irregulars under the Command of Lieutenant-colonel Gardner, in the Assault of the Enemy's Positions at Almorah, the 25th April, 1815.

Killed.—3 neshunchees, 3 enticizees, 13 sepoy, 1 bheestee.

Wounded.—2 jemadars, 2 neshunchees, 11 enticizees, 44 sepoy, 1 bheestee, 1 jerra.

Total killed and wounded—81.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER, Lieut.-Col. commanding Irregulars.

General Order, by his Excellency the Governor-general.

Fattyghur, May 2, 1815.

The Governor-general having received official advices of the capture, by assault, of the fortified heights and town of Almorah, on the 25th ult. by the forces under the command of Colonel Nicolls; of the total repulse of the enemy in a night attack on our positions in the night of the same day; and of the conclusion, on the 27th ult. of a Convention with the principal Goorkah Chiefs in Kemaon, by which, in return for permission to retire across the Serdah with their troops, they engage to evacuate all the fortified places in the province, in ten days, surrendering at the moment the fortresses immediately round the capital; his Excellency is pleased to direct that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of the signal and distinguished success of the British troops at Almorah, and the reduction to the British power of the valuable and important province of Kemaon.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-general.

Published by command of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council:

General Order, by the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

Fattyghur, May 3, 1815.

The Governor-general has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important services rendered by Colonel Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kemaon.

The judgment of Colonel Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object intrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he seized and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only

reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.

The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-general Ochterlony), under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable distinction on a Commander.

Warfare in a mountainous region offers embarrassments which, when viewed at a distance, appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of vigour and genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed; and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity tries and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured; his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained; while he who contends himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.

The governor-general, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Colonel Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those whose services in this enterprise have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice.

Colonel Nicolls has earnestly represented the admirable management of Lieutenant-colonel Gardner, at the head of his irregular troops, in forcing the enemy to abandon so many strong positions, and in finally establishing himself before Almora; the skill and spirited decision of Major Patton, commanding 2d battalion, 5th regiment, in the attack of the detached corps, which he defeated on the 23d April; the exemplary valour manifested by Captain Faithful, commanding 1st battalion 4th regiment, in the successive assaults of the different works of the enemy on the 25th, nobly emulated by Lieutenant Wright; and the behaviour of Captain Leys, marked equally by intrepidity and judgment, at the head of the flank battalion.

Lieutenants Field and Purvis, of the 4th regiment, with Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, of the artillery, are also mentioned in terms of strong commendation. To all these officers the Governor-general

ral offers his sincere applause, as likewise to all the other officers (Native as well as European), non-commissioned officers and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service: and his lordship trusts that this splendid proof of what a just confidence in their own powers can achieve, will satisfy our native troops of their own infinite superiority over the enemy with whom they have to cope.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

(Signed) J. ADAM, Sec. to Govt.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Adjutant-general to the Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

SIR, *Futtyghur, April 25, 1815.*

I have now the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the inclosed copy of a dispatch, dated the 17th instant, from Major-general Ochterlony, containing a detailed report of the combined operations, directed by that officer, against the enemy's fortified positions on the Malown range of mountains, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, which have terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Sooreyghur, and all the dependent southern stockades, and in his complete repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, after a most desperate attempt, directed by the Goorkah Commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the reserve, under Lieutenant-colonel Thompson.

Numerous as have been the occasions afforded during the arduous service which Major-general Ochterlony has conducted with so much credit to himself, and so much benefit to the public interests, for the expression of the highest approbation of Government and the Commander-in-chief, none has occurred wherein the consummate judgment of the Commander, the zeal, intelligence, and exemplary valour of the officers, and the determined courage of all descriptions of the troops, have been more conspicuous than in the course of those able movements which have produced the highly important and honourable results described in the accompanying dispatch.

The Right Hon. the Governor-general will perceive, with regret, that the loss of the British troops has been severe, though not more than might have been expected, considering the strength of the enemy's positions, and the determined nature of the resistance he opposed to our arms.

The plan and sketch of the attack, re-

ferred to by Major-general Ochterlony, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj.-Gen.

Copy of a Letter and Inclosures from Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. to Lieutenant-colonel Fagan, Adjutant-general.

srn, Camp, Bullok, April 17, 1815.

I had the honour to send you, by express, a plan of my intended operations for the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th, together with a brief account of the repulse of the enemy, in a most daring and desperate attack on the position of Lieutenant-colonel Thompson.

To that sketch, and the general memorandum to officers in command of columns, I must beg leave to refer his Excellency the Commander-in chief, for an elucidation of the following detail:—

On the night of the 14th, two companies of light infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Flemming and Grant, of the 19th native regiment, three hundred of the Hindoor Rajah's household troops, three hundred of the Numsee Goorkabs, and about three hundred of the Munna Magra auxiliaries, marched from the village of Punjur, and about one o'clock gained the post they were intended to occupy between Dub and the first Deentheel, without opposition, which was immediately strengthened, as well as the time and circumstances could admit, before morning. The preconcerted signal being given of the possession of that post, it was answered from a hill in the rear of my camp, and the several columns moved down to the Gumrora, to proceed at dawn to the several points laid down in my instructions.

The columns, under Lieutenant-colonel Thompson and Major Lawrie, gained the heights of the second Deentheel almost at the same moment, and having ascended in a very gallant style were proceeding along the ridge to gain an advanced post, when the head of the column (consisting of light infantry) received a check, by a charge from the enemy, sword in hand, which induced them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted on the second Deentheel, and the ground thus lost we were not able to regain in the course of that day. The enemy strongly reinforcing their advanced body, were able to give us great annoyance, by sniping from the cover which the jungle afforded, and from behind the rocks between the post and Narrain Kote, whilst they were unexposed to the snipers thrown out by Colonel Thompson.

During the whole day the pioneers were most busily employed in strengthening the post under the directions of Lieutenant Hutchings, Assistant-engineer, and the

order of Lieutenant Armstrong, whose indefatigable exertions I cannot sufficiently commend; but as the labour was very great, and many of the pioneers, with Lieutenant Bagot (since dead), were reported to be wounded, I requested the Hindoor Rajah to collect every man he possibly could, accustomed to labour, and dispatched them to aid Lieutenant Armstrong in his laborious duties. They were, I hope, of some use, and the Lieutenant-colonel's position, though not strong, was as much strengthened as possible. Some false alarms occurred in the course of the night, alluded to in Lieutenant-colonel Thompson's report; and at the earliest dawn of day, a most bold and desperate attack was made by near 2,000 of the enemy on all sides of the post, excepting Singe, which after a contest of more than two hours, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very severe loss.

Ummer Sing in person was at musket shot distance, with a stand of colours, encouraging his men; and to mention the impetuous courage of the enemy is only to bestow the due meed of praise on the conduct and valour of those who resisted one of the most daring and impetuous assaults ever sustained.

Lieutenant Cartwright, of the artillery, was left with only one man unwounded, and with that one man secured his gun, whilst the other was manned by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two of the pioneer sergeants.

Many instances of individual exertion and courage occurred, both amongst the regulars and irregulars, in this arduous contest; and the conduct of the latter, as being less expected, I shall consider it a duty to bring to his Excellency's notice in a separate dispatch.

Major Innes's column moved from my own camp, and proceeded in admirable order to the post, already occupied by the night movement, whilst Captain Hamilton shewed his judgment, where no attack was intended, in moving very briskly under the fire of the first Deentheel stockade, to the same point.

As this point was found very limited, and very strong, I was enabled to draw from it during the day, two companies of grenadiers, and Captain Hamilton's detachment, and by this means to send a reinforcement of 150, and subsequently a company from the 2d battalion 6th native regiment, to Lieutenant-colonel Thompson.

In the columns of division, under Captain Showers and Bowyer, I have to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Bowyer and of Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command devolved, and to lament the loss of a most zealous, brave, and excellent officer in Captain

Showers, who fell gallantly, setting an example of heroism to his men, which might have been of the utmost importance, had not his death, at a most critical moment, staggered his troops, and given confidence to the enemy.

In mentioning the columns of division, I hope I may be permitted to indulge my personal feelings in expressing the sentiments of gratitude and obligation to Colonel Arnold, who, finding the Sikh auxiliaries did not appear, as ordered, to join Captain Showers's column, strengthened it from his small body of regulars, left to defend his own position.

Having now given a brief and very inadequate detail of the operations of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, it only remains for me to express my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, in command of the first or principal column; and to Major Lawrie, for the able and gallant manner in which they conducted them to the heights of the second Deentheel; and to Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, for the whole of his conduct from the time of his arrival to the moment of the defeat of the enemy, a long interval, in which the whole force was incessantly harassed by a concealed and galling fire, and suffered the greatest inconvenience and privations with a cheerfulness and zeal, which, I am fully persuaded, will insure to all the officers and men, the strongest expression of his Excellency's approbation. My thanks are not less due to Major Innes and to Captain Hamilton.

Lieutenant Lawrie accompanied the night movement, and evinced his usual zeal and indefatigable activity; and it is to the intelligent mind, the diligent inquiry, and personal observations of this officer, that I feel indebted for the knowledge which enabled me to have the outlines of a plan which has been crowned with greater, more important, and earlier success than my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, as the result has terminated in the evacuation of the fort of Soorujgur, and all the southern dependent stockades.

Some indications, given early in the evening, induced Lieutenant Murray, in command of the Hindooriahs, to suspect this flight, and by a happy foresight, in which he displayed equal judgment and discretion, he placed himself in a situation to obstruct their retreat, in which he was eminently successful, and afforded an opportunity to the Hindooriahs to manifest an additional proof of their devotion to the cause, by a display of courage highly creditable.

Lieutenant Dunbar, who was selected by Colonel Arnold long since for his particular acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives, has, on all occasions, obtained my appreciation, and, on

the 15th, with a small body of regulars and irregulars, was intended to form a corps of reserve for the columns of division to retire on; but seeing the shameful flight of the Sikh auxiliaries, advanced and joined Captain Bowyer, who has noticed, in his report the good effect of this movement, and his obligations to Lieutenant Dunbar.

Having in an early part of this report had occasion to mention the conduct of Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, that the same zeal and the same activity were shewn in strengthening the position, and claim my best thanks.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, during these combined operations and movements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Major-Gen.

*Major General Ochterlony, Commanding,
8c. 8c. 8c.*

am,

I have the painful task to report the death of Captain Showers, of the 1st battalion of the 19th, at the head of his detachment, as he was gallantly leading it on at the period when he had more than half ascended the immense steep ridge of the hill between the Kuckre stockade and the fort of Malown.

The moment this valuable officer was killed, the detachment retreated to the village of Lag, the Goorkahs following, in some force, under the advantage of ground. The detachment rallied at the village, repulsed the Goorkahs and pursued them up the steep hill again to some distance from the village.

The object for which they were at first intended, to make a diversion and draw the enemy to that point, being accomplished, I sent an order to the officer in command, which was found to be Lieutenant Rutledge (Lieutenant Spelleray having been wounded), to move the detachment to his left, to cover part of a resallah and some regular sepoys, from Ghaume Ram's post at Tipnoo, who were gallantly approaching the stone bastion to the left of the Kuckre stockade, and eventually to aid a party making a detour still more to the left in that direction, which was supposed to be Captain Bowyer's detachment.

The firing and sniping ceasing, I directed the detachment to return to camp.

It is necessary to report, that on seeing the detachment falling back to the village of Lag, I caused it to be reinforced by a party under Lieutenant Casement, who afterwards staid at the village to protect the coolies and also the wounded.

On the return of the detachment, I shall

lose no time in transmitting the regular reports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD, Col.-Com.

To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

SIR, Ruttunghur, April 16, 1815.

In conformity to the instructions communicated to me by Lieutenant Lawrie, the force Major-general Ochterlony did me the honour to place under my orders, moved from the village of Kalli, at day-break yesterday morning. The detachment had proceeded as far as the village of Malown, when the enemy commenced an attack; and, I regret to add, that the irregulars, notwithstanding that they were strongly and numerous posted on the heights to our left, abandoned the position I had directed them to maintain, and fled with the utmost precipitation and confusion.

In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, it became necessary that I should occupy a strong position with the regulars, and I entertained the hope that the irregulars would rally and enable me to prosecute, in co-operation with Captain Showers, the ulterior objects in view. With the exception, however, of about 100 men, they did not come near us during the whole day. The enemy had, by this time, collected in considerable force, and made several ineffectual attempts on our post. At about eleven A. M. I learnt the fate of Captain Showers' detachment, and it was obvious, that with the limited means at my disposal, an attack on any of the enemy's stockaded positions would be but an useless sacrifice of lives. Accordingly, after remaining in position (which, however, was too remote, and not of a nature likely to be of eventual service) another hour I determined to retire in the direction of Tipnoo stockade, and this operation was effected with a regularity and order which reflects much credit on the officers and men composing the detachment. Our loss, I am happy to say, does not exceed 18 or 20 killed, which is to be ascribed entirely to the steady countenance opposed to the enemy during a retrograde movement of several hours continuance. Upon the whole, I trust the Major-general will deem the object for which this detachment was formed, to have been fully accomplished, as far as circumstances admitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. BOWYER, Captain.

P.S. I have omitted to mention that Lieutenant Dunbar, with a small detachment of the 7th native infantry, and some irregulars, joined me, and I beg to return my thanks to this officer for the support and assistance he afforded me.

(Signed) C. BOWYER, Captain.

Abstract Return of the Killed and Wounded of the troops under the command of Major-general Ochterlony, in two Actions with the Enemy on the Malown Range of Mountains, on the 15th and 16th of April, 1815.

Killed.—Lieutenant-colonel Thompson's Detachment—1 subadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 24 sepoys.—Captain Showers's Detachment—1 Captain, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 23 sepoys.—Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment—4 sepoys.—Captain Bowyer's Detachment—1 sepy.—Party at Ruttunghur, under a Native Officer—1 subadar.

Wounded.—Lieutenant-colonel Thompson's Detachment—1 serjeant, 4 matrosses, 12 havildars, 13 naicks, 145 sepoys, 8 lascars, 1 gun driver.—Captain Showers's Detachment—1 lieutenant, 7 matrosses, 1 subadar, 6 havildars, 5 naick, 1 drummer, 22 sepoys, 3 lascars, 1 gun driver, 1 bhistee.—Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment—1 naick, 6 sepoys.—Captain Bowyer's Detachment—1 havildar, 2 naicks, 1 drummer, 14 sepoys.—Party at Ruttunghur, under a Native Officer—1 naik, 2 sepoys.

Total—63 killed, 289 wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

1st Batt. 19th Native Infantry—Captain Showers, killed.—2d Batt. 7th Native Infantry—Lieutenant SpeHessy, wounded severely.—Major Lawrie, wounded very slightly.—Light Batt.—Lieutenant Gabb, wounded severely.—Pioneers—Lieutenant Bagot, wounded dangerously (since dead.) 2d Batt. 3d Regiment—Ensign Dalgairns, wounded slightly.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adjut.-Gen.

N.B. Five commissariat coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders. Grassie Ram's irregulars, and the Tipnoo regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in the return.

(True Copies.)

J. ADAM, Secretary to Government.

Published by command of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

J. MONCKTON,

Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

General Orders by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

Head-quarters, Futtunghur, April 26, 1815.

The Commander-in-chief has this day received from Major-general Ochterlony, commanding the 3d division field army, a report announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements which he had directed to be made during the nights of the 14th and 15th inst. against the fortified positions of the Goorkah army, on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort

of Soorajghur, with its dependent stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, of the main body of the Gookah army, directed by its Chief Commander, Ummer Sing Thappa, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-colonel Thompson. His Excellency feels it due to Major-general Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express, in public orders, his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, ardent zeal, and exemplary valour with which it was executed by the several officers intrusted with the direction of separate columns; and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops during those fatiguing and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.

The Commander-in-chief considers this success of the division under Major-general Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequences by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained.

The Commander-in-chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgments to Major-general Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgment, and persevering fortitude with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service intrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations, to that recent success which his Excellency confidently trusts will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination.

The Commander-in-chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the under-mentioned officers, who have obtained the approbation of Major-general Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the enemy, he has borne the most ample and creditable testimony in his report to his Excellency.

To Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, commanding the principal column, for the manner in which he conducted it to its destined point in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th instant, which, after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhurglee Thappa, a distinguished Goorkah commander, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very severe loss.

To Majors Lawrie, of the 2d battalion 7th native infantry, and Innes, of the 1st battalion 19th, for the gallant manner in which they led the columns respectively intrusted to their direction; and to Captains Hamilton, of the 2d battalion 7th, and Bowyer, of the 1st of the 19th, for the judicious and spirited manner in which they fulfilled the part assigned to them in those arduous operations, as well as to Lieutenant Rutledge, of the 1st of the 19th, for his good conduct in the command of a column of division, which devolved upon him on the lamented death of Captain Showers, of the 19th regiment, who after having slain the enemy's commander in a personal conflict, unfortunately fell, while setting an example of heroic devotion to his men.

Major-general Ochterlony has likewise noticed, with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieutenant Murray, of the 1st regiment in command, of the Hindoo auxiliaries, and of Lieutenant Dunbar, of the 1st regiment, commanding a small body of regulars and irregulars, in two well-timed and spontaneous movements made by those intelligent and active officers; the former to intercept the fugitives from the fort of Soorajghur, in which he completely succeeded, and the latter to support Captain Bowyer's detachment after the defection of the Sikh auxiliaries.

In operations of the nature of those conducted on the Malown range, the services of the engineer, artillery, and pioneer departments, are of a peculiarly arduous nature, and of proportionate value. His Excellency recognises, with unfeigned satisfaction, throughout the whole course of these operations, the same zeal, activity, and indefatigable exertion which have characterised those branches of the service whenever they have been called into activity in the present war, and in no situation have those qualities been more conspicuous, than with Major-general Ochterlony's division.

The full approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-chief are justly due to Lieutenant Lawrie, Field-engineer, and acting Aide-de-camp to Major-general Ochterlony, who accompanied the night attack, for the characteristic zeal and activity evinced by him on that occasion, and for the aid which Major-general Ochterlony states he derived from the professional talents of that officer, in the preparation of the plan of attack on the enemy's positions.

The zeal, activity, and intelligence shown by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant-field-engineer, in directing the works necessary for the security of Lieutenant-colonel Thompson's position, and the judgment and the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Armstrong, in superintending

and directing the labours of the pioneers, by whom these works were executed in the face of an enemy, are noticed with particular approbation by the Commander-in-chief. His Excellency has equally to offer the tribute of his applause to the intrepid gallantry of Lieutenant Fireworker Cartwright, of the artillery, who, when the desperate perseverance of the enemy had left him with only one man unwounded, with that one man secured his gun; the other being manned with equal soul and valour by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two sergeants of pioneers.

(Signed) G. H. PAGAN, A. G.

General Order, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

Futtighur, May 21, 1815.

The indefatigable exertions of Major-general Ochterlony having at length been crowned by the surrender of Ummer Sing Thappa, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Lyetack, and the decision of the whole country from Kemonon to the Sutlege, the Governor-general directs that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honourable Company.

So complete a fulfilment of his instructions, under difficulties known before-hand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Major-general Ochterlony's reputation as a commander.—But there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decision which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

The gallant and able manner in which the efforts of the Major-general have been supported by Colonel Arnold, Lieutenant-colonel Cooper, and Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, reflects the greatest credit on each of these officers.

The unwearied alacrity, the labour, the conspicuous gallantry, and the skill displayed by the whole of the artillery, engineer, and pioneer departments, throughout the course of the service, and the conduct of all the Staff attached to Major-general Ochterlony's division, have been pointed out to the special notice of the Governor-general; and his Excellency accordingly professes his earnest sense of the meritorious conduct exhibited by Major MacLeod, commanding the artillery; by

Captain Webb, of the same corps; Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade, and principal Staff officer of the Division; Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the pioneers; and Ensign Hutchinson, Assistant-field-engineer, as well as by all the officers belonging to, or temporarily serving with those departments, or on the Staff, during the campaign.

Most laudable exertions, no less than distinguished courage, have marked the important services of Lieutenant Rose, of the 6th, and Lieutenant Murray, of the 1st, in the difficult situations for which they were selected by Major-general Ochterlony.

It is painful to think, in this hour of exultation, that an individual, whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion, materially forwarded the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph; but the grateful recollection of his fellow soldiery, and of Government, will associate the memory of Lieutenant Lawrie with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.

The patience, the ardour, and the intrepidity of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct.

The Governor-general offers to Major-general Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause; sensible as his Excellency believes they will be, that acknowledgment of their merits from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them; they have to reflect, with honest pride, on the further lesson which they have held forth to every power in India. The British Government is too satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength, ever to abuse it by trespassing wantonly on any of its neighbours; but if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove, that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailant.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-general.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

Average prices of CORN of England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ended Nov. 11, 1815.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	56 4	Barley	26 2	Beans	34 6
Rye	36 5	Oats	21 9	Pease	35 2

Average prices of SUGAR from the returns made in the week ending the 15th day of Nov. 1815, is 50s. 4d. per cwt.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 23.

Mr. Planta arrived this morning with the Treaties concluded between his Britannic Majesty and his allies, and his Most Christian Majesty Louis the 18th. They were signed on the part of his Britannic Majesty by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and by Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington; and by the Duc de Richelieu on the part of his Most Christian Majesty.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has appointed Edward James Dawkins, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Florence.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also appointed Francis Peter Werry, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Dresden.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 18th Nov. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 26 7	Barley 28 8	Beans 34 5
Rye 23 9	Oats 21 0	Peas 36 2

Average Prices of BURNED CORN in Scotland, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Nov. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 46 8	Oats 20 9	Oatmeal 17 6
Rye 37 0	Beans 30 10	Beer or
Barley 25 10	Peas 30 8	Bigg... 23 4

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 23d of Nov. 1815, is 59s. 1½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Return, received in the week ending the 23d of Nov. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 57 8	Barley 28 9	Beans 34 5
Rye 25 0	Oats 21 7	Peas 35 7

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 23d of Nov. 1815, is 59s. 9½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 5.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint John Philip Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy

Extraordinary to the Court of his Majesty the King of Saxony; as also Edward Michael Ward, of Bangor, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Liebon.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 8.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers, belonging to his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Captains in the Royal Navy—Lucius Hardyman, George Tobin; Charles Baynton, H. Bone, William Ferris, Donald M'Leod, William Augustus Montagu, Edward Chetnam, Samuel Jackson, Francis Augustus Collier, James Patison Stewart, Richard Spencer, Booby Marrey, Augustus William I. Clifford, Alexander Reston Sharpe, Joseph Needham, — Taylor, J. Smith, and Geo. Barne Troilope.

Lieutenant-colonels James P. Murray, half-pay 5th garrison battalion; Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, half-pay 52d foot; William Woodgate, 60th regiment; Charles Collier, 71st regiment; Thomas Dowdman, royal artillery; George Wilkin, 95th regiment; Charles Philip De Bussy, Roll's regiment; Arthur Jones, 71st regiment;

Commander John Lawrence (2), Royal Navy.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers belonging to the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Lieutenant-colonel James Colebrook, Lieutenant-colonel William A. Thompson, 3d native infantry, Bengal. Majors, J. Ludlow, 6th native infantry, Bengal; Robert Paton, 5th native infantry, Bengal; William Inglis, 19th native infantry, Bengal; Thomas Lowrey, 7th native infantry, Bengal.

* This officer was omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint C. M'Carthy, Esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the settlement of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 9th of Dec. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 57 3	Barley 28 3	Beans 33 11
Rye 35 2	Oats 21 6	Peas 35 3

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 6th of Dec, 1815, is 58s. 5½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

[This Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has conferred the honour of knighthood on General Bloomfield; has approved the appointment of Mr. T. Aspinwall as Consul-general for the United States to London; and granted permission to Colonel Sir R. Le Puer Trench to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.]

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

[This Gazette contains the Conscription entered into between his Majesty and Louis the XVIIIth, on the 20th of November, for the liquidation of the claims of the British subjects on the Government of France; for the particulars of which we refer our readers to the State Papers in our last, page 159.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 9th of Dec. 1815.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	36 4	Barley	27 9	Beans	34 0
Rye	34 6	Oats	21 3	Peas	24 11

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 13th of Dec. 1815, is 58s. 5½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DEC. 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Colin A. Mackenzie, Esq. and George Lewis Newnham, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Liquidation; George Hammond, Esq. and David R. Morier, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-general in France, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Arbitration; and the said David Morier, Esq. and James Drummond, Esq. Commissary-general of his Majesty's Forces, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Deposit; under the several articles of the Convention, concluded at Paris, on the 20th November, 1815, between his Majesty and

his Most Christian Majesty, for the Redemption and Liquidation of the Claims of his Majesty's Subjects against the Government of France.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the under-mentioned Regiments being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have been heretofore granted to those Regiments, the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th June, 1815;—1st and 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st Dragoon Guards, Royal Dragoons, 2d Royal North British Dragoons, 6th Regiment of Dragoons, 11th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 23d Regiments of Light Dragoons, Royal Waggon Train, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 1st and 2d German Light Dragoons, 1st and 2d German Hussars, 2d and 3d Battalions Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion 3d Foot Guards, 3d Batt. Royal Scots, 1st Batt. 4th, 3d Batt. 44th, 73d, 1st Batt. 27th, 28th, 2d Batt. 90th, 32d, 33d, 1st Batt. 40th, 42d, 2d Batt. 44th, 51st, 53d, 2d Batt. 60th, 1st Batt. 71st, 2d Batt. 73d, 1st Batt. 79th, 92d, 1st Batt. 95th, 2d Batt. 9 Compnies 95th, and 2d Comps. 3d Batt. 95th Regiments of Foot, Royal Staff Corps, 1st and 2d German Light Battalions, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th German Line Battalions, and German Artillery.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 16th of Dec. 1815.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	35 9	Barley	27 3	Beans	34 16
Rye	34 7	Oats	20 11	Peas	23 10

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 20th of Dec. 1815, is 56s. 6d. per cwt.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Jamaica and American Papers, which arrived Feb. 23, both concur in stating that General Morillo, with the Royalist army, had on the 6th Dec. taken possession of Carthagoa. The inhabitants had previously suffered so much from famine, that they were incapable of holding out any longer—5000 people are stated to have died of hunger. The independent army, after spiking the guns of the forts of Da Papa and St. Lazarus, got on board 15 schooners, and escaped. The inhabitants then sent a deputation to Morillo, inviting him to come and take possession,

as they preferred being shot, to dying of hunger. Some of the accounts represent Morillo being of a savage and cruel temper, and fighting in shedding human blood. The invasion of Carthagoa is a great blow to the cause of South American independence, and will greatly facilitate the re-establishment of Spanish oppression in that fertile quarter of the globe. Two of the schooners which escaped with the independent chiefs and army from Carthagoa, had arrived at Savannah le Mar.

The Paris papers of March 1, mention that a violent edition had taken place at

Tarascon, in the department of the mouth of the Rhine, in the South of France. For two days the 13th and 14th inst. the greatest excesses were committed. The goals were broken open—the prisoners liberated—the Judges intimidated—the Prefect obliged to fly. The national guard, when called upon, refused to act, thus proving its sympathy with the insurgents, or its dread of their numbers. Tarascon is only divided by the Rhine from the department of the Gard, and only a few miles east of Nismes. The character of the insurrection is not mentioned; but from the proximity of the place to the scene of the disputes between the Protestants and Catholics, it is probably a revival of them, or participates of their nature. This news, we regret to state, does not come in a questionable shape. It constitutes the preamble of a Royal Decree, dated Paris, 2nd inst. published in the official part of the *Moniteur*, ordering the offenders to be lodged in the prisons of Arles, and brought to trial in that city.

The Paris papers of March 4, contain the following statement respecting our fellow countrymen, accused of aiding the escape of Lavalette:—The Judge d'Instruction made his report on the 29th ult. to the Chamber of Council, in the affair of Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, and Hutchisson. The Chamber of Council, has in consequence of this report issued an ordinance, by virtue of which, mandates of arrest have been issued against the three accused, in the following terms: "Wilson, accused of conspiracy—Bruce and Hutchisson, accused of being accomplices in a conspiracy, directed in general against the political system of all the States of Europe, and having for its special object, to destroy or change the French government, and to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the authority of the King; as also of having attempted to further the execution of this conspiracy, by endeavouring to rescue from prosecutions directed by the King, the individuals comprised in the first article of the ordinance of the 24th of July last, and chiefly by concerting, carrying on, and effecting the escape and concealment of Lavalette, condemned for the crime of high treason."

March 16. The Dutch Mail arrived with letters and papers from various parts of the Continent. Those from St. Petersburg are to the 22d ult. and from Holland to the 13th inst. At the Russian capital we have to notice the failure of two very considerable native houses, the one for upwards of £200,000 of roubles. Their misfortunes are attributed to an extensive monopoly of colonial produce, particularly sugar, for the disposal of which they have been enabled to find no advantageous market. The want of a tariff for the new year, has occasioned the absence of the buyers from the interior, and the almost total stagnation

of trade in all its branches.—The Exchange was at 104d. and was likely to be lower, on account of the cessation of exports.

According to intelligence from Vienna, of the 23d of February, Prince Schwarzenberg was expected in that city, when he was to commence those extensive military reforms which had been confided to his management by his Sovereign. The Landwehr of the Hereditary States, composed of 60 battalions, or 120,000 men, is to be reduced, so that all those soldiers who have performed three campaigns are to be permitted to return home, and the rest are to re-assemble only for six weeks during the year. In addition to this, one third of the infantry is to be dismissed; and out of the troops so set at liberty are to be constituted seven regiments of Grenadiers and Body Guards.

The Emperor Francis having quitted Milan, is not to pursue the journey at first projected, which was direct for Florence, but he has determined in the first instance, to visit the several towns of Venetian Lombardy, where delegates are to be appointed. The delegations are supreme magistracies, nominated on the recommendation of the Governments of the Circles in the German territory.

On the 19th February there was a grand Consecration of Cardinals at the Quirinal Palace, at Rome, at which his Holiness presided. It is understood that the Pope on this occasion made the Conclave acquainted with the result of the negotiations with the different Courts with respect to the re-establishment of the Monasteries. Much embarrassment is said to have arisen in this matter which had not been foreseen. Austria has positively refused their restoration in her Italian provinces, and Tuscany allows only the continuance of the existing convents, but on a footing displeasing to Rome. Spain alone is obedient to the head of the church, and a Dignitary, of his own choice, is to proceed thither in company with Charles IV. that every thing may be regulated according to the wishes of the Pontiff.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday the 19th and 20th instant, states that Colonel Bowyer's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for 20 years in a state fortress. The trial of Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Hutchisson and Bruce, will take place early next month before the Court of Assize.

Two Dutch mails arrived with letters from the Hague of the 18th, and Brussels of the 19th instant. The latter state that 300 families have lately received passports in England for the Continent, with intent to settle in Brussels. The dread of a perpetual Income Tax may possibly have been a strong motive with many of those persons to emigrate.

Havanagh Diaries of the beginning of.

February reached Town, by which we find that the horrible system of the Slave Trade continued to be carried on between the island of Cuba and the coast of Africa. Two vessels had arrived, one laden with 390

slaves, and the other 144. It appears that this inhuman traffic was about to be vigorously pursued, as all fast sailing vessels had been taken up for that purpose.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ON opening the drain of the shore at the corner of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, which had become choked up, it was discovered that the stoppage had been occasioned by a number of the frames of glasses belonging to carriages having been thrust down the grating. They have probably been stolen from carriages in waiting at the Theatres in the absence of the coachmen.

On Monday Feb. 19, Richard Bishop, Esq. of Exmouth, put a period to his existence by hanging himself in his bed-room. He was far advanced in years, had retired from business some time since, with a fortune, acquired by many years industry in the lead line. Some recent losses, sustained by serving a friend, are supposed to have deeply affected his mind, and caused the melancholy event.

Feb. 21. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Dover: at half past twelve o'clock, Lord Castlereagh, as Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, waited upon the Prince to congratulate him, upon his arrival in the metropolis of England, and to know his pleasure for his future arrangements: after Lord Castlereagh had taken his leave of the Prince, his Lordship dispatched a King's messenger with the result of the interview to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

In the Ecclesiastical Court, Doctor's Commons, Colonel Bailey, of the 30th foot obtained a divorce from his wife for adultery committed with Lieutenant Edwin Kelly, of the 19th foot, at Taunton, during the summer of 1812, while the husband was stationed at Jersey: Mrs. Bailey had been delivered of a child, which was supposed to have been baptized as the child of Edwin and Henrietta Kelly.

A letter from India states that a disagreeable circumstance has arisen at Hyderabad, the chief town of our steady friend. The Nizam's sons arrested a servant belonging to the English Residency. Our Minister, Mr. Russell, resolved to rescue him by force, and collected a corps called the "Russell brigade," with some other troops, and two guns, the whole under the command of a British officer of his escort. This detachment marched to the young Prince's residence, in the city of Hyderabad. They attacked it, but were repulsed with the loss of one of their guns and many lives, among which was that of the British commanding officer. This mode of obtaining redress is asserted to have been with the implied permission of the

Nizam; but the unfortunate result of it has produced a bad impression on the natives, the attempt having rendered us odious, and its failure despicable. The young Prince, after his victory, mounting a charger, galloped with a crowd of attendants about the streets and environs of his father's capital, and exclaimed to the populace in triumphant tones, "that it was thus they ought to serve the English tyrants."

In consequence of a violent statement in the *Journal des Debats*, of the 7th instant against Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, by which they were made to appear in a highly criminal light, these gentlemen addressed a letter to the editor of that paper, for insertion in the *Journal* of next day; but instead of complying with that request the editor made a frivolous apology, ascribing to error the article in question.

Feb. 22. Mr. Cole, the government broker, waited on the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and informed them the Bank would take in their debentures, forming part of the Loan at 5 per cent. deducting the property tax; the amount of debentures is about 900,000*l*.

600 men have been discharged from the armory at Woolwich and 100 labourers, have been discharged from the Victualling Office, Deptford.

The Coachman who drove Buonaparte's carriage, who was stated to have been killed in taking it after the battle of Waterloo, is it seems, alive, and is now in London. His name is John Horne, a native of Ireland, he received no less than twelve wounds, and was left for dead. He remained near the road side all night. The following morning he crawled towards Jemeppe, and remained six days without his wounds being dressed, when he was met by an English officer, who very humanely conveyed him to Brussels, where his wounds were dressed by an English surgeon, and his right arm amputated close to his shoulder. On his return to Paris, the King of France agreed to allow him 25 Napoleons a year.

To a list of 14 houses which have been under the necessity of stopping payment at Glasgow and the neighbourhood in the course of the week, the post of Wednesday added 12 more.

Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam lately deceased, has by will, bequeathed a splendid donation to the University of Cambridge; viz. his extensive collection of proof-prints

to the amount of 10,000 in number, selected by his Lordship in a long course of years with the greatest taste and attention, and estimated at the value of 40,000*l.* He has also given to the same University, his extensive collection of highly esteemed Pictures, and to complete the magnificence of his bequest, he is said to have left 100,000*l.* in South Sea stock, to erect a building in the said University, appropriate to the reception of these valuable collections.—His Lordship has bequeathed the rest of his disposable property (amounting to 10,000*l.* a year) to Lord Pembroke: he has left only 300*l.* a year to his brother, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who is heir at law, and succeeds him in his titles.

It is stated in a daily paper that a green grocer recently imported 20 partridges and two hares from France, and paid the importation duty on them: he was, notwithstanding convicted of exposing said game for sale by the Magistrates of Uckfield and fined 110*l.* which, being unable to pay, he was committed to prison for three months.

Feb. 23. It is not the intention of government 'as last year, to provide during the present year, any means of conveyance for persons desirous of emigrating to British North America; but if persons desirous of going there, can provide their own conveyance to Canada, Earl Bathurst, as Secretary of State, will give them letters to the Governor, who will grant them land, proportioned to their means and circumstances of cultivation.

Gas lights have been lately introduced in Finsbury-square, where they appear, perhaps, to more advantage than in any other part of the metropolis. The lamps are on handsome pillars of cast iron, standing on the kerb, between the foot and carriage pavement; and 18 of these luminaries are substituted for upwards of 100 of the old lamps, and diffuse a finer and more extensive light than any number of oil lamps could possibly produce.

Sabbath night, soon after twelve, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Waldox, linen draper, in New Bond-street: the fire began in the drawing-room, which was occupied by a milliner, and raged till the whole building was reduced to ashes.

Four Conventionalists, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. are arrived at Portsmouth from France. They are detained by F. Arnaud, Esq. the Collector of Customs, till he receives further instructions from the Secretary of State.

On Monday afternoon Feb. 26th, as Tatston and Vaughan were at Kensington in pursuit of an offender, they accidentally met the notorious Robert Roberts, who stands indicted for being concerned in robbing the Windsor coach of a parcel belonging to the Windsor bank, containing bank notes to a large amount. The officers

brought Roberts to Bow street, where he was identified before Sir N. Conant. He offered bail, but the magistrate refused to accept it, in consequence of his not appearing to his bail on a former occasion.

The journeymen carpenters throughout the metropolis struck on Tuesday morning Feb. 27th for wages. The masters who formerly gave 30*s.* per week, but have now resolved to reduce it to 27*s.* caused the adoption of this impolitic measure by the men. The journeymen stone-masons have also quarrelled with their masters on the same account.

The following Bulletin was published on Sunday, March 3:—

Windsor Castle, March 2.

"His Majesty is in good bodily health, and has been in a tranquil state of mind during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

Signed as usual.

During this week, March 8, chaises and four have been seen driving into London, by all the great roads of the metropolis, hurrying with urgent speed to present petitions against the Property Tax: in several instances the rolls of the petitions were conspicuously placed, to shew the object of the journey.

Benjamin Huntingdon, son to the once celebrated preacher of that name, has applied to the Overseer of Aldersgate Ward, for relief, being totally destitute. He produced a copy of his father's last will, in which he bequeathed him 200*l.* as a last legacy, having previously given him 500*l.*; but the will not having been signed by the testator, he cannot procure the sum left him from his father's executors. The matter has been referred to Mr. Aldridge, timber merchant, with whom he formerly lived, by which he gained a settlement in the Ward of Aldersgate.

The Duke of Kent has taken a house at Brussels, to which, it is said, he means forthwith to transfer his establishment on a reduced scale in order to allow the greater part of his income to be applied to the liquidation of his debts.

Mr. Serjeant Runninton has demanded the strictest returns of schedules of goods in the insolvent Debtors' Court, and several appeals are entered against the irregular liberation of those debtors who have not complied with the essential part of the act.

On Wednesday between 20 and 30 packages were removed from the Secretary of State's office for the War Department, to proceed to Portsmouth, to be put on board his Majesty's ship Newcastle, bound to St. Helena: they are supposed to contain books and other property for Napoleon Buonaparte.

The house of Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. bankers in Lombard-street, stopped payment on Wednesday. The suspension

is ascribed to a connexion with some country banks which have recently failed; and the deficiency does not, we understand, exceed 153,000*l.*; to answer which the firm holds securities, not instantly available; to six times the amount. The embarrassment, we are assured, is merely of a temporary nature, and payments will, it is expected, be resumed in a few days.

At the Oratorio at Drury-lane Theatre, on Wednesday, Mr. Braham, who, it is rumoured will appear as the defendant in a crim-con. cause, was assailed by some half dozen hisses: at the conclusion of a song, he addressed the audience as follows: "I am now before you as a public character. If, in that situation, I have given offence, you have an undoubted right to call for an apology or defence; but if I have erred as a private individual, the nature of that error cannot with discretion come under your notice. It will be probably investigated before a Court, constituted to hear both the accuser and accused, and where justice only can be done. I, therefore, only claim from you the privilege which the meanest subject enjoys, that is, of not being condemned before heard; and, I trust the result will acquit me of any aggravated offence that can deserve your displeasure."

The Privy Council held March 10, at Brighton, was summoned for the express purpose of arranging the union of their Royal Highnesses; the consent of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was officially given in Council to the marriage, and the Lord Chancellor affixed the Great Seal to the Instrument.

The passage between Dover and Calais is now monopolized by the King's Packets, which sail free of harbour dues on both sides. So much for the encouragement of our sea-faring and industrious countrymen, who have embarked a large property in the bye-boats, and are now starving with large families.

The Indian Juggler, who astonished the town a year or two back by his dangerous feat of passing a drawn sword down his stomach, has unfortunately fallen a sacrifice to his presumption, at an exhibition in Scotland: the sword taking a wrong direction wounded the ventricle of the stomach, and in consequence he died almost instantaneously in violent convulsions.

Monday the 18th March, as Mr. Woods, a respectable farmer residing in the parish of Farnham, between Tilverd and Elsted, was giving directions to his carter, the man not obeying his orders, he spoke angrily to him; after a few words the fellow took up a dung-prong, and struck his master so violently over the head that he killed him on the spot—he immediately ran into the house, told what he had done, and while the family were removing the body, absconded, but was taken the same day at Basingstoke,

and committed on the Coroner's inquest to take his trial for the murder at the Kingston Assizes.

The Lottery Contractors attended the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at one o'clock; when the undermentioned biddings were made for the 20,000 tickets to be drawn in one or two lotteries, and to finish on the 28th June: T. Bish, 17*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Messrs. Richardson and Co. and G. Carroll, 16*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*; Shewells, Hazard, and Co., 15*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; J. Sivewright, 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

BRIGHTON, March 22.—This afternoon the Prince Regent, accompanied by Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, again renewed his ride about the Pavillion Grounds. This second exertion appeared to benefit his Royal Highness, whose health is now rapidly recovering.—His Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Cobourg has been in perfectly good health since his arrival here, with the exception of one day's confinement from the pain of tooth-ach, which was relieved by having a tooth extracted.—It is now generally believed here that the Prince Regent will be enabled to return to London by the third of April; and it is expected the next Drawing-room will be held on Thursday, the 4th of next month.

The actions brought by the Duke of Buccleugh as heir to the entail estates of the late Duke of Queensberry, to reduce the lease which had been granted to tenants have been decided in the Court of Session, Scotland. It appeared that the late Duke of Queensberry who succeeded to the estate in 1778, did not increase the rents upon any of the farms upon this entailed estate, but took fines or grassums from the tenants for leases, which he granted for 19 years, and at the rents which were payable at the time of his succession. His Grace also frequently accepted of renunciations of the leases before the periods at which they would have expired, and granted new leases upon receiving additional grassums; and in many instances he received grassums, and obliged himself during his life, to grant new leases for nineteen years whenever he should be required by the tenant to do so. The present Duke of Buccleugh, upon his succession to the entailed estate of Queensberry, brought reductions of all these leases as being contrary to the entail; and the executors of the late Duke of Queensberry brought an action of general declarator for having it found that the late Duke had full power to grant these leases, and that they were valid and effectual to the tenants. The Judges (Lords Craigie, Clerk, Bannatyne, Glenlee, and Robertson), were unanimously of opinion that an heir of entail, unless the entail especially prohibited him, was entitled to accept of a renunciation from his tenant, and grant a new lease as often as he chose; that he was entitled to oblige himself to renew leases annually; that he was not bound to increase the rent, but

entitled to grant leases at the old rent, and to take such fines or grassums as he might be able to obtain, and that to take grassums in this manner, when not specifically prohibited by an entail had been shewn to be perfectly legal, according to the opinions of all the authors who had written upon the law of Scotland. The Court therefore confirmed the lease of John Hysloy, the tenant, and gave him costs of suit. This decision regulates the disposal of half a million of money, part of the fortune of the late Duke of Queensberry: but it is in opposition to a late decision of the first division of the Court of Session by which a majority of that Court (consisting of three Judges against the opinion of two) had reduced the leases granted by the late Duke of Queensberry, upon his estate of March, on account of those leases being granted for grassums, and the entail of that estate having prohibited alienations. But the Judges of the Second Division were of opinion, that they were not bound by that decision.

SHERIFFS

Appointed by His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his MAJESTY, for the year 1816.

Bedfordshire—Henry Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, Esq.
Berkshire—Richard Powlett Wrights Beyon, of Englefield, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Thomas Tyringham Bernard, of Nether Winchendon, Esq.
Camb. and Hunt.—John Whitby Quintin, of Hatley Salat George, Esq.
Cheshire—Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey, Esq.
Cumberland—William Brown, of Tallantire Hall, Esq.
Derbyshire—John Peel, of the Pastures, Esq.
Devonshire—Sir Arthur Chichester, of Youlston, Bart.
Dorsetshire—John Herbert Browne, of Weymouth, Esq.
Essex—Nicholas Pearce, of Loughton, Esq.
Gloucestershire—Daniel John Niblett, of Harefield, Esq.
Herefordshire—Kingsmill Evans, of the Hill, Esq.
Hertfordshire—Daniel Giles of Youngsbury, Esq.
Kent—Alexander Evelyn, of St. Clare, Esq.
Leicestershire—Charles William Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
Lincolnshire—Neville King, of Ashby, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Sir Henry Protheroe, of Llantarnam Abbey, Esq.
Norfolk—Sigismund Trafford Southwell, of Wroxham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—Sir James Langham, of Cottisbrooke, Bart.

Northumberland—Matthew Bell, of Wool-sington, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—Sir Robert Howe Bromley, of East Stoke, Bart.
Oxfordshire—John Phillips, of Culham, Esq.
Rutlandshire—John Cole Gilson, of Burley, Esq.
Shropshire—Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones, of Stanley, Bart.
Somersetshire—John Goodford, of Yeovil, Esq.
Staffordshire—John Smith, of Great Fenton, Esq.
County of Southampton—John Morant, of Brockenhurst, Esq.
Suffolk—Sir Charles Blais of Cockfield Hall, Bart.
Surrey—Benjamin Barnard, of Ham Common, Esq.
Sussex—John Ingram, of Rottingdean, Esq.
Warwickshire—William Holbeche, of Farnborough, Esq.
Wiltshire—John Hume, of New Sarum, Esq.
Worcestershire—Joseph Lea, of the Hill, Esq.
Yorkshire—Richard Oliver Gascoigne, of Parlington, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen—John Colby, of Pennywern, Esq.
Pembroke—Henry Mathias, of Fern-Hill, Esq.
Cardigan—Thomas Lloyd, of Coedmore, Esq.
Glamorgan—Henry John Grant, of Gnell Castle, Esq.
Brecon—Edward Kendal, of Dancy Park, Esq.
Radnor—Sir Hartford Jones, of Boultonbrook, Bart.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Thomas Duckenfield Ashley, of Cwmliccoidiog, Esq.
Carnarvon—Thomas Burrow, of Benarth, Esq.
Anglesey—Robert Bulkeley, of Gronant, Esq.
Montgomery—Thomas Watkin Youde, of Cloghan, Esq.
Denbigh—Edward Edwards, of Cerrig Llwydion, Esq.
Flintshire—George Boscawen, of Marford, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL.

At a Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, held at the Pavilion at Brighthelmstone, on the 1st of February, 1816, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in the county of Cornwall, Bart. was appointed Sheriff of the said county of Cornwall, for the present year, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The ninth anniversary festival of this truly patriotic establishment was celebrated at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, the 22d of February, by a more numerous company than ever attended on any former commemoration. About seven o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK took the chair, supported by the Earl of POMFRET, Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH, HENRY PROTHEROE, Esq. M.P., Sir CHARLES FLOWER, Bart., Alderman HEYGATE, the CITY CHAMBERLAIN, and many other gentlemen of the first respectability. After "*Non nobis, Domine!*" and the usual toasts, Lord SIDMOUTH, in a short speech, proposed the health of their illustrious President, and "Prosperity to the Refuge for the Destitute," for which his Royal Highness briefly expressed his acknowledgments. EDWARD FORSTER, Esq. the treasurer, then reported the state of their funds during the preceding year; by which we were much gratified to learn, that they had very materially increased, from the merits of the institution having become more extensively known; and concluded by stating, that under the sanction of their Royal President, Mr. THOMPSON, a private secretary for charities to the Duke of Kent, had kindly written an Ode for the occasion, which would now be recited. Mr. THOMPSON then rose, and after apologising for being an unexpected, and very insufficient substitute for the distinguished talents of Mr. POPE, whose professional duties had reluctantly deprived him of the honour of attending, recited the following

ODE TO MERCY.

Awful and dark, in Terror's wildest form,
The Fiend of Winter wakes his midnight storm;
Hoarse round the bark his threatening surges sweep,
Where the pale crew their toil-worn vigil keep,
Watch with distracted glance their sinking wreck,
Till the last billow tears them from the deck!—
In this dread crisis of o'ermastering fate,
When the next hour may bring its aid too late,
Despair in silence waits the tempest's doom
That whelms its victims in their ocean tomb.
Another signal echoes through the blast,
That shriek of woe must be the sufferers' last!—

Night's yelling sea-birds stream their dirge aloud,
And opening billows form their wintry shroud.
Yet now, ere all are lost,—the life-boat nears,
Each hope rekindles,—every bosom cheers,
Safe, like the ark of heaven, though whirlwinds roar,
It braves the hurricane, and gains the shore.
If this is joy—the fainting wretch to save
From the dread horrors of a watery grave,—
What godlike transport through each breast must roll,
Whose nobler efforts—save the shipwreck'd soul?—
Snatch from Destruction's gulph, where myriads fly,
And save that spirit,—which can never die!
THIS BLISS IS YOURS!—to you all-gracious heaven,
The loveliest emblems of its power has given.
Has bid your zeal with potent aid impart
Reviving comfort to the sinner's heart;
From Error's maze his wandering footsteps lead,
Teach his rude lips at MERCY's shrine to plead,
Where in the softest, sweetest tones of heaven,
A Seraph's whisper tells of *this forgotten!*
Whilst that society his crimes had sham'd,
Welcomes with joy a penitent reclaim'd;
And a glad father's heart to ply was,
Throbs with new life to clasp his rescued son!—

UNCQUEN'D ENGLAND!—what immortal lays
Can hymn thy glory, or record thy praise?
Where'er the wretched weep,—the poor complain,
Thy soothing voice forbids to weep in vain;
Thine are the palaces for friendless age,
Where care and kindness all its wants assuage,—
Where the worn soldier, and the veteran tar,
Still boast of WATERLOO, and TRAPPALE-GAR!
And here in every cause that asks your zeal,
Our country's PRINCES join the proud appeal;
Midst soft Compassion's humbler duties live,
And earn a brighter name—than birth can give.
Lur'd from a mother's home, a mother's care,
The hoodless victims of some demon's snare;
To shame, to poverty, to guilt betray'd—
These are the suppliants for your boundless aid;
And at your feet, when female weakness aces,
What bosom can reject, what voice refuse?
None!—every hand will dry the anxious tear,
And every heart—will give a REFUGE here!

.. This recitation, which was given with much feeling, excited the deepest interest, and was frequently interrupted with the most unanimous acclamations of deserved applause. After the health of Lord Sidmouth, the noble Viscount returned thanks with his usual eloquence, and, in a speech of considerable length, very powerfully advocated the cause of the charity; which, his Lordship observed, was not only gloriously efficacious in the prevention of crime, but it also afforded a refuge to the Criminal, when the justice of his country was satisfied, when his prison doors were opened, or when discharged from his exile in the hulk. There was one allusion in the beautiful poem, with which himself and the company had so recently been gratified, that had made a deep impression on his mind, "UNCOMMON, UNCOMMONER BOWLAND!" where, during five and twenty years, with only one brief interval, of war, of peril, and of suffering, the exercise and feeling of national charity had never ceased, but the country's active benevolence had rather kept pace with her privations, and risen in proportion to her numerous sacrifices. His Lordship

concluded a most energetic address by stating his gratification at the increasing progress of the institution, and drinking the healths of the company. After this speech, which was received with the loudest approbation, the meeting was, in the course of the evening, addressed by Mr. BOSANQUET, Mr. Alderman HAYGATE, Mr. PROTHEROE, Mr. FORSTER, and again by the noble Secretary of State; and, previous to the Royal Duke leaving the chair, about half-past ten, the Treasurer had announced subscriptions and donations to the amount of nearly ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. We cannot close this slight sketch of the anniversary festival of one of Britain's noblest establishments, without offering our feeble, but earnest recommendation in its behalf, to those who may yet be uninformed of its pre-eminent claims upon their beneficence; neither can we withhold our warmest tribute of eulogium from the general conduct that distinguishes this most excellent institution; and which, in the emphatic language of Viscount Sidmouth, renders it "a powerful auxiliary to the judicial government of the country."

PREFERMENT.

THE Prince Regent has presented the Rev. Rowland Hill, A.M. to the va-

luable rectory of Delamere, in the diocese of Chester.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Hon. Orde Powlett, of a son and heir.

Feb. 15. At Hastings, the lady of Sir William Wheman, Bart. of a son.

20. At Linton Spring, Wetherby, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Butler, of a son and heir.

24. At Meshly Park, Yorkshire, Viscountess Pollington, of a son.

MARCH 1. The lady of Samuel Bell, Esq. of North Yarmouth, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. Perrot Fenton, of Doctors'-commons, of a daughter.

7. In Merrion-square, Dublin, the Viscountess Monck, of a son and heir.

16. At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. D. M. Erskine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FEBRUARY 17.

AT Hatfield-house, by the Rev. Mr. Keate, Sir Henry Wellesley, to Lady Georgiana Cecil. In the evening they returned to town, and partook of a supper at Salisbury-house.

19. Richard Moore Boulton, Esq. of Springfield house, Warwick, to Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Pegge, regius professor of medicine in Oxford university.

24. The Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, eldest son of the Bishop of Cork, to Miss Grey, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Grey.

27. At Higham, the Rev. Charles Eyre, of Dedham, Essex, to Eliza Wheatley, daughter of James Stutter, Esq. of Higham-hill, Suffolk.

MARCH 4. John Lavicombe Anderson, Esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, to Miss Hannah Maria Manning, daughter of William Manning, Esq. M.P.

MARCH 4. The Marquis of Sligo, to Lady Hester Catherine De Bourq.

7. William Cuffe, Esq. of St. Albans, to Lady Anna Maria Shérard, sister of the Earl of Harborough.

16. Rowland Stephenson, Esq. of Farley-

hill, Berkshire, and Albany, London, to the daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

23. E. B. Portman, Esq. M.P. of Brynston, Dorset, to Mary, daughter of Sir E. Hulse, Bart. of Breamore-house, Hants.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Greenwich, Mrs. Brewer, wife of Charles Brewer, Esq. of the Royal Naval Asylum.

JAN. 29. In the Kent-road, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamblar, aged 34.

FEB. 2. At New Steyne, Brighthelmstone, Joseph de Mendoza Rios, Esq. F.R.S. a native of Spain, and well known in the literary world for his writings on nautical astronomy, aged 54.

FEB. 8. Lieutenant-general Sir Wrath Palmer Acland, K.C.B. colonel-commandant of the 1st batt. 60th foot.

12. In St. James's-place, Samuel Betty, Esq. many years second clerk in the office of the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

14. In Mansion-house-street, Westgarth Smith, Esq. banker.

In Kildare-street, Dublin, Mrs. M'Namara, wife of Major M'Namara, and daughter of the late Judge Juracane.

In the 87th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Townshend, widow of the Hon. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich.

16. In the 64th year of his age, John Fownes Lattrell, Esq. of Dunster Castle, Somersetshire, and for upwards of 40 years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the borough of Minchew, in that county.

At Compton Verney, Warwick, the Rt. Hon. John P. Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, in the 78th year of his age.

Carr Thomas Brookenbury, Esq. of Broomfield Lodge, in the 55th year of his age.

17. At Walthamstow, George Millett, Esq. lately one of the Directors of the East India Company.

18. At Eltham, Mrs. Carey, wife of Major General Carey, daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq. M. P.

Mr. William Holmes, of the Strand, watchmaker.

At Knaresborough, aged 81, Lady Slingsby, relict of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart. of Scriven, Yorkshire.

20. At Lambeth, aged 75, the Rev. Dr. Vyse, Archdeacon of Litchfield and Coventry, and Chancellor of that diocese.

21. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Durham, wife of Rear-admiral Sir Philip Charles Durham, K.C.B. commander-in-chief of his Majesty's naval forces on the Leeward station.

22. Mr. James Creasy, Arbitrator to the Carriers' and Cordwainers' companies of the city of London.

In the 93d year of his age, Adam Ferguson, LL.D. formerly professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh.

23. At Stamford-hill, James Bishop, Esq. The Rev. Sir John Edwardes, Bart. Frodesley, Salop.

24. In St. James's-place, Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

Mr. John Reybas, late of Walworth, aged 67 years.

25. Benjamin Brummell, Esq. of the Treasury.

26. Mrs. De Camp, the mother of Mrs. Charles Kemble, of Covent-garden theatre, and Mr. De Camp, late of Drury-lane theatre.

In the 78th year of his age, at Fryern-house, Middlesex, John Bacon, Esq. many years receiver of the revenue of first fruits.

MARCH 1. In Upper Guilford-street, Mr. Joseph Dewey, coal-merchant, of Bank-side, Southwark.

William Holbrook, Esq. of Tottenham, aged 84.

2. In Portland-place, in the 75th year of his age, Robert Thompson, Esq. many years president of St. Christopher's, and acting governor of the Leeward Islands.

7. In Camberwell-grove, Vice-admiral Sir William Mitchell, K.C.B. in the 71st year of his age.

8. In Threadneedle-street, Joseph Hearn, Esq. aged 72, an old inhabitant, and many years one of the representatives of the ward of Broad-street in the common-council.

11. At Hobart House, in the 78th year of her age, Albania, Countess-dowager of Buckinghamshire, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Lord Vere Bertie, and relict of George Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Newbury, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the Rev. R. A. Johnson, of Wislanstow, Shropshire.

Aged 70, the Rev. Nat. Thornbury, LL.B. rector of Avening, Gloucestershire.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, at the advanced age of 90, the Dowager Lady Hamilton, widow of the late General Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart. the last surviving daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, in Rutlandshire, and aunt of the present Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

At Scremby Hall, near Spilsby, Charles

Bromsbury, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of peace.

19. In his 84th year, Mr. Richard Roberts, of the Bishop's Walk, Lambeth, boat-builder, formerly master of his Majesty's

barges, and nearly seventy years employed by the royal family.

Aged 60, William Walsley, Esq. late first clerk of the Clothing Board, Great Scotland-yard.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a FEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

THE University of Heidelberg is expected to recover the thirty-eight Manuscripts which were taken from thence in 1622, when General Tilly plundered that city. They were sent as a present to Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria; to Pope Gregory XVth, and conveyed to Rome by the learned Leo Attatius. The Pope has written to Prince Hardenberg, promising their restoration. Among these Manuscripts are the famous Codex Palatinus, of the Greek Anthology; several Manuscripts on Geography; the Antonius Literatis; and four valuable Manuscripts of Plutarch.

The Royal Printing office of Milan has published, under the title of *Conchillogia Fossile sub Appennine*, &c. an account of the Fossil Shells found under the Appennines.

A translation of M. de Pradt's celebrated work, entitled, the Congress of Vienna, will shortly appear.

Dr. Granville has in the press a translation of that part of Orfila's General Toxicology, which more particularly relates to Poisons derived from the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, with notes and additions.

The Archduke Charles is employing his leisure on a work, to be called, "Commentaries on the Principles of the Art of War."

Proposals are in circulation for publishing Taylor's translation of the six books of Proclus on the Theology of Plato; to which a seventh book will be added, in order to supply the deficiency of another book, written on the same subject, by Proclus, and supposed to have been lost.

A new work by the author of the Philosophy of Nature, will be soon published; it is entitled the Amusements in Retirement.

Dr. Ronalds of Coventry, will soon publish a translation of Cateni's celebrated work on Certainty of Medicine; and Mr. Metcalfe a selection of Ganganelli's Letters, with a sketch of his Life.

A translation of Bodmer's Epic, entitled the Nephilim, will appear as soon as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Gregor. of Trewarthenick is at press

with his Political Tracts; and Mr. Weyland with an Essay on the Principle of Population, as affected by the Progress of Science.

A poem, entitled the Lysade, or the return of the Allies, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies. It is written by M. Domengaud, Tutor of the College of Louis le Grand. It has justly been observed that French writers have a decided advantage over those of England; inasmuch that the expences of publication are not half what they are in England, at the same time the prevalence of the French language is such, as to give them all Europe for a market.

The third part of Denon's Egypt is ready for publication. It contains Temples of Thebes, at Kournon; the Statues of Memnon; view of the Karnack at break of day; the view of Luxor; a remarkable ancient Plainisphere; Egyptian Antiquities; and about twenty portraits of the natives of Egypt.

Signor Angelo Majo, whose recent discoveries have so much attracted the notice of the learned in Europe, has made other discoveries in the Ambrosian Library, at Milan. They consist of about sixty verses of Plautus, from the comedy of Vederalia which has been lost; the part hitherto wanting to the speech of Isms, on the inheritance of Cleonymus, and a speech of the philosopher Themistius, against those who had blamed him for accepting the office of Prefect of Constantinople from the Emperor Theodosius. Also a Life of Terebece, with a Commentary to five of his Comedies, with three representations of Comic Masks.

Mr. Drummen, of Halle, has recently published Observations on the History and the Causes of the Decline of the Grecian States.

The Hon. and Rev. H. Egerton is printing a new edition of Lord Chancellor Egerton's Life; to which will be added a Life of Egerton Bishop of Durham, and Francis, late Duke of Bridgewater. It is for private circulation among the author's friends.

Mr. Scoresby has in the press the History

of East and West Greenland, and of the Northern Whale Fisheries.

The letters lately published under the title of Letters from Paul to his Kinsfolks are said to be written by Walter Scott.

Several of Holcroft's friends have resolved upon publishing the Manuscript of his Life, written by himself, with additions.

Much new and curious matter will be contained in Dr. Nott's edition of the Works of the Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt.

Mr. Brande is forming a descriptive catalogue of the British Specimens, deposited in the Geological Collection of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Wilson has written a new poem, entitled the City of the Plague; and a new translation of M. de Vaudenoud's Memoirs of the Ionian Islands, and of their Relations with European Turkey, is in a state of considerable forwardness.

Signor Dianin, an Italian Professor, in July last, publicly recited at Padua, and afterwards printed, as his own composition, a Discourse on Public Rewards, which proves to have been written and published by Professor Pieri, five years before. In consequence of this literary fraud, Professor Pieri wishes the following declaration should appear in the Journals of every large city in Europe, and has sent it for insertion to us:—"Il Sig. Mario Pieri, professore di belle lettere e Storia nel Liceo di Trevigi, fa noto al pubblico, che il Discorso sopra le Pubbliche Ricompense, recitato nel Liceo di Padova il dì 24 Luglio 1815 dal Sig. Professore Dianin, Reggente del Liceo, stampato nella Tipografia Bettoni, è poco più che una copia del Discorso, che il Prof. Pieri ha stampato nel 1810, col titolo dei Premii. Un uomo di spirito, concittadino del Prof. Dianin, ebbe a dire, che il Discorso di quest' ultimo sembra una traduzione in altra lingua del Discorso del Prof. Pieri. Chi ne dubita ne è invitato, anzi pregato, di leggere i due Discorsi, e di farne il confronto."

The Rev. William Bingley will soon publish, Useful Knowledge, or a familiar account of the various productions that are chiefly employed for the use of man.

Mr. R. Hills has in the press, Sketches in Flanders and Holland, comprising a Tour through the Low Countries.

Mr. William Phillips has nearly ready, in a duodecimo volume, an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy and of Minerals.

Mr. Williams, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, Eighteen Sermons, selected from the MSS. of the Rev. Philip Henry, including the last sermon he preached.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall Mall, is preparing a splendidly illustrated work on the battle of Waterloo, in folio, to correspond with the campaigns in Russia and France in 1812 and 1814, now in course of publication.

A History of the Kingdom of Hannover, and of the Family of Brunswick, in a 4to. volume, with engravings, is nearly ready to appear.

Mr. W. Salisbury has in the press, Hints addressed to the Proprietors of Orchards, and the Growers of Fruit in general, illustrative of the injuries trees are subject to in the present mode of culture.

A Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli, from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Talby, Esq. British consul, is preparing for the press.

Mr. Allen has in the press, Modern Judaism, Tradition, Rites, and Ceremonies maintained and practised by the Jews in modern times.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, will soon publish a work on the history and construction of Steam Boats, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. John Weyland has in the press, in an octavo volume, the Principle of Population as affected by the Progress of Society, with a view to moral and political consequences.

The Rev. J. Edmonson will soon publish a Concise System of Self-government, on scriptural and rational principles, in an 8vo. volume.

Mr. C. J. Metcalfe is preparing a translation of a selection of the Letters of Gauguelli, (Clement XIV.) in a duodecimo volume, with a sketch of his life prefixed.

A translation of M. de Pradt's work, the Congress of Vienna, is in the press.

Mr. Horace Twiss will soon publish, a Compendium of the Law of Parish Appeals, condensed into one volume, as a manual for the quarter sessions.

W. T. Brande, Esq. has nearly ready to appear, a Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the Geological Collection of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Jamison, author of a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, will soon put to press a work on Land Surveying and Topography.

A Treatise on Greyhounds, with observations on their treatment and disorders, is in the press.

Limborch's Account of the Inquisition, abridged, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, is printing in an octavo volume, with engravings.

Mr. Belsham is preparing a Letter to the Unitarians of South Wales, containing a reply to the Bishop of St. David.

The Rev. W. Dealtry has nearly ready a new edition, with considerable additions, of the Principles of Fluxions.

The first number of Stephen's Greek Thesaurus, is just published, price one guinea small, and two guineas large paper.

La Langue Hébraïque Revisitée, et le véritable sens des mots Hébreux rétabli et prouvé par leur analyse radicale, by M. Fabre d'Allevet.

Mr. John Gwilliam, will publish on the

1st of June, a Poem, entitled *The Deliverance of Enrope*, founded on the invasion of France, by Napoleon Buonaparte.

In the press, a satirical effusion in prose and verse, entitled, *The Immortal Dunce*.

The Travels of Ali Bey, in Morocco, Tripoli, &c. which have been so long expected, will appear in the course of the month.

Memoirs of the Ionian Isles, and of their Relation with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de Vaucondort, is in the press, with an accurate and comprehensive map.

Mr. William Jones, late acting surgeon at Serampore, will soon publish, a Collection of Facts and Opinions relative to Widows burning themselves with the dead Bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive customs prevalent in British India.

Medico-chirurgical Transactions, by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, volume the seventh, in a state of forwardness.

Mr. J. Ingle has in the press, the *Aerial Isles*, or the *Visions of Malcolm*, a poem, with notes.

Jane of France, a historical novel, translated from M. de Genlis, will soon appear in two volumes.

Mr. John Kirby, is preparing for publication, *Cases in Surgery*, with Remarks.

Mr. Boothroyd will complete his *Biblia Hebraica* in the course of a month.

Mr. G. M. Butt will soon publish, *Sherborne Castle*, and other juvenile poems.

The Rev. G. S. Faber has a volume of *Sermons* in the press.

The Rev. — Case, of Hackney, will soon publish an Abridgement of the late Mr. Robinson's *Scripture Characters*, in a duodecimo volume.

The Lives of Dr. Pocock, Pearce, Bp. Newton, and Mr. Skelton, taken from the editions of their works, are printing in two octavo volumes.

Mr. Joseph Sams, of Darlington, is in the possession of a complete manuscript of the *Pentateuch*, recently procured from the continent, and deemed to be from 14 to 1500 years old.

A new edition of *Two Discourses designed for the use of servants*, wherein their duties are enforced and explained by precepts and examples, drawn from the Holy Bible.

Trifles, containing *High-beach Market-day* and other poems, by J. H. of Waltham Abbey.

Mr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, has in the press, *Unitarianism incapable of Vindication*, in reply to the Rev. James Yates's *Vindication of Unitarianism*.

The fourth volume of the *Antiquities of Athens*, &c. by Stuart and Revett, is now completed; as is Mr. Repton's work, under the title of *Fragments on Landscape*,

Gardening and Architecture, as connected with rural scenery.

To be published on the twenty-third of April, 1816, (being the anniversary of the 2nd century of his decease), an engraved portrait of Shakespeare, from the Monumental Bust at Stratford upon Avon. This print will be engraved in mezzotinto by William Ward, from a painting by Thomas Phillips, Esq. R.A. after a cast made from the original bust by George Bullock.

Rev. Messrs. Keyworth and Jones, have nearly ready for the press, *Principia Hebraica*.

Mr. Robert Southey, has in the press, a *Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, a poem, with plates, in folscep 8vo, illustrated by eight engravings.

Preparing for publication, the *Remains of James Dunsonty*, late of Emanuel College Cambridge, with an introduction by Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate.

Shortly will be published the memoirs of Thomas Holclift, written by himself and continued to the time of his death, from his diary, notes, and other papers, by John Hazlett.

A new edition of Mr. Dunlop's *History of Fiction*, is expected.

The speeches of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke.

The Antiquary, a novel, by the author of *Waverly*, and *Guy Mannering*.

The second volume of Mr. Southey's *History of the Brazils*.

Dr. John Aikin's *annals of the Reign of King George the third*.

The Botanist's Companion, containing descriptions of all the plants growing wild in this country.

Witt's *Recreations*, refined and augmented with ingenious Conceits for the Wittie, and Merrie Medicines for the Melancholie.

Harold the Dauntless, a poem, in four cantos.

The Bridal of Trierman, Harold the Dauntless, and miscellaneous poems.

The entire Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Elder.

The biographical memoirs of Dr. Matthew Stewart, Dr. James Hutton, and Professor John Robinson, Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

One volume 12mo. *Scriptural Characters*; or, a Practical Improvement of the Principal Histories of the Old and New Testament, by Thomas Robinson, M.A. is just published.

Mr. Corfe, will in the course of the ensuing month, publish a second edition of the *Beauties of Purcell*, dedicated by permission to Miss Susan E. Beckford.

Mr. Linley is preparing for the press, his second volume of *Shakespeares Dramatic Songs*; consisting of all the songs, duets, trios, and chorusses in character, as introduced by him in his various dramas.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MARCH.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

REMARKS on the Edits Altera of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, 3s. 6d.
Histoire des Faction de la Revolution Française, par Joseph Lavalette, 3 vols. 11. 7s.
Macclair's Code of Health and Longevity, 8vo. 2l.
Ditto, royal paper, 3l.
Philip's Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, 8s. 6d.
Peninsula Sketches, by John Mitford, 8s.
Robinson's Scripture Characters abridged, 7s.

Adventures of Qui. Hi, royal 8vo. 11. 5s.
Kotzebue's Russian Prisoner of War among the French, 8vo. 9s.
Riecken's Itinerary of France, Belgium, &c. 18mo. 8s.
Tingry's Painter's and Varnisher's Guide, 12s.
Broosshaw's Treatise on Flower-Painting, 4to. 2l. 2s.
Soldier of Fortune, 2 vols. 12mo. 14s.
Jane of France, by Mad. de Genlis, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank C. F. for his hint.
A Sketch of the Life of Jane Shore—L'Esperance's Address to Miss M—on her 15th Birth-day—Translation of the Odes of Horace—Patriotism—J. J. B. Secretary—Lines spoken after Dinner—and Miscellaneous—are inadmissible.
J. R. on Gratitude—The Birch, a Poem—A Comparative Essay on History and Phi-

losophy—Romanus—Etymologus—J. W. D. —Saco—W. F.—P. G.—J. C.—and several other communications, as soon as possible.
R. Porter, if possible, in our next.
 Erratum in our last.—Page 128, col. 1, line 27, for *Apostolarum* read *Apostolorum*.
 P. 137, col. 2, line 23, for *Cerambyra*, read *Cerambyx*.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, TO SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1816.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed,

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BROWN, J. A. Nicholas-lane, merchant, March 6.
 RULKELEY, S. Worthing, dealer, March 16.
 BUNNER, S. Sculcoates, merchant, March 16.
 BUTT, J. Cheltenham, grocer, March 2.
 CHAPMAN, J. Sculcoates, merchant, March 19.
 CLEMONS, J. Manchester, dealer, March 2.

DIXON, J. Oldham, Lancaster, shop-keeper, Feb. 27.
 INMAN, H. Fairford, corn-dealer, March 16.
 SPARKES, J. Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, coach-maker, March 5.
 SPENCE, W. Bishop Wearmouth, March 16.
 TERRY, J. Pighurn, York, broker, March 9.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, A. Philpot-l. Fenchurch-st. merchant, April 9. [Osbaldeston and Co. London-st. Fenchurch-st.] Feb. 27.
 ALCOCK, J. Temple Guiting, Gloucester, dealer, April 13, York, Cheltenham. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.] March 2.
 ATKINSON, R. Hornington, York, oil-manufacturer, April 12, Falcoun, Micklegate. [Cresley, George-st. Mansion-house.] March 2.
 ATKINSON, A. Bath, jeweller, April 20, Christo-

pher, Bath. [Proud and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn.] March 9.
 AMOS, R. St. Bartholomew's, Sandwich, buyer and seller of cattle, April 23, Gaildshall, Canterbury. [Nethersole, Essex-st. Strand.] March 19.
 AUSTIN and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-g. bankers, April 9 and 27. [Hellyer, Temple.] March 16.
 ANSLEY, J. Star-co. Strand-st. merchant, April 12. [Vandercomb and Co. Duck-l. Cannon st.] Mar. 5.
 BATELY, J. W. Ipswich, Suffolk, bookseller.

- April 5, Golden Lion, Ipswich. [Exley and Co. Farnalva's inn, Holborn.] Feb. 27.
- BURGESS, G. Baker-st. Mary-le-bone, hawker, April 20. [James, Bucklebury.] April 20.
- BERRY, T. Liverpool, cooper, April 3, 6, and 23, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Chester, Staple's-inn.] March 12.
- BIDDLECOMBE, A. Stockport, Chester, victualer, April 27, Warren-Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Wright and Co. Temple.] March 16.
- BULLIVANT and Co. Manchester, callenders, April 8, 10, and 27, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] March 16.
- BOTTEVILLE, T. Onslow, Salop, horse-dealer, April 27, Lion, Shrewsbury. [Orliths, Southampton-buildings.] March 16.
- BELL, B. New Eshbourne, Sussex, dealer in pigs, April 27, White Hart, Chichester. [Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.] March 16.
- BUCKINGHAM, E. Bridgeston, Devon, shopkeeper, April 10, 11, May 4, Elephant, Exeter. [Panton, Wine Office-c. Fleet-st.] Mar. 23.
- COX, J. Liverpool, linen-draper, April 9, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.] Feb. 27.
- COOKE, J. Quebec, Manchester, hat-manufacturer, April 9, White Bear, Manchester. [Battye, Chancery-lane.] Feb. 27.
- COCK, J. Canterbury, draper, April 9, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Dyne and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Feb. 27.
- COOKE, J. Salop, Cotton, dealer, April 9, Talbot, Shrewsbury. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-l. Feb. 27.
- COLEMAN, J. Colwick, Stafford, dealer, April 9, Swan, Stafford. [Collins and Co. Stafford.] Feb. 27.
- CHAPMAN, G. N. S. Boughton Malherbe, Kent, dealer, April 9. [Baxter and Co. Farnalva's-inn.] Feb. 27.
- CRAGEE and Co. Oxford-st. glass-sellers, April 16. [Meymott, Barrow's-b. Blackfriars-st.] March 5.
- COK, E. C. Cecil Coffee-house, Strand, victualer, April 29. [Eldred, Middle Temple.] March 9.
- CRUTCHENDEN, E. Sittingbourne, Kent, salesman, April 9 and 23. [Nelson, Essex-st. Strand.] Mar. 19.
- COOKE and Co. Barton-upon-Humber, Lincoln, corn-factors, April 23, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-b. Holborn.] March 12.
- CARTER, W. Sulgrave, Northampton, baker, April 27. [Bailheley and Co. Angel-c. Throgmorton-st.] March 16.
- CLEAVER, W. and E. Denmark-st. St. Giles's, soap-manufacturer, April 27. [Sweet and Co. Rastghall-st.] March 16.
- COOPER, J. Ledney, Gloucester, grocer, April 30, White Lion, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] March 19.
- CAMPBELL, S. Liverpool, upholsterer, April 9, 10, May 4, York, Liverpool. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] Mar. 23.
- DOBSON, J. Stapleton, Cumberland, bacon-factor, April 9, Grapes, Carlisle. [Young, Charlotte-r. Mansion-h.] Feb. 27.
- DUNION, J. East Teignmouth, Devon, merchant, April 9, Public Room, East Teignmouth. [Hore, Hatton-garden.] Feb. 27.
- DAVEY, J. Exeter, timber-merchant, April 16, Globe, Exeter. [Darket and Co. Prince's-st. Bedford-r.] March 3.
- DAVIES, T. Caermarthen, ironmonger, April 20, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Meredith, Lincoln's-inn.] March 9.
- DOCKEY, J. Gt. Russell-st. Covent-gard. victualer, April 2, May 4, at Guildhall. [Bovill and Co. New Bridge-r. Blackfriars.] Mar. 23.
- ELLIS and Co. Clifton, Northampton, farmers, April 9, Swans, Market Harborough, Leicester. [Goodman, Winchester-st.] Feb. 27.
- ELVIN, T. Lynn, Norfolk, boot maker, April 30. [At Beckett, Broad-st. Golden-sq.] Mar. 9.
- FIRTH and Co. Robert Town, York, cordwainers, April 20, White Lion, Huddersfield. [Willis and Co. Warrford-c.] March 9.
- FOX, E. Coningsby, Lincoln, draper, April 2, 16, and 30, Robin Hood and Little John, Bastin. [Lancaster and Co.] Mar. 9.
- GARTH, W. Ballgrove, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, April 9, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] Feb. 27.
- GREEN and Co. Nottingham, drapers, April 6, Punch-bowl, Nottingham. [Blaudale and Co. Seelinn.] Feb. 27.
- GLYDE, J. Chard, Somerset, grocer, April 15, Angel, Chard. [Warry, New-Inn.] March 2.
- GIBSON, W. Pontefract, April 20, George, Huddersfield. [Battye, Chancery-lane.] March 2.
- GILBERT, E. Loughborough, Leicester, timber-merchant, April 20, Bull's Head, Loughborough. [Tebbutt, Gray's-inn-square.] March 9.
- GOOCH, E. W. Bury St. Edmunds, victualer, April 23, Queen's Head, Ipswich. [Walker, Chancery-lane.] March 19.
- GOULD, J. Ashbourne, Derby, mercer, April 27, Black's Head, Ashbourne. [Blaudale and Co. New-Inn.] March 16.
- GLENNY, J. Red Lion-st. Clerkenwell, watch-case-maker, April 30. [Selby, Charles-st. Northampton-square.] March 19.
- GIBSON, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, April 17, 18, May 4, Turf, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.] Mar. 23.
- GIBBONS, B. and T. J. Wolverhampton, Stafford, bankers, April 10, 11, May 4, Star, Shifnal. [Baxter and Co. Farnalva's-inn.] Mar. 23.
- HOLT, W. Marsden, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, April 9, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] Feb. 27.
- HARRIS, W. Toyness, Devon, mercer, April 27, Globe, Exeter. [Finniger, Gray's-inn-sq.] Feb. 27.
- HICKSON, B. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, April 9, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-b. Holborn.] Feb. 27.
- HOOLE, S. Sheffield, spade-manufacturer, April 15, King's Head, Sheffield. [Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-g.] March 2.
- HADDOCK, R. Sunderland, coal-fuer, April 15, Golden Lion, Sunderland. [Wilson, Greville-st., Hatton-garden.] March 2.
- HOW, J. Brentford, victualer, April 16. [Bossfield, Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.] March 5.
- HASWELL, F. T. Peckham, Surrey, dealer, April 16. [Paterson, Cophall-court, Throgmorton-st.] March 3.
- HUTCHINS, J. Charlton, Southampton, butcher, April 16, Mason's Arms, Andover. [Brembridge and Co. Dyers-buildings, Holborn.] March 5.
- HULTON, W. Ainsworth Mill, Lancaster, bleacher, April 20, Dog, Manchester. [Milne and Co. Temple.] March 9.
- HOWDEN, W. Cannon-st. insurance-broker, April 20. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopgate-st.] March 9.
- HOLT, T. Godalming, Surrey, cabinet-maker, April 23. [King, Castle-st. Holborn.] March 12.
- HOOL, W. Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland, saddler, April 2, 3, and 23, King's Arms, Lancaster. [Blaudale and Co. New Inn.] March 12.
- HATCH, J. Liverpool, merchant, April 5, 6, and 23, George, Liverpool. [Denison, Liverpool.] Mar. 12.
- HAMMOND, H. Carter-court, Red Cross-st. carpenter, April 27. [Tagg, Spread Eagle-c. Threadneedle-st.] March 16.
- HENSHAW, T. Mincing-lane, wine-broker, April 9 and 30. [Bartley, Church-c. Wallbrook.] Mar. 19.
- HALFORD, T. Finch-lane, Cornhill, stock-broker, April 2 and 30. [Hackett, New-c. Swin's-l.] March 19.
- HERMAN and Co. Whitechapel, tavern-keepers, April 8, May 4. [Brace and Co. Surrey-st Strand.] Mar. 23.
- HARRISON, G. Whitcomb st. brewer, April 15, 16, May 4. [Rigby, Gray's-inn.] Mar. 23.
- JAMES, J. Swansea, cabinet maker, April 9, Mackworth Arms, Swansea. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.] Feb. 27.
- JENKINS, C. Piccadilly, breeches makers, April 13. [At Beckett, Broad-st. Golden-sq.] Mar. 2.
- JONES, J. Norwich, hatter, April 20, Norfolk, Norwich. [De Hague and Co. Norwich.] March 2.
- JEFFS, J. Burford, Oxford, saddler, April 30. [Hlandford and Co. Temple.] March 2.
- JONES, S. Peterchurch, Hereford, grocer, April 28, Coach and Horses, Hereford. [Hooper and Co. George-st. Mansion-house.] March 12.
- JACKSON, J. Hkston, Derby, rope-maker, April 10, 11, May 4, Flying Horse, Nottingham. [Berridge, Hatton-garden.] Mar. 23.
- KING, W. Thorpe, Norwich, miller, April 20, Norfolk, Norwich. [Taylor, Featherstone-b. Holborn.] March 9.
- KING, W. Staines, butcher, April 20. [Rigge, Carey-st.] March 9.
- KOHLER, J. St. Swin's-l. Lombard st. merchant, April 27. [Holt and Co. Threadneedle-street.] March 16.

- KENDLE**, T. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, woollen-draper, April 2, 5, and 30, Black Lion, Great Yarmouth. [Swaine and Co. Frederick-place, Old Jerry.] *March 19.*
- LAING**, G. George-yard, Lombard-st. merchant, April 9. [Pasmore, Warrford-c. Throgmorton-st.] *Feb. 27.*
- LANGTON**, T. Chesterfield, Derby, grocer, April 13, Angel, Chesterfield. [Windsor and Co. Chancery-l.] *March 2.*
- LOB**, S. J. Windmill-st. Finsbury-sq. merchant, April 16. [Isaacs, Bury-st. St. Mary Axe.] *Mar. 4.*
- LUNT**, J. Kirkdale, Lancaster, victualler, April 26, 27, and 30, Angel, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.] *Mar. 19.*
- LOCKHART**, P. Liverpool, merchant, April 8, 9, May 4, George, Liverpool. [Meddowcroft, Lincoln's-inn.] *Mar. 23.*
- LUCKMAN**, J. Wigan, Lancaster, innkeeper, April 17, 18, May 4, Minorca, Wigan [Windle, John, St. Bedford-row.] *Mar. 23.*
- LOUGH**, W. S. Hythe, Kent, banker, April 2, May 4. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] *Mar. 23.*
- LUKYN**, W. Cheapside, stationer, April 2, May 4. [Harvey, Curator-st. Chancery-lane.] *Mar. 23.*
- MEDWIN**, W. W. High Wycombe, Bucks maltster, April 9. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange.] *Feb. 27.*
- MICKE**, J. King-st. Westminster, tailor, April 20. [Parton, Walbrook.] *March 9.*
- MAYOU**, J. Stoke Golding, Leicester, farmer, April 23, Bull's-head, Hinckley. [King and Co. Hinckley.] *March 12.*
- MILNE**, A. G. Mitre-c. Fenchurch-st. merchant, April 23. [Kaye and Co. New Bank-b.] *Mar. 12.*
- MEARS**, J. Stourbridge, Worcester, butcher, April 27, Royal, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-c. Gray's-inn.] *March 16.*
- MAYOU**, R. Stoke Golding, Leicester, farmer, April 27, Bull's-head, Hinckley. [King and Co. Hinckley.] *March 16.*
- MORGAN**, C. Bishopsgate-st. within, merchant, April 27. [Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.] *March 16.*
- MOAKE**, J. Sheffield, file-maker, April 2 and 27. [Maaduff, Castle-st. Holborn.] *March 16.*
- MAYOU**, R. Stoke Golding, Leicester, farmer, April 30, Bull's Head, Hinckley. [King and Co. Hinckley.] *March 19.*
- MELLICHAP**, T. Whistone's Chains, Worcester, wheelwright, April 15, 16, and 30, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Cardalis and Co. Holborn-c. Gray's-inn.] *March 19.*
- MOWELL**, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer, April 30, Old Cock, Halifax. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.] *March 19.*
- MOORE**, M. Mary-le-bone-st. Golden-sq. hesier, April 30. [Hurd and Co. Temple.] *March 19.*
- M'NEILL** and Co. Liverpool, soap-boilers, April 9, 10, and 30, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] *March 19.*
- NEWBERRY**, J. St. Clement, Oxford, woollen-draper, April 13, at Mr. R. Bartram's Town, Oxford. [Pownall, Staple-inn.] *March 2.*
- NESBITT**, W. North-street, City-road, Tunbridge-ware-manufacturer, April 20. [Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.] *March 9.*
- NAISH**, J. and W. Edward-st. Cavendish-sq. glass-stainers, April 2, 6, May 4. [Towers, Castle-st. Falcon-sq.] *Mar. 23.*
- OAKLEY**, W. Church-st. Bermondsey, woolstapler, April 23. [Bridges and Co. Red Lion-sq.] *Mar. 12.*
- PLUMLEY**, O. St. Mary-le-port, Bristol, furrier, April 9, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Edmund's and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] *Feb. 27.*
- PACEY**, J. Oxford, coal-merchant, April 9, at Mr. R. Bartram's Town-hall, Oxford. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-square.] *Feb. 27.*
- PILGRIM**, J. Great Willbraham, Cambridge, victualler, April 13, Black Bull, Cambridge. [Smith, Hatton-garden.] *March 2.*
- PHIPP**, M. Little Tower-st. dealer, April 13. [Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.] *March 2.*
- PATFORD**, W. Banbury, Oxford, dealer, April 20, Red Horse, Stratford-upon-Avon. [Hurd and Co. King's Bench-walk.] *March 9.*
- PEARSE**, J. Aldersgate-st. commission-agent, April 20. [Coutes, Paul-st. Finsbury-sq.] *March 9.*
- PULLEN**, D. Spread Eagle c. Finch-l. Cornhill, bill-broker, April 23. [Bellamy, Angel-c. Throgmorton-st.] *March 12.*
- PHILLIPS**, A. Winkington, Cumberland, butter-factor, April 23, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Clemens, Staple's-inn.] *March 12.*
- PATTERSON**, W. Leaze-gill, Westmoreland, serjeant, April 5, 6, at Mrs. Burnie's, Burton in Kendal and 27, King's Arms, Kendal. [Beverley, Staple's-inn.] *March 16.*
- POCOCK**, G. Lendenhall-st. auctioneer, April 27. [Rosen and Co. Crown-c. Aldersgate-st.] *Mar. 12.*
- PENFOLD** and Co. Madstone, bankers, April 10 and 27. [Debarry and Co. Gate st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *March 16.*
- PENN**, J. Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant, April 27, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] *March 16.*
- PURVES**, J. Duke-st. Adelphi, wine-merchant, April 2 and 30. [Seton, George-street, Adelphi.] *March 12.*
- REYNOLDS**, W. J. George-st. Tower-hill, shipbroker, April 16. [Paterson, Coptihill-c. Throgmorton st.] *March 5.*
- RAND**, W. Tredington, Worcester, butcher, April 16, Red Horse, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn, Old-sq.] *Mar. 2.*
- RICHARDSON**, W. Lancrask, Cumberland, ale-house-keeper, April 16, George and Dragon, Brampton. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] *March 5.*
- REED**, M. Portsea, Hants, haberdasher, April 20. [Harvey, Curator-st.] *March 9.*
- ROBERTS**, M. Shrewsbury, dealer, April 23, Raven and Bell, Shrewsbury. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] *March 12.*
- RAUFORD**, J. Manchester, dyer, April 12, 13, and 27, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.] *March 16.*
- ROOKE**, R. Halifax, York, merchant, April 27, Old Cock, Halifax. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] *March 16.*
- RADCLIFFE**, J. Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer, April 27, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Bridges and Co. Red Lion-sq.] *March 16.*
- RANDOLL**, T. East-road, City-road, chemist, April 27. [Mount, Tokenhouse-yard.] *March 16.*
- ROPER**, J. Long Melford, Suffolk, cabinet-maker, April 6 and 30. [Barker, Chancery-l.] *Mar. 19.*
- RICHMOND**, R. jun. Manchester, iron-liquor-maker, April 12, 13, May 4, Coach and Horses, Manchester. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.] *Mar. 23.*
- ROBINSON**, T. Robertsbridge, Sussex, brewer, April 6, 20, May 4. [Gregson, Angel-c. Throgmorton-st.] *Mar. 23.*
- RADCLYFFE**, J. N. Birmingham, plater, April 2, 6, May 4. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.] *Mar. 23.*
- SHAYLE**, T. Bordesley, Aston, near Birmingham, tanner, April 2, White Hart, Digbeth, Birmingham. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st. Cheap-side.] *Feb. 27.*
- SALMON** and Co. Canterbury, plumber and glazier, April 9, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Dyne and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] *Feb. 27.*
- SCOTT**, S. Thimbleby, Lincoln, merchant, April 12, Saracen's-head, Lincoln. [Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-st.] *March 2.*
- SHOTTEE**, G. Heading, Berks, shopkeeper, April 13, Lower Ship, Reading. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] *March 2.*
- STEPHENS**, S. Bruton-st. milliner, April 13. [Ellison and Co. New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.] *Mar. 2.*
- SMITH**, W. Horton, Northumberland, merchant, April 13, at Mr. J. Atkinson's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Aitchison, Gt. Winchester-st.] *March 2.*
- STEWART**, T. Brandon, Suffolk, grocer, April 13, Chequer, Brandon. [Ayrton, Gray's-inn-square.] *March 13.*
- SMITH**, J. Vere-st. Clare-market, tipeman, April 12. [Barnes, Clifford's-inn.] *March 5.*
- STARTIN**, J. Birmingham, Warwick, wine-merchant, April 20, White Horse, Birmingham. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.] *March 9.*
- SMETHURST** and Co. Manchester, merchants, April 6, 9, and 23, Dog, Manchester. [Hampson, Manchester.] *March 12.*
- SHAW**, T. Skerton, Lancaster, timber-merchant, April 2, 3, and 23, King's Arms, Lancaster. [Tipping, Cart-park, Lancaster.] *March 12.*
- STOCKS**, J. Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, rope-manufacturer, April 23. [Fisher and Co. Gough-sq. Fleet-street.] *March 12.*
- SPENCER**, E. Wells, Somerset, dealer, April 27, White Hart, Bristol. [Pearson, Pump-c. Temple.] *March 23.*
- SHERIDAY**, W. R. Sunning Hill, Berks, corn-

deaf, April 9 and 30. [Martin, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-sq.] March 19.
TIDMARSH, B. Tamworth, Warwick, dealer, April 15, Stork, Birmingham. [Platt, New Boswell-c. Lincoln's-inn.] March 2.
TYNDALL, J. Birmingham, plater, April 15, Royal, Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] March 2.
TUCKER, J. Bath, coal-merchant, April 16, Elephant and Castle, Bath. [Frowd and Co. Searle-st. Lincoln's-inn.] March 5.
THORP, J. Ely, Cambridge, merchant, April 16, Lamb, Ely. [Pickering and Co. Staple's-inn.] March 5.
TRISTRAM, J. Bilstone, Stafford, coal-master, April 2, 9, and 30, Littleton Arms, Stafford. [Stephenson and Co. Gray's-inn-l.] March 9.
THOMAS, B. Newport, Monmouth, tallow-chandler, April 4, 5, and 27, King's Head, Newport. [Platt, New Boswell-c. Lincoln's-inn.] March 16.
THIENEN, A. H. Bernard-st. Russell-sq. merchant, April 2 and 27. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] March 16.
TOMLINSON, W. Norwich, upholster, April 18, 19, May 4, White Swan, Norwich. [Tilbury, Falcon-st. Falcon-sq.] Mar. 25.
WAUGH, G. Orton, Cumberland, butter-factor, April 9, George and Dragon, Carlisle. [Young, Charlotte-r. Mansion-h.] Feb. 27.
WILCOX, W. Canterbury, plumber and glazier, April 9, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Dyne and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] Feb. 27.

WILLET, J. Northwold, Norfolk, shopkeeper, April 9, Swan, Norwich. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.] Feb. 27.
WILKINSON J. Orford within Warrington, Lancaster, tanner, April 15, Nag's Head, Warrington. [Santer, Chancery-lane.] March 2.
WELSMAN, S. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, builder, April 16, Half-moon, Exeter. [Sandy's and Co. Crane-c. Fleet-st.] March 5.
WARRINGTON, T. Portsmouth, grocer, April 20, Fountain, Portsmouth. [Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.] March 9.
WOOD and Co. Old Swinford, Worcester, shovel-makers, April 20, George, Bewdly. [Constable, Symond's-inn.] March 9.
WATKINS, J. Chapel-street, Curzon-st. May-fair, grocer, April 27. [Fieldier and Co. Duke-street, Grosvenor-sq.] March 16.
WEIGHTMAN, T. Holten-le Clay, Lincoln, miller, April 27, Queen's Head, Great Grimsby, Lincoln. [Grey, Holborn-c. Gray's-inn.] March 16.
WILLIAMS, E. Church-st. Hackney, hardware-man, April 30. [Palt, Bucklersbury.] March 19.
WHITEMAN, T. Husband's-Bosworth, Leicester, innkeeper, April 9, 9, May 4, George, Market-Harborough. [Ince, New-inn.] Mar. 25.
WILLIAMS, W. Pickwell Barton, Devon, farmer, April 9, May 1, Bull, Fairford, Gloucester. [Frowd and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn.] Mar. 25.
YANDALL, W. Taunton, Somerset, tailor, April 9, Castle, Taunton. [Blake and Co. Carey-street.] Feb. 27.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, FEB. 27, TO SATURDAY, MARCH. 23, 1816.

ADAMS, S. Walsall, Apr. 9
Abel, M. Bungay, Apr. 26
Andrews, W. S. Richmond, Mar. 30
Ansell, J. Carshalton, Apr. 15
Ansell, G. Carshalton, Apr. 15
Abbey, M. York, Mar. 30
Ansell, J. Carshalton, June 15
Allen, J. London-road, Apr. 23
Abernethie, J. and B. College Hill, Apr. 15
Bowden, J. Cornhill, Apr. 6
Badcock, H. S. Axminster, Mar. 24
Burcher, J. Golden lane, Apr. 6
Brunson, J. Fore-st. Mar. 26
Burchard, E. Fenchurch-st. Apr. 27
Burgerbar and Co. Burr-st. Mar. 30
Burnes, W. Farnham, Apr. 1
Baker, E. Headry, Apr. 2
Bryler and Co. Dewsbury, Apr. 15
Burter and Co. Apr. 15
Builing, E. Deal, Apr. 6
Bate, E. Liverpool, Apr. 26
Billing, R. Vinegar-yd. Apr. 2
Bath, R. Anderton, Apr. 6
Barry and Co. Mincing-l. Apr. 6
Beavan, J. H. Kennington, Apr. 27
Beer, W. Bristol, Apr. 19
Bazmin, B. Aldersgate-st. Apr. 9
Barchard, E. Fenchurch-st.-chambers, June 15
Blaylock, B. Carlisle, Apr. 24
Birch and Co. Fleet-st. Apr. 23
Beale, T. Little Smeaton, Apr. 17
Buckle, B. Cheltenham, Apr. 17
Channon, P. Bridgewater, Mar. 20
Cecil, J. Birmingham, Mar. 19
Carter, J. Kingsland, Apr. 1
Clarkson, G. Bristol, Mar. 26
Clarke, W. Tenterden, Apr. 4
Cladwin, G. Strassington, Mar. 25
Collinson, E. Crooked l. Apr. 13
Carson, A. Liverpool, Apr. 10
Cooke, W. Liverpool, Apr. 10
Cresser, E. G. Drefield, Apr. 9
Cuthbert and Co. Gutter-l. Apr. 15
Davidson, J. East India Chambers, Mar. 5
Dewer, J. Stamford, Mar. 19
Dawson, W. Fenchurch-st. Mar. 25
Dixon, B. Boston, Mar. 25
Dale, J. Carburton-st. Apr. 9
Darison, T. juu. Yarm. Apr. 2]

Darnell, J. Billingham, Apr. 4
Darner, M. Spitalfields, Apr. 2
Dawes, J. Camomile-st. May 4
Dodson, R. Liverpool, Apr. 15
Everett, N. Longbridge, Deverell, Mar. 21
Foreman, J. Sheerness, Mar. 16
Ford, W. Beckington, Mar. 19
Fowler and Co. Gracechurch-st. Mar. 26
Friend, R. Old Windsor, Mar. 26
Fasson, T. White Cross st. Apr. 2
Faulkner and Co. Cruiched-frirs, Apr. 6
Fraser and Co. Sloane-sq. Apr. 6
Fidler, G. E. Oxford-st. Apr. 9
Foreman, J. Sheerness, Mar. 25
Foot, J. Plymouth-dock, Apr. 10
Greaves, A. Queen-st. Apr. 6
Greenwood, G. Kingston-on-Hull, Mar. 26
Gregory, G. sen. Chester, Mar. 26
Goldney, F. B. Seymour-c. Mar. 30
Gutch, W. Hop-gardens, Mar. 30
Graves, J. P. Colman-st. Apr. 9
Gammes, C. Axminster, Apr. 6
Gooling and Co. Mark lane, Apr. 9
Halliday W. Birmingham, Apr. 6
Hamilton, W. Finsbury-p. Mar. 16
Hill and Co. Lit. Tower-hill, Apr. 6
Hughes, J. Holborn, Mar. 18
Hispal and Co. Bow-lane, Apr. 27
Herbert T. Andover, Mar. 30
Heather, W. Cockspur st. Mar. 30
Hinckley and Co. Old 'Change, Mar. 30
Haycock, G. S. Uxbridge, Mar. 30
Hookham, T. Coventry, Mar. 30
Hamerton, C. Wansford, May 4
Howell and Co. 'Change-al. Mar. 30
Humphreys, R. Old Jewry, Apr. 2
Hilop and Co. Bow-l. Apr. 27
Hodgson, W. Leeds, Apr. 3
Hardwick, J. Old Brompton, Apr. 6
Hafford, J. Leicester, Apr. 8
Hicks, G. E. Son st. Apr. 6
Heaketh, R. Warrington, Apr. 6
Hay, J. Waltham Abbey, Apr. 27
Harrison, C. Barnard Castle, Apr. 15
Hall, E. Cheltenham, Apr. 17
Herbert, J. Riekington, Apr. 17
Handley, T. Warwick, Apr. 24

Hale, J. Chester, butcher, May 9
Joseph E. Bury-st. Mar. 2
Joseph, S. N. Mar. 5
Jackson and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, Mar. 30
Jennings R. Lincoln, Mar. 28
Isaacs and Co. Bevis Mark, Mar. 30
Joseph, E. Bury-st. Mar. 19
Joseph, S. N. Mar. 19
James, J. Lime-st. Mar. 26
Johnson, A. Manchester, Apr. 6
Joseph, S. N. and E. St. Mary-Axe, Mar. 26
Keene, S. Up. North-pl. Mar. 26
Kent and Co. Mark-lane, Mar. 27
Keicher, E. Thorpe Soken, Apr. 20
Kirkham, G. Lancaster, Apr. 30
Knightley, J. Chestnut, Apr. 16
Knight, J. Wivesfield, Apr. 16
Land, J. Maidstone, March 19
Lemoline, L. J. Oxford-st. Mar. 25
Latham, T. D. Devonshire-square, Mar. 19
Low, J. W. Mincing-lane, Mar. 16
Lalbury, W. Stafford, Apr. 2
Laugton, T. Lancaster, Apr. 8
Loft, T. Little Ormou-d st. Mar. 6
Latham, T. D. Devonshire square, Mar. 26
Ludlow, H. Plymouth-dock, Apr. 9
Blason, E. Colman-st. Mar. 25
Meale, J. Huddersfield, Mar. 28
Meller, J. G. Tower-st. Apr. 2
Morrish, W. Bath, Apr. 10
Moore, W. Salisbury-c. Apr. 6
M'Kenzie, W. Covent gard. Apr. 6
Milly man, J. Oxford, Apr. 15
Merry, W. Mitre-c. April 25
Mason, J. Burn, Apr. 20
Mailey, W. Sandhill, Apr. 20
Nichson, J. Plymouth-dock, Apr. 17
Ogilvey and Co. Jeffrey's-sq. Apr. 6
Ogie, J. Pickwick, Apr. 11
Penfold, J. Goring, Mar. 19
Parker, G. Raudrip, Mar. 20
Presbury W. Newington, Mar. 22
Pulmer, J. Croydon, Mar. 16
Powell and Co. Bristol, Apr. 1
Pennell and Co. Bow-lane, Apr. 20
Pierce, W. High Holborn, Apr. 2
Penford, J. Ringwood, Apr. 4

- Pugh, T. Brick-l. Apr. 8
 Pugh and Co. Bishopgate, Apr. 6
 Parker, R. Mortimer-st. Apr. 16
 Pillgrem, J. Christchurch-Twyne-
 ham, Apr. 23
 Read, W. Crediton, serge-maker,
 Apr. 16
 Reeve, W. Clapham, Apr. 16
 Rofia, R. L. Southam, Apr. 24
 Quarterman, W. Godstone, Apr. 13
 Read, W. Crediton, Mar. 27
 Riordan, J. Old st. Mar. 19
 Rankard C. Gloucester, Apr. 1
 Iarnacur, E. Stockport, Apr. 8
 Roberts, J. Liverpool, Apr. 18
 Riddale and Co. Finsbury-square,
 Apr. 23
 Sayer, T. jun. Bangay, Apr. 26
 Simeon, P. Tokenhouse yd. Mar. 23
 Silver, N. Oxford-st. Mar. 19
 Sanders, S. Fleet-st. Mar. 28
 Street and Co. Bucklersbury, Mar. 26
 Spitta and Co. Lawrence Pountney-
 lane, Mar. 30
 Stephenson, W. Leeds, Mar. 30
 Shoel, J. and Co. Hoardsditch,
 Apr. 2
 Smith, A. Marshalee-pria. Mar. 30
 Spooner, W. Lawrence-l. Apr. 2
 Stanley, N. Cheapside, Apr. 18
 Stephens and Co. Oxford-st. Apr. 13
 Shoobridge, B. Tenterden, Apr. 16
 Scott, J. Witham, Apr. 6
 Swaine and Co. Halifax, Apr. 11
 Silver, R. N. Oxford-st. Apr. 2
 Tebbut, R. Louthbury, Mar. 19
 Tweedale, J. Lancaster, Apr. 6
 Thomson, L. Birmingham, Apr. 13
 Thompson, F. New-c. Apr. 23
 Tree, S. Portsmouth, Apr. 20
 Ward, W. Hampstead, Mar. 19
 Williams, W. Meikins, Mar. 19
 Wright, J. Hartford, Mar. 16
 Weston and Co. Kingston-upon-
 Hull, Mar. 26
 Wray, A. Tokenhouse-yd. Mar. 13
 Wilmet, T. Chelsea, Mar. 26
 Wickham, C. Old-st. Apr. 2
 Wilkerson, J. Barley, Mar. 23
 Walton, W. Liverpool, Apr. 11
 Winbalt and Co. St. Paul's Church-
 yard, Apr. 6
 Whittington, R. Somerset, May 4
 Williams, J. High Holborn, Apr. 8
 White and Co. Fleet st. Apr. 23
 Yates, J. Manchester, Apr. 10
 Young and Co. Wapping, Apr. 9

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, FEB. 27, TO SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1816.

- ABRAHAM, G. Falmouth, Mar. 23
 Adams and Co. Cumberland-street,
 Apr. 2
 Bellet, A. Wellington, Mar. 19
 Byrn, C. Warwick, Mar. 23
 Bazeley and Co. Buckingham, Mar.
 23
 Boyes, B. Tokenhouse-yd. Mar. 23
 Bowyer, J. Broad-st. Mar. 30
 Blowe and Co. Deptford, Mar. 30
 Barnh, D. Prescot-st. Mar. 30
 Berkeley, W. Worcester, Apr. 6
 Beasley, M. G. Aushin-friars, Apr. 6
 Brentnall and Co. Derby, Apr. 9
 Beck, J. Braumton, Apr. 9
 Biven, H. and T. Mortlake, Apr. 13
 Bramley, R. Shorter-st. Apr. 18
 Bramley, H. Lloyd's Coffee-house,
 Apr. 13
 Bravo, J. London-wall, Apr. 13
 Collins, J. Gough-sq. Mar. 29
 Cleland, A. Charles-st. Mar. 26
 Clegg, J. Manchester, Mar. 26
 Cosack, T. B. Kingston-upon-
 Hull, Mar. 26
 Cooper, J. Rethwell, Mar. 26
 Cowmen, J. Calster, Apr. 2
 Clarke, T. Hilmster, Apr. 9
 Collier, R. and J. Liverpool, veter-
 inary-surgeons, Apr. 13
 Cooper, W. Shepton-Mallet, Apr. 13
 Colca, A. Gt. Portland-st. Apr. 13
 Dolfin, J. Warwick, Mar. 23
 Davis, W. Newbury, Apr. 6
 Finner and Co. Stone-sq. Mar. 23
 Foot, J. Plymouth dock, Mar. 30
 Fearnhead, F. Oldham, Apr. 3
 Gull, R. Union st. Mar. 19
 Geyton, G. Edmonton, Apr. 6
 Harris, J. Oxford, Mar. 23
 Hilton, R. Wigan, Mar. 13
 Holden, T. Manchester, Mar. 26
 Hill, W. Cockhill, Mar. 26
 Hellewell, J. Elland, Mar. 26
 Humphries, H. St. Bennet's-hill
 Haynes, T. Blackfriars-rd. Mar. 26
 Hall, T. Leeds, Mar. 26
 Herbert, J. Uckington, Apr. 9
 Hill, R. Madras-field, Apr. 9
 Heuder, G. Tooquay, Apr. 6
 Haslam, J. Brentwood, Apr. 13
 Hellmers, H. John-st. Apr. 13
 Johnson, W. Leeds, Mar. 26
 Joseph, S. Gosport, Apr. 9
 James, H. T. Manchester, Apr. 9
 Kirkham, R. Thornton, Apr. 6
 Kieckhafer, G. Ilington, Apr. 9
 Lamb, G. Lord Melville, Mar. 19
 Lakeman, W. Stancomb, Apr. 6
 Levett, W. Coventry-st. Apr. 9
 Marks, W. H. jun. Bath, Mar. 26
 Nicholson, W. Kingston-upon-
 Hull, March 19
 Newstead, J. Acle, Apr. 2
 Newton, W. Davenport, Apr. 6
 Nelson, A. Plymouth-dock, Apr. 6
 Norris, W. M. East Stonehouse,
 April 9
 Oswald, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
 Apr. 2
 Pugh, N. Kingston, Mar. 26
 Pyne, T. Horselydown, April 2
 Parker, G. Bawdrip, Apr. 2
 Pix, W. Northiam, Apr. 13
 Richardson, E. Gt. Russell-street,
 Mar. 23
 Ramsey, J. High-st. Mar. 26
 Remmie, F. Oxford-st. Apr. 9
 Rogers, G. South Anston, Apr. 6
 Revis, T. Cambridge, Apr. 13
 Roakell, J. Liverpool, Apr. 13
 Snell, J. Torrington, Mar. 19
 Slater and Co. Ilminster, Mar. 23
 Spita and Co. Laurence Pountney-
 lane, Mar. 23
 Southcott, J. Bristol, Mar. 30
 Gly, R. Chedworth, Mar. 30
 Smith, T. Austin-friars, Mar. 30
 Saul, T. Manchester, Apr. 9
 Smith, R. Richmond, Apr. 6
 Schroder, H. College-hill, Apr. 9
 Solomon, H. Birmingham, Apr. 9
 Smith, G. Sheffield, Apr. 13
 Stew, J. London-st. Apr. 13
 Tack, J. Woodford, Mar. 30
 Toy, T. Cornwall, Apr. 6
 Wright, R. Watling-st. Mar. 19
 Walker, J. Lord Melville, Mar. 19
 Weston and Co. Kingston-upon-
 Hull, Mar. 19
 Winstanley, J. Bearbinder-lane,
 Mar. 19
 Williamson, W. Nottingham, Mar.
 23
 Walker, J. Nicholas-l. Mar. 26
 Warner, S. Milk-st. Mar. 30
 Wilkinson and Co. Stockton, Apr. 9
 Ward, J. Hanworth, Apr. 2
 Walton, J. Coventry, Apr. 6
 Woodward, W. Curstow-st. Apr. 6
 Winor, W. Plymouth, Apr. 9
 Weaver, T. High Holborn, Apr. 9
 Woodward, J. Westbury-upon-
 Trim, Apr. 13

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 187.)

JOHN GEORGE DRUKE, of Churman-street, Fentonville, Middlesex, Chemist; for a method of expelling the molasses of syrup out of refined sugars, in a shorter period than is at present practised with pipe-clay. Dated February 3, 1816.

JOHN MILLINGTON, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, St. Mary le-lone, Engineer; for certain machinery to be moved by wind, steam, manual labour, or any of the processes now employed for moving machinery: by means of which, boats, barges, and other floating vessels, may be propelled or moved in water. Dated February 1st, 1816.

JOHN RUDGEON, of Dartford, Kent, Paper-maker; for a process for reducing rags, or articles composed of silk, linen, or cotton, after they have been used, and bringing them into their original state, and rendering the material, of which they are composed, fit to be remanufactured, and again applied to beneficial and useful purposes. Dated February 3d, 1816.

JOHN THOMAS DAWES, of West Dromwich, Stafford, Iron-master; for certain improvements in steam-engines: some of which improvements are applicable to other purposes. Dated February 26th, 1816.

JOSEPH BARKER, of Cottage-green, Camberwell, Surrey, Artist; for means of continuing the motion of machinery. Dated February 26th, 1816.

WILLIAM MILTON, of Heckfield, Hants, Clerk; for certain improvements upon the wheels and perches of carriages. Dated February 10th, 1816.

HENRY DE BARL, of Leicester-street, Leicester square, Middlesex, Artificial Florist; for an improved cylindrical gold and silver wrap, and washing machine: communicated to him by a certain foreigner, residing abroad. Dated February 20th, 1816.

WILLIAM BAYNHAM, of London-road, Surrey, Chemist; for a composition for making leather, and other articles, water-proof. Dated February 20, 1816.

LONDON MARKETS, MARCH 10th, 1816.

LOTTERY.—A new Lottery was constructed for this forenoon, 20,000 tickets at 17l. 3s. 3d.

COTTON.—The imports are still trivial, and so great continues the request, that parcels on their being landed meet immediate purchasers: the only Cotton now offering in the market are middling Pernambuco, and a few Bahias. The sales since our last may be estimated about 1300 bags; viz.—250 Demeraras and Berbice 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d.; 40 Surinams 2s. 2½d.; 30 serons Spanish 13½d. to 14d.; small parcels of Jamaicas at 17½d. to 21½d.; Guadaloupe at 90s.; 140 Pernams 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.; 294 Minas 2s. ½d.; 100 Bahias 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; 40 boweds 18½d. to 19½d.; 50 Bengals 13½d. to 14d.; and 50 Burats at 4d. advance on the last East India sale. The briskness in the Cotton market is principally owing, we believe, to the accounts from America, stating that the stocks, both at the sea-ports and also in the interior, are very trivial.

SUGAR.—The demand for brown Muscovades continues very limited, and purchases of the inferior descriptions may be made 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower; the good qualities fully support the late currency, and are comparatively scarce.

The market this forenoon is without briskness; the demand continues steady for good Sugars from 52s. a 90s. about 100 hhd. Guadaloupe Muscovades by public sale this forenoon, ordinary and soft brown 70s. a 71s. 6d. one lot very soft 69s. two lots sold at 76s.

The refined market continues but very indifferently supplied with goods, yet the currency declines; the depression since our last may be generally stated 2s. to 3s.; but parcels in second hands are pressed upon the market at a greater decline, for prompt payment.

A public sale of 229 casks Guadaloupe Sugars took place this forenoon. As these Sugars can be now used for home-consumption, they were sold at the long price. The first lot fine strong 4me 109s. 6d., a little inferior 106s. 6d.; fine Terres 97s. ordinary 90s. to 95s. 6d. one lot 84s. 6d. Generally the prices may be stated a shade lower than the previous nominal market currency.

IMPORT of GUADALOUPE SUGARS.—Sugar, the produce of Guadaloupe, will be admitted for home consumption in this country until 1st July next, on payment of the same duty as Sugars the produce of the British plantations. We have perused the Order in Council, it is dated Brighton, the 9th. inst.

COFFEE.—The quantity of Coffee brought forward last week consisted of 875 casks and 203 bags; the demand appears increasing, as nearly the whole has been sold; the ordinary descriptions 1s. a 2s. lower; the middling and finer descriptions continue to realize very high prices; some fine middling Jamaica sold at 98s. a 100s. being quite out of any proportion to the inferior descriptions, on account of the scarcity; ordinary Jamaica sold at 54s. a 56s. good 57s. a 60s. fine ordinary 62s. a 65s. ordinary middling 50s. some good middling 90s. and 30 hhd. fine middling 98s. a 100s. The ordinary descriptions of East India have been in good demand at a premium of 2s. a 3s. on the sale prices; but the quantity advertised for the 26th instant will again depress the market.

TEA.—The quarterly sale of Tea at the India-House finished last week—Hysons have sold from 7d. to 10d. lower. Twankey, Campoi, and Pekoe from 3d. to 6d. lower, Sonchoog R. higher, Congo at nearly the late prices, Bobas 2d. per lb. higher.—The quantity of Tea refused by the trade is stated above 6000 chests.

OILS.—Sperm Oil has declined 10l. to 12l. per ton. A public sale was brought forward last week, consisting of 117 casks, which were sold from 56l. 15s. to 58l. 10s. which may now be stated as the market currency.—Greenland Whale Oil has declined about 2l. A public sale of 70 tons Southern Oil took place last week; the prices were 29l. 15s. to 30l. the market currency may be stated the latter price.—Rape Oil is a shade higher on account of the anticipated duty on Rape-seed, as mentioned in our last.—Olive Oil may be quoted 80l.

COCOA.—A small parcel of Surinam Cocoa last week realized 90s. 6d.

SPICES.—The demand for Cloves and Nutmegs has been revived, and a trifling advance on the last East-India sale has been realized.—A parcel of middling Pimento last week sold at 9½d.

NAVAL STORES.—The 1200 casks Rough Turpentine lately arrived have been sold at 13s.—Spirits, town-drawn, very heavy, 76s. to 78s.; there is no Foreign at market.—Tar may be quoted at 1s. decline. In other articles there is little variation.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Tobacco appears reviving; the request has been considerable, both for export and home-consumption.

PUBLIC SALE of FRUIT.—Last week 2878 boxes Muscatels 98s. to 106s. inferior 52s. to 90s.; 1420 whole and half boxes Blooms withdrawn at 80s.; Italian Figs 35s.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—There is little business doing in Beef; the trivial request appears confined to the best descriptions.—India Pork continues in some demand.—Bacon exceedingly heavy; there appears some request for the inferior descriptions of Butter, but the middling and ordinary qualities meet a very heavy sale, at a declining currency.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The demand for Rum is without briskness, yet the enquiries for export continue; in Brandy and Geneva there is little variation.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

OF

THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 1ST 9TH OF FEBRUARY, TO THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	February 19 to February 26.	February 26 to March 4.	March 4 to March 11.	March 11 to March 18.	March 18 to March 25.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 8½ a 6 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0	50 0 a 55 0
—, Seconds.....	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0	45 0 a 48 0
—, Scotch.....	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0	40 0 a 46 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	44 0 a 66 0	45 0 a 65 0	46 0 a 68 0	46 0 a 68 0	46 0 a 68 0
—, Red.....	42 0 a 61 0	40 0 a 60 0	42 0 a 62 0	42 0 a 62 0	42 0 a 62 0
—, Foreign.....	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 54 0
Barley, English.....	31 0 a 36 0	31 0 a 36 0	32 0 a 37 0	32 0 a 37 0	32 0 a 37 0
Oats, Feed.....	15 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 19 0	12 0 a 19 0	14 0 a 17 0	14 0 a 19 0
Rye.....	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0	26 0 a 30 0
Malt.....	50 0 a 61 0	55 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0
Polard.....	18 0 a 24 0	18 0 a 24 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0
Bran.....	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 11 0	9 0 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0
Beans, Pigeon.....	30 0 a 35 0	30 0 a 35 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 35 0	30 0 a 35 0
Pense, Boiling.....	30 0 a 35 0	30 0 a 35 0	32 0 a 37 0	32 0 a 37 0	32 0 a 37 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	15 0 a 21 0
—, White.....	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 0
Tares.....	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 5 0
Turnips, Round.....	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 18 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 60 0
Cinque Foil.....	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 44 0	35 0 a 46 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	33 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0
—, White.....	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0
Trefoil.....	10 0 a 20 0	12 0 a 22 0	12 0 a 22 0	12 0 a 22 0	10 0 a 22 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 34 0
Linseed Cakes, per 1000.....	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 72 0
Rape Seed Cakes.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	8 6 a 8 6	4 6 a 5 0	0 0 a 0 0	4 6 a 5 0	5 0 a 5 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	4 0 a 4 10	4 10 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	5 0 a 6 0
—, Champions.....	4 0 a 5 0	5 0 a 5 10	4 0 a 5 0	5 0 a 5 10	4 10 a 5 10
Beef.....	3 0 a 4 2	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 0
Mutton.....	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 2	3 0 a 4 2	3 0 a 4 1
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	4 4 a 7 4	4 0 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 8	5 0 a 6 0
Pork.....	3 4 a 4 3	4 0 a 5 6	4 0 a 5 4	4 0 a 5 6	4 0 a 5 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	2 12 34	2 11 12	2 12 7	2 12 7	2 10 10
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0
—, Carlow.....	108 0 a 110 0	108 0 a 110 0	108 0 a 110 0	108 0 a 110 0	90 0 a 96 0
—, Dutch.....	60 0 a 84 0	60 0 a 84 0	60 0 a 84 0	60 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 80 0
—, York, per firkin.....	58 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0
—, Cambridge.....	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
—, Dorset.....	78 0 a 0 0	78 0 a 0 0	78 0 a 0 0	78 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
—, Ditto, New.....	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 82 0	80 0 a 86 0
—, Gloucester, doubled.....	90 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
—, Ditto, single.....	62 0 a 65 0	62 0 a 65 0	62 0 a 65 0	62 0 a 65 0	62 0 a 66 0
—, Dutch.....	48 0 a 52 0	48 0 a 52 0	48 0 a 52 0	48 0 a 52 0	51 0 a 54 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
—, York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Bacon, Wiltshire, per stone.....	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
—, Irish.....	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0
—, York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Lard.....	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 62 0
Fallow, per ditto.....	3 1 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	72 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	82 0
Ditto, Carded.....	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	90 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Starch.....	3 18 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0
Coals, Newcastle.....	36 6 a 43 0	35 0 a 45 0	38 6 a 46 6	37 0 a 48 9	34 0 a 46 6
Ditto, Sunderland.....	38 9 a 0 0	38 0 a 41 0	38 0 a 39 0	0 0 a 0 0	58 0 a 41 0
Hops, in bags.....	5 13 a 8 0	5 0 a 8 8	5 0 a 8 8	5 0 a 8 0	4 10 a 7 15
—, Kent.....	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	5 0 a 7 0	4 0 a 6 15
Ditto, in pockets.....	7 0 a 11 11	6 0 a 12 0	6 0 a 12 0	6 0 a 12 0	6 13 a 11 4
—, Sussex.....	6 6 a 8 14	6 0 a 7 15	6 0 a 7 15	6 0 a 7 15	6 0 a 8 0
—, Farnham.....	13 0 a 17 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	11 0 a 16 16
Hay.....	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 6
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	1 19 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 19 6
Hay.....	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 5 0
Clover.....	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Straw.....	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Hay.....	4 1 6	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 15 0
Clover.....	0 0 0	5 13 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 18 0
Straw.....	1 19 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	1 18 0	1 18 6

PRICES of SHARES in NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, and FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alee, Cornhill, 22d March, 1816.

Per Share.	Per Share.
Grand Junction Canal .. 100l.	Great Dover Street .. 33l.
Grand Union .. 35l.	Highgate Hill Archway .. 8l. 10s.
Leicestershire and Northampton- shire Union .. 95l.	East London Water-works .. 69l.
Kenet and Avon .. 75l. 10s.	West Middlesex .. 25l.
Grand Surrey .. 80l.	South London .. 30l.
Croydon .. 5l.	Kent .. 31l.
Huddersfield .. 10l.	Portsmouth and Farlington .. 15l.
Rochdale .. 49l.	Ditto, New .. 28l.
Lancaster .. 18l. 10s.	London Institution .. 43l.
Ellesmere .. 70l.	Surrey .. 12l. 10s.
Worcester and Birmingham .. 25l.	Russell .. 16l. 16s.
Monmouth .. 145l.	Auction Mart .. 10l.
London Dock .. 77l.	Commercial Sale Rooms .. 31l. 10s.
West India .. 145l.	London Flour Company .. 4l.
East India .. 136l.	Globe Insurance .. 101l. 10s.
Commercial .. 100l.	Imperial .. 45l.
East Country .. 40l.	Albion .. 20l.
Strand Bridge .. 17l.	Hope .. 2l. 4s.
Ditto Annuities .. 60l.	Eagle .. 9l. 2s.
Vauxhall .. 52l.	Atlas .. 9l.
Southwark, 75l. paid .. 30l.	Rock .. 2l. 6s.
Commercial Road .. 80l.	Gas Light and Coke Company .. 2l. prem.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 60 and under 61.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 18 0	average-rate 100l. money	7 18 1
40	4 17 0	.....	8 0 4
45	5 3 0	.....	8 10 3
50	5 12 0	.....	9 5 1
55	6 8 0	.....	10 1 8
60	6 15 0	.....	11 3 2
65	7 14 0	.....	12 14 7
70	9 4 0	.....	15 4 1
75 and upwards	11 11 0	.....	19 1 10

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from Feb. 27, to March 22, 1816, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U. 37—10 a 38—8	Barcelona	33 a 33½
Ditto at sight	Bilboa, effective	34½ a 35½
Amsterdam, c. f. 11—16 a 11—11	St. Sebastian	33 a 33½
Ditto at sight	Gibraltar	31 a 32
Rotterdam, c. f. & U. 11—17 a 11—12	Leghorn	47½ a 48½
Antwerp, ex money	Genoa	45 a 46
Hamburg, & U. 35—4 a 34—8	Venice Italian Liv.	96—30 a 95—30
Altona, & U. 35—8 a 34—9	Malta	47½ a 48
Paris, 1 day's date	Naples	40 a 40½
Ditto, 2 Uance	Palermo per oz.	116d.
Bordeaux, ditto	Lisbon	58½ a 59
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	Oporto	50 a 50
Madrid, effective	Rio Janeiro	63½ a 64
Cadiz, effective	Dublin	14½ a 15½
Seville	Cork	14½ a 16

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 2s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0l. 5s. 3d. a 0l. 5s. 8½d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 2s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 5s. 4d. a 0s. 0d.
New Doubletons	3l. 18s. 6d. a 3l. 17s. 6d.	New Louis, each .....	.....

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

25th March, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM FEBRUARY 26, TO MARCH 25, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank	3perCt	3perCt	4perCt	5perCt	Long	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	Omnium.	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So	5perCent	3perDy	Consol	St. Lot.
1816	Stock.	Reduc	Consol	Consol	Navy.	Ann.	5perCt	3perCt	Ann.		Stock.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	for Ac.	Tick.
Feb 26	250 1/4	1 1/2	62	1 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2		60 1/2		18 1/2	182	66 1/2			4s 5spr.	4spr. 2sdi.	62	1
27	251	2	62	1 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2		60 1/2		18 1/2	182	66 1/2			4s 3spr.	2sdi. 5spr.	62	1
28		61 1/2	61 1/2	77	90 1/2	15 1/2									3spr. par	2sdi. 3spr.	61 1/2	
29	251 1/2	3 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2									2spr. par	4sdi. 1spr.	63 1/2	
Mar. 1	251	2 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2								61	2s 4spr.	2sdi. 3spr.	63 1/2	2
2		61 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2								61 1/2	2s pr.	2sdi. 2spr.	63 1/2	
4	251	250 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	181		61 1/2		4s 5spr.	2sdi. 3spr.	62 1/2	
5	251	250 1/2	61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	180 1/2	1			3s 6spr.	2sdi. 1spr.	62 1/2	
6			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	pr				4s pr.	3sdi. 1spr.	62 1/2	
7			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	91	60 1/2		17 1/2	pr				5s 3spr.	1s 2s pr.	62 1/2	
8			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	91			17 1/2	pr				3s 4spr.	1spr. 3sdi.	62	
9			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2	91			17 1/2	pr				4s 6spr.	3sdi. 3spr.	62	
11			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2			27	16 1/2	pr				1s 2spr.	4sdi. par	62	1
12			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				18	17 1/2	pr			1s 2spr.	3sdi. par	62 1/2	
13			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2		60 1/2		17 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	4sdi. par	62 1/2	
14			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	pr				1spr. par	4sdi. par	62 1/2	
15			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2		60 1/2		17 1/2	pr				1s 2spr.	4sdi. 1spr.	62 1/2	
16			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	pr			61 1/2	1s 2spr.	4sdi. 3spr.	62 1/2	
18			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	4sdi. par	62 1/2	
19			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2	pr				1s 2spr.	4sdi. 1spr.	62 1/2	
20			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	5sdi. par	62 1/2	
21			61 1/2	77 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2		59 1/2		14 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	5s 1s di.	61 1/2	60
22			60 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				14 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	5s 1s di.	60 1/2	1
23			60 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	5s 1s di.	60 1/2	1 1/2
25			60 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2	pr				par 1spr.	5s 1s di.	60 1/2	1 1/2

All EXCHANGE BILLS dated prior to January 1815 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Cusack, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-Jane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

THE European Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1816.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the Right Hon. MATTHEW WOOD, Lord Mayor of London.]

CONTENTS.

	Page
Memoir of the Right Hon. Matthew Wood, Lord Mayor of the City of London	291
Prophecy respecting the Ionian Islands	293
Extract from Major Dale's Essay on the Study of the History of England	294
Mr. London's Method of curling Mackereel	ib.
Infallible Cure for the King's Evil	295
Notice of a MS. in Crosby House	296
Inscription in the Abbey Church, Bath	ib.
THE LITERARY GARDEN, No. XIV	297
Instances of the Uncertainty of Life	ib.
THE OBSERVER, No. XIV	298
On Friendship	ib.
A Conversazione Party	299
Comparison between the Don Quixote of Avellaneda and Don Quixote	302
Curious Codicil to the Will of the late Lieut. col. Nash	303
Inscription found in the Grounds of H. J. Esq. in the Vicinity of Colchester	304
A Horse-Lough	ib.
FRAGMENTS: Being Thoughts, Observations, Reflections, and Criticisms, with Anecdotes and Characters. Ancient and Modern. No. VIII.	305
ON the absolute Necessity of abolishing Impresment	308
Horse Cyclopædiæ [Continued]	310
RECIPIES, No. VI.	313
For making Indelible, or Permanent Ink	ib.
For Washing Flintz, so as to preserve its Gloss and Beauty	ib.
For Sinking Spirits	314
For Deafness	ib.
For a Cough	ib.
To feed Geese	ib.
Letters on Gay's Fables, Letter X.	314
Remarks on Mr. Kean's Reading of a Passage in Macbeth	315
Hint respecting the Service of the Established Church	ib.
CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES, No. XI.—Locke—Lady Jane Grey	316
Two Journals: A Sketch	ib.
Remarks on Pope's Universal Prayer	318
THE HIVE, No. XVI.	319
Dean Swift	ib.
Charity	ib.
Equanimity	ib.
Charles XII. and Archimedes	ib.
An Original Advertisement	ib.

	Page
Query	320
Sterne a Plagiary	ib.
THE REPOSITORY, No. XXVI.	321
A Letter to a Friend in Devonshire, on the present Situation of the Country	ib.
Chronological Account of the principal Events in the Life of Napoleon Buonaparte	324
Growth and Value of Timber	325
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, No. XXIV.	326

LONDON REVIEW.

Beaumont's Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena	328
Forster's Sketch of the New Anatomy of Physiology of the Brain, and Nervous System, of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim considered, as comprehending a complete System of Zoonomy	332
MUSICAL REVIEW	333
THEATRICAL JOURNAL:—Mr. Kean's Shylock—Revivals of The Chapter of Accidents, The Misers, and The Castle Spectre—Miss Eliza Murray—Pittcairn's Island—Miss Grimani—Mr. Cobham—Who Wants a Wife? or, the Law of the Land—Commemoration of Shakspeare—Wroton Theatricals, &c. &c.	334
POETRY	341
Ridicule versus Pocket	ib.
Fare Thee Well, By Lord Byron	342
A Sketch from Private Life, by the Same	ib.
Parliamentary Journal	344
Intelligence from the London Gazette	358
Abstract of Foreign Intelligence	362
Abstract of Domestic Intelligence	366
Births—Marriages	376
Monthly Obituary	372
Literary Intelligence	373
List of New Publications	375
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	ib.
List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Certificates	376
New Patents	380
London Markets	381, 382
Prices of Canal, &c. Shares	383
Rates of Government Life Annuities	ib.
Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion	ib.
Price of Stocks	384

London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,
AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April 1816.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF APRIL.

Stations.	Line.	Ships	Frigates	Sloop of War	Recon. Frigate	Brigs.	Cutters.	S. G. V. Log. &c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Irish Station - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	0	12
West Indies (Leeward Islands - - - - -	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
West Indies (Windward Islands, &c. - - - - -	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	8
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	6
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	2	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	21
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	12	8	33	42	0	46	1	9	131
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	17	4	27	29	0	20	2	8	107
Guard Ships - - - - -	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	38	13	61	72	0	66	3	17	267
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	146	14	101	73	9	8	4	4	432
Building - - - - -	90	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	94
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	200	27	171	151	9	146	7	21	734

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN from April 6 to April 13, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans	
Essex	57 5/8	0 23	0 21	8 27	9	Middlesex	59 6/8	0 24	8 23	4 28	6	
Kent	58 4/8	0 24	8 23	8 27	4	Surrey	65 8/8	0 26	4 24	10 32	8	
Sussex	60 9/8	0 25	6 22	6 00	0	Hertford	58 10/8	0 25	3 23	8 34	9	
Suffolk	62 10/8	0 23	5 18	2 25	3	Bedford	55 0/8	0 21	6 18	11 22	4	
Cambridge	58 11/8	0 21	8 16	6 25	4	Huntingd.	54 4/8	0 21	9 19	2 25	10	
Norfolk	58 9/8	0 20	8 16	8 25	9	Northampt.	57 4/8	0 21	4 17	6 25	8	
Lincoln	54 7/8	0 22	11 13	7 25	3	Rutland	56 0/8	0 22	3 18	0 26	0	
York	54 11/8	1 24	8 16	9 27	5	Leicester	60 1/8	0 23	4 17	2 27	0	
Durham	59 8/8	0 32	0 20	5 00	0	Nottingh.	60 8/8	0 26	0 19	4 29	10	
Northumb.	55 7/8	0 22	11 18	7 22	8	Derby	57 8/8	0 29	6 21	9 00	0	
Cumberl.	67 6/8	4 25	5 18	0 00	0	Stafford	64 10/8	0 27	11 19	2 35	7	
Westmorl.	73 1/8	0 25	7 20	11 00	0	Salop	60 5/8	0 25	3 17	7 37	4	
Lancaster	64 8/8	0 00	0 19	4 30	0	Hereford	57 0/8	0 28	8 24	9 18	4 29	1
Chester	59 10/8	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Worcester	58 3/8	0 27	1 21	10 28	11	
Gloucester	57 11/8	0 24	0 20	6 21	8	Warwick	62 6/8	0 28	5 23	4 34	0	
Somerset	63 4/8	0 24	7 14	0 30	4	Wilts	60 6/8	0 25	6 21	0 35	4	
Monmouth	61 6/8	0 28	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	63 9/8	0 27	2 22	9 30	3	
Devon	64 11/8	0 24	3 17	0 00	0	Oxford	58 0/8	0 20	10 21	3 27	0	
Cornwall	67 6/8	0 24	3 16	9 00	0	Bucks	58 7/8	0 23	6 20	8 26	4	
Dorset	63 2/8	0 23	11 00	0 00	0							
Hants	63 4/8	0 23	1 21	6 31	9							

WALES.

N. Wales	62	0/8	0/23	0/15	6/00	0
S. Wales	52	0/00	0/18	8/10	1/00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 29, CORNHILL.

1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Mar 26	30.14	45	E	Fair	Mar. 10	29.16	40	S	Rain
27	30.22	48	NE	Ditto	11	29.31	43	SW	Ditto
28	30.13	38	E	Ditto	12	29.70	45	W	Fair
29	30.18	41	NE	Ditto	13	29.78	42	N	Ditto
30	30.24	39	NE	Ditto	14	29.49	65	NE	Ditto
31	30.25	39	SE	Ditto	15	29.54	38	S	Ditto
April 1	30.15	41	SE	Ditto	16	29.58	45	SW	Ditto
2	29.77	39	SE	Ditto	17	29.45	47	W	Rain
3	29.80	38	E	Ditto	18	29.58	56	S	Fair
4	29.93	36	E	Ditto	19	29.70	48	W	Ditto
5	29.94	35	NE	Ditto	20	30.12	48	S	Ditto
6	29.65	46	NW	Hail	21	29.74	47	E	Ditto
7	29.14	45	W	Fair	22	29.70	52	E	Ditto
8	29.18	41	NE	Ditto	23	29.71	56	SE	Rain
9	29.14	40	N	Ditto	24	29.82	59	NE	Fair



LONDON, Published for the *European Magazine* by James Aspinwall, N^o. 32, Oldbail 1st May 1816.

The Right Honourable
MATTHEW WOOD,
Lord Mayor of London. 1816.

Engraved by T. Blood, from an original Picture by S. Drummond Esq. A.R.A.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1816.

MEMOIRS OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE MATTHEW WOOD,
LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1816.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING,
BY S. DRUMMOND, ESQ. A.R.A.]

THE Right Honorable MATTHEW Wood, the present Lord Mayor of the City of London, is the eldest Son of the late William Wood, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, whose ancestors had the honor of first introducing into that town a particular branch of the Woollen trade, which has subsisted for a longer period than a century: the father of the Lord Mayor carried on this trade for more than forty years to a considerable extent, and was enabled by his industry to bring up, with great reputation, a numerous family. Having lived to an advanced age much respected, his death was regretted by all his relations and friends. The Lord Mayor was placed at school in *Exeter* at a very early age, and afterwards at Tiverton; he was then placed in the City of Exeter with a relation who was concerned in a very extensive wholesale and retail trade, and during the latter period of his connexion with this house, he travelled through the western counties; thus laying a foundation, by his integrity and activity, for his future advancement.

In the year 1790 he engaged with a wholesale house in London, for which he travelled several years. He then formed a partnership, and commenced business in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street; soon after this event he married the present Lady Mayoress, who is the daughter of the late J. Page, Esq. of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk; by whom he has five children; viz. three sons and two daughters. About this time the writer of this article had the pleasure of becoming acquainted

with this family, and he can testify, from the honor of intimate acquaintance, that a more united and happy family does not at this day exist in the City of London. The matrimonial connexion which his Lordship formed contributed in a very high degree to his domestic comfort; and their children, as they advance in years, manifest talents and dispositions, and acquire accomplishments, that cannot fail to gratify their parents, and to encourage the most flattering expectations in the progress of their lives.

About eleven or twelve years ago, the Lord Mayor formed a mercantile connexion with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Wigan; and in the connexion then established, he still continues with the Colonel's son, Alfred Wigan, and his own brother, Philip Western Wood, under the firm of Wood, Wigan, and Wood, hop merchants. This trade they are now carrying on to a very considerable extent. A few years since, he became interested in a copper mine in Cornwall, where 1200 people are daily employed. It is highly honourable to the Lord Mayor, and the fact ought to be mentioned as a stimulus to the emulation of others, that he owes his success, and the affluence that has accrued from it, solely to the energy and exertions of his own mind; for, although his father died rich, if we estimate worth by integrity, it was his lot, as it has been that of many others, to transmit to his children only the grateful memorial of an approved character, and that blessing of Providence which seldom fails to prosper the honest and active efforts of those who

trace the footsteps of their virtuous progenitors. On the Lord Mayor's private, domestic, and social virtues, we might much enlarge; nor shall we incur the charge of adulation among those who have had the advantage of intimate acquaintance and frequent intercourse with him. For his conduct in public life we may venture to appeal to the testimony of his fellow-citizens.

About fourteen years ago, he was elected a member of the Corporation of London for the Ward of Cripplegate Without; and he has ever since lived in the most perfect harmony and friendship with all the inhabitants of this ward. About the year 1802, when the spirit for volunteering commenced, he was one of the most active persons in promoting it: a regiment, consisting of about 800 men, was formed in his ward, united with three others, and the Lord Mayor was requested to take the *lieutenant-colonelcy*; but he modestly chose to accept only the *majority*; he was eminently zealous and active, and paid all possible attention to the training and discipline of the regiment. When the vacancy of Alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate occurred, in consequence of the death of Sir William Staines, the Lord Mayor was on a tour of pleasure in Ireland with his family; but though he was absent, and could not avail himself of those conciliatory qualities which particularly characterise his Lordship, and which could not have failed to recommend him on a personal canvas, the electors of the Ward testified their high estimation of him by unanimously choosing him as their Alderman.

In the year 1809, which was a year that teemed with interesting events, he served the office of Sheriff; and in the discharge of the arduous duties of this office, he conducted himself in a manner so satisfactory to his fellow-citizens, that he several times received their cordial and unanimous thanks.

About this time, or soon after, he was appointed Chairman of a Committee, established for the improvement of the City; and in this capacity he has been distinguished by his assiduity and exertions; devoting his time and talents to the important objects for which the committee was constituted. The Lord Mayor took the lead in proposing a New Prison for Debtors, with a laudable view of separating them from the felons in Newgate; and this object,

so just in itself and so beneficial in its consequences, he has had the pleasure of seeing accomplished.

Ever since he has been called to the Civic Chair we have found him anxiously attentive to the multifarious duties of that high and distinguished office; always at his post, free and easy of access to every person, and on every necessary occasion punctual to all his appointments; and incessantly active in deciding and executing every measure that can contribute to the amelioration of the Police of the City; we find him, at an early and a late hour, regulating the day and night Patrole; and with a great sacrifice of a variety of domestic and social comforts, endeavouring to the utmost of his power, and with a very considerable degree of success, to remove the nuisances that disgraced the City and offended its inhabitants.

It is not our intention in this biographical sketch, to trace at large the whole of his political conduct; but this we must be allowed to say, that no Magistrate in the same situation ever discharged his duty more diligently or more impartially. Whatever may be his political creed, and however he may differ from some others of his fellow-citizens in his sentiments with regard to public men and public measures, he has never suffered differences of this kind to interfere in the execution of the duties of his office, nor to bias his judgment or influence his conduct under the character of the Chief Magistrate of the City. We cannot close this sketch, however, without observing, that the Lord Mayor has been a well informed, steady, consistent, and ardent friend and advocate of liberty, civil and religious; and that he has been invariably zealous in supporting the rights and privileges of his fellow-citizens, we may appeal to those who are least in unison with him, as to politics; and they will concur with us in opinion, that his Lordship possesses, in a high degree, the happy talent of blending candour and good humour with inflexible integrity, and a heart ever sympathising with distress, and prompting him to stretch out his hand and to open his purse for its relief. Amongst those objects that have engaged his particular attention, we cannot forbear to mention the education of the poor—to charities for this purpose he has been a liberal benefactor; he has devoted his time, as well as his mo-

ney and influence, to the promotion of them; and there are thousands of children in this metropolis and its environs, who are indebted to him and to some illustrious Princes of the House of Brunswick co-operating with him, under Providence, for their knowledge and their virtue, and for the abilities which they have acquired to become useful and reputable in their humble stations. In this way he has rendered most substantial and extensive service, not only to the City over which he presides, but to the community at large; and both the present and future generations will record the name of the Right Honourable MATTHEW WOOD, Lord Mayor of the City of London in the year 1816, as "*the FRIEND of the Poor.*"

The time, we trust, is not far distant, when his fellow-citizens will testify their respect and gratitude, by conferring on him the honour which he has so justly merited, and extending the sphere of his public usefulness.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is remarkable, that, no less than sixteen years ago, the Poet of "*The Grecian Prospects*," in his contemplation of a general Peace, was so happy as to blend the spirit of Prophecy with that of Poetry, in consigning the *Ionian Islands*, &c. to the protection of Great Britain. The guardian genius of Greece is introduced as "exulting in his might!"

"His hyacinthine locks dropp'd amber dew;

His polish'd shoulders shed a brilliance, white

As Parian grots."—And,

* * * * *

"Fear not (he cried)—through all the lapse of time,

My arm protective have these islands own'd;

Whether, amidst Olympus' seats sublime,
Or, on the snowy cloud of Athos, thron'd,

I bade the war-fiend, sullen as he moan'd

From isle to isle, suspend his wasteful sweep;

Or sooth'd, as Greece beneath oppression groan'd,

Her nextinguish'd Spirit, yet asleep,
To wake, some future age, and reassert the deep."

p. 34.

* * * * *

"Slow from each island, with gigantic march,

Pass'd the dus vapours: and the Elysian sky
Stream'd o'er the prospect from a wider arch,

Till, laughing, all the distant isles drew
drew nigh:

When now, the Bard beheld with wondering eye,

The walls where Athos' evening shadows rest,

And e'en the Ionian billows sparkling high,

Where Ithaca projects its rocky crest,
Or, pleasure melts in sighs on Zante's
luxurious breast.

"See e'er my gladden'd isles (the spirit cried)

His genuine beams approaching freedom pours!

See, radiant in triumphal glory, ride
Yon' LORDLY ships along the *Ionian*
shores!

And hark! thro' Greece, the *British*
thunder roars!

From Cephalenia flies the robber-train;

And, as the soul of Grecian battle soars,
There, Corfu, tramples on her tyrant slain,

And hails, to life restor'd, THE MISTRESS
OF THE MAIN!"

Then ask not, why a solitary few,

Amid sepulchral deserts as they rove,
The helmeted shadows of their Sires pursue;

Scatter'd and lorn in each inglorious grove,

To warlike music in idea move,

And point, from Marathon, the ambitious aim——

Then ask not (as too vain perchance they prove

The fleeting honours of a father's name)
Why, wing'd by trembling hope, they

watch their country's fame."

pp. 41, 42, 43.

At the conclusion of the Poem is this prophetic note:

"The Greeks, perhaps, will have occasion to rejoice, at the termination of the War, on the cession of these islands to Great Britain; when Russia and Turkey shall emulate each other in manifesting their gratitude to Britons for rescuing their respective empires from the grasp of barbarians. Such an arrangement (if it coincide not with the plans of the Politician) would be highly gratifying to the imagination of the Poet."

As far as the Ionian isles were concerned, it certainly did coincide with the Plans of the Politician.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your constant Reader,
PATER-PATRIE.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

AT a time when the Authors of Voyages and Travels are rather increasing than diminishing, perhaps the following advice to a young reader, extracted from "Major Dale's Essay on the study of the History of England," may afford some amusement to many of your readers.

Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

"A BOOK of Voyages and Travels, you must know, is frequently as much an article of manufacture as the paper on which it is printed, a pipe of wine, or any other commodity: look at the material in the rough, neat as imported, it will hardly be known again in its manufactured or metamorphosed state.

"Several circumstances are frequently necessary to bring the work to that state of perfection, or imperfection, in which we view it at a Bookseller's window. Wind,—squally weather—vivid lightning—short allowance—thick fog. Nothing is more common than to find whole pages filled thus,—Wind E. S. E., steered W. N. W. Saw a strange sail on the larboard bow—came on hazy weather, and lost sight of her,—a pig fell overboard, in lat. 30. long. 120. Now all these matters are of no consequence to us, and only serve to waste our time; though the last-mentioned accident might have been a considerable bore to the crew: to rectify this waste of time, permit me to offer a few hints.

"Supposing the Book to be a voyage to the man in the Moon: read in the most cursory manner, the whole operation of getting 'under weigh—running foul of a collier—lost a bowsprit, and all the rest of the channel business; which probably will consume about thirty pages; if large margin, about fifty. When the ship touches at Madeira, which is frequently the case, skip that part of the story altogether; they are generally very hospitably received in that Island; but as the candid reader comes in for no part of the confectionary of the feast, the story is not of the least consequence to us.

"Sometimes the ship will lay-to, through four or five pages: there let her lay, it is of no further moment, than to be minuted in the log-book.

"When the crew begins to be sickly, pause on that circumstance: enquire how the ship's company lived—the method taken to eradicate the disorder—the success of that treatment: this is improving our time, instead of wasting it.

"When any new harbour has been made: when land has been newly discovered: dwell on those occurrences: particularly observe the climate, soil, population, animals, vegetables, mines; in short, the natural history of the country. These points are the life and soul of history; the very marrow of the book; all the rest is mere waste paper; or, as Mr. Pope would more poetically have expressed it, "*Leather and Prunella*" and will waste our time, which is much too precious to be thrown away on gales of wind, and pigs tumbling overboard." Page 213, 214.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MR. LONDON'S PROCESS for curing MACKEREL.

THE salt which he uses for his pickle is British salt, refined by fusion; in which operation the impurities are separated by precipitation.

The strenght of the brine in which his fish is pickled is in specific gravity in proportion to water, as 1205 to 1000.

He recommends the following plan for the cure.

The fishing-boats to take out with them vessels containing brine of the strength above mentioned, and the moment the mackerel are caught they are to be put alive into this brine, without gutting, or any other preparation.

That on barrelling them, a surplus of dry salt be added in the cask, to strengthen the brine, which is become weaker from a portion of the salt of the brine being absorbed by the fish, and the natural moisture of it.

That this is all the necessary operation. That the expense of the salt is very little, as Government allows a drawback of the duty on all salt used in the fisheries.

Mr. London believes that mackerel pickled in common salt would soon putrify. He supposes they may be preserved with large grained Cheshire salt, but even this is not equal to the refined

salt he uses, which, from his experiments, contains, 570 parts of marine acid, 425 parts of soda, and only 5 parts of extraneous matter, in 1000 parts of the salt.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *April 18, 1816.*

I think I may rely upon your humanity to give the following as early an insertion in your Magazine as possible, and I have no doubt the same fellow-feeling will induce every editor of a Periodical Journal, both in town and country, to copy it, as it is what may be relied on as a certain remedy.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
CHARLES COOKSEY.

INVALLIBLE CURE FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

TAKE of the herb sannicle, perhaps better known to some of the herb women, if called cinnacle; the inward or green kind of the tree from which elderberry wine is made likewise the young leaves of the same tree, called buds; fresh got water-docks cut in slices, of each a like quantity, suppose a handful; of rue, a few sprigs; cover these with water, say about three quarts, and let it boil till reduced to two, or less, stir it and press it through a thin cloth; let the patient drink of this a tea-cupful, night and morning, and mid-day, if the stomach will take it; for the dose must be regulated according to the strength of the decoction; if it should operate too much by stool, put only half the quantity of the young buds of the elder-tree in the next making, but the same of the green kind as before. These things can be procured of the herb-women during the summer months; but it is necessary to guard against their cheating you in the dock-roots, which they will do if they can. The water-dock grows thick and lumpy, like a man's fist, and is of a redish colour when cut; it being much harder to get up, on account of the water, they will frequently bring the common dock, which should be refused. The wounds should be often washed in the course of the day with a double or two of linen rag, dipped in some of the decoction poured out for that pur-

pose, and never any thing else applied. A milk diet should be used, and all kind of malt drink avoided as poison, as well as salted provisions: water, or barley-water, may be drank in lieu.

By pursuing this method regular, for three or four months, or less, according to the malignity of the complaint, the patient will be agreeably surprised with a sound and perfect cure, which will not break out again; as many scores of people are now living whom I have cured, or have cured themselves when I have informed them how; for I never for a moment concealed the way from any one; many of them have now been well some years, and remain strong and hearty, though several had been discharged from hospitals as incurable. I always recommend them to drink it a month after the wounds are healed, and a little the spring and summer following; for it is well known, wounds in many cases are healed up long before the complaint is conquered.

I would very seriously call the attention of Surgeons, particularly those who have the care of hospitals, to this mode of cure, and to make their report upon it, as it seldom happens but what some wretched creature, labouring under this disease, is committed to their care. I call their attention with the greater confidence, as my late father was an eminent surgeon, and I am therefore well acquainted with the regular method of treating this disorder, which at best is only to give relief. Young women with wounds in their neck and under their ears, soon get well, if otherwise sound and healthy, but if labouring under a deep consumption, proceeding from other causes, a cure cannot for a moment be looked for; but where there seems a disposition only, arising entirely from the King's Evil, a cure of both may be expected at the same time, with great certainty.

P. S. If a single case should ever fail, rest assured the patient has not given himself the trouble to have all the things boiled together; or has otherwise neglected taking it regularly, which I once knew to be the case with a young woman, who, after taking it for about three weeks, found such benefit from it as to leave off, and on being asked for why, she replied as she now knew how to do it, she thought she could cure herself any time.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE library of this town has furnished me with an interesting work on the Antiquities of Essex, but as I have already observed in a volume of your valuable Magazine, a very excellent account of St. Botolph's Priory, it is useless to enter further into the particulars of that wonderful monument of architecture. The reason of my addressing this letter to you, will not, at the first view, be readily acknowledged; nor should I think it of sufficient importance, were it not a general complaint, that, in the various books that have been sent into the world, upon the antiquities of this country, so little notice has been mentioned of Crosby Hall.

I have now laying before me a manuscript of some particulars relative to this building, in which is noted, that there exists in some part of the great hall, a full account of the trial which took place upon the attributed treason of Lord Hastings; many remarks being inserted in the margin, in the handwriting of Richard the Third. The present occupants of the premises in Crosby-square, would, I should suppose, cheerfully allow any member of the Antiquarian Society to search for this document, and if found, would contribute to the satisfaction of many members of this useful body.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES JAMIESON,
Colchester, 4th Nov. 1815.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your request, I send you the inscription on the Tablet, erected in the Abbey Church, Bath, to the memory of your late worthy friend; and remain your's affectionately,
Bath, Nov. 20, 1815.

T. P. A.

This Tablet

is the last said Offering of
The purest conjugal Affection to the Memory of
RAWSON HART BODDAM, Esq.
(late of Capel House, Enfield, Middlesex.)
interred beneath,

Who died at Bath, on the 20th of May, 1812,
aged 78 Years.

In his early Youth he entered into the
Civil Service of the East India Company,

Anno Dom. 1752;

And having, through a Course of the most zealous Devotion to the
Interests of that Great Body, assiduously promoted the Honor
of his King and Country, was in Testimony of his
distinguished Merits, appointed Governor
of Bombay. A.D. 1784.

His Administration was characterized by
the Virtues of the Gentleman,
the Philanthropist, and the Patriot.

On quitting that honorable Station,
He carried with him the Regrets of the
large Portion of Society, European and Asiatic,
that had experienced the
Blessings of his Government.

His dignified Retreat from Public Life
was but a Transition to the
Exercise of new Virtues;

In the Dispensation of Domestic Happiness to a numerous and affectionate
Family, and the Pleasures of Society, to the Friends who
loved, and the Neighbours, who respected him.

THE LITERARY GARDEN.

No. XIV.

Mille via mortes——— OVID.

The modes of death are numberless.

NOT duly considering the influence of an over-ruling Providence in human affairs, we are apt to look merely to the degree of apparent risk to which men in particular situations are exposed, and thence to infer how the scene of their existence will close. If it be the lot of one man to be a sailor, we expect to hear that he has perished by the waves; if another enter into the army, we calculate that, sooner or later, he will be cut off by some of the incidents connected with warfare. Nothing, however, can be more fallacious than this mode of anticipating events; and no axiom was ever more true than this, that death is often farthest off where it seems to be most impending; and, on the contrary, nearest to us, when we think ourselves least within its reach.

The following facts will serve to illustrate this truth:—A stage-coach traveling from one of the western sea-ports to London, was some months since overturned. Many of the passengers were severely bruised, and two of those who were on the outside had their ribs fractured, and were otherwise so much injured, that they survived the accident but a few days. One of these unfortunate persons was a sailor, who had spent nearly thirty years at sea. He was coming to London to receive the reward of his toils both in pay and prize-money, and to enjoy after the glorious termination of the war the sweets of peace in the society of his relatives and friends. When he was apprized by the surgeon of the dangerous nature of his wounds, the poor fellow could not help exclaiming, that he thought it very unlucky, that he who had braved every climate, who had weathered many a dreadful storm, and had survived two memorable engagements, should meet danger where he never expected it, and immediately on his return to his native land perish by a fall from the top of a coach.

This is a recent instance of a person being struck in a state of apparent security by the shaft of fate, after escaping from situations of the most perilous description. History supplies us with many similar examples; in which I do not include the assassinations or executions of factious and ambitious leaders, nor of

cruel and despotic princes—violent terminations of existence always premeditated on the part of the perpetrators, and too often provoked by the persons who suffer. Nor in this view of the subject do I include death by disease, but destruction of life, accidental, unpremeditated, unforeseen.

That great warrior Pyrrhus, who had beaten the Romans in two pitched battles, in one of which he was severely wounded, owed his death to a tile or brick-bat flung at his head by an old woman from the roof of a house in one of the streets at Argos.—A bruise against the pommel of the saddle, occasioned by his horse starting one day while he was riding out in his Norman dominions, terminated the life of William the Conqueror of England.—The fate of another of our kings, William Rufus, is familiar to every reader of history.—William the Third perished by a fall from his horse: this prince, who had been exposed to the utmost danger in the famous battle of the Boyne, was thrown from his horse while he was taking his usual ride from Kensington to Hampton Court, and survived the accident only eighteen days.

To descend from princes to subjects. Mr. Bruce, after undergoing numberless perils in his travels to Abyssinia, was killed by falling down stairs at his paternal residence in Scotland.—The celebrated Mons. Bougainville, after a successful circumnavigation of the globe, was entangled in a revolutionary mob at Paris, and accidentally destroyed.—I do not instance our own unrivalled circumnavigator, Cook, because his death occurred during an affray between his people and the natives, and may therefore be considered as the consequence of the enterprise in which he was engaged.

The consideration of these and other examples that might be produced, should serve to animate with a proper degree of courage persons who are engaged in undertakings of a hazardous nature, by shewing them, that danger is not always the greatest where it seems to be the greatest: on the other hand, the same consideration should operate as a check upon the thoughtless and presuming confidence of those who are basking in the sunshine of prosperity, and imagine themselves perfectly safe, by reminding them, that by some unforeseen and apparently trifling accident they may suddenly be brought to their

end. And from the whole view of the subject this important practical inference may be drawn—That since our existence here is at no time certain, we ought always to be prepared to surrender it when required to that Omnipotent Being from whom it is derived.

OBSERVER.

No. XIV.

A gen'rous friendship no cold medium
knows;
Burns with one love, with one resentment
glows;
One should our int'rests and our passions
be;
My friend must hate the man who injures
me. POPE.

THE possession of a virtuous and well-chosen friend has justly been styled one of the greatest blessings man can possibly enjoy. There is something so pleasing and delightful in the idea of reciprocal affection, that life would be in a great measure insupportable without it; when we are persecuted by the world, and destitute of most of those comforts which are contained in it, this supplies their place, and is often more than a counterbalance in our favour. Nothing, therefore, appears more reasonable, or so congenial to our natural feelings, as to promote this mutual intercourse: but in so doing we are liable to fall into many errors, through warmth of imagination, carelessness of opinion, and other causes, which, if not guarded against, will prove so many barriers to our warmest wishes.

It is generally, if not universally, allowed, that no real friendship can exist where there is any great disproportion of rank, merit, &c.; consequently, by a wrong application this blessing may be productive of evil rather than good, and become the means of much unhappiness. Before we admit any to our confidence, we should do well to remember this, nor seek for the enjoyment of this excellent blessing in the haunts of the great or the retreat of the ignorant; we should be very slow before we contract a friendship with any. A warm imagination often betrays us into an unguarded frankness, which exposes us to the crafty wiles of the artful dissembler, and, by placing a boundless confidence in his professions, we finally have reason to repent of our rash indiscretion. The greatest circumspection is therefore necessary in

avoiding these connexions which not only detract from our happiness, but invariably lead us to shame and disgrace. As our prosperity greatly, if not wholly, depends upon our choice in this particular, we should remember, that by heedlessly contracting improper alliances of friendship, we insensibly sink into a state of degradation; whereas the result of a prudent and laudable choice is more gratifying than the most sanguine expectation could devise.

There is a species of friendship in the world, though only nominally so; however ardently it may last for a time, that exists between those who are drawn together by a similarity of vicious pursuits. Promises made in the moments of lowliness and debauchery are not likely to encounter a long duration: the same principles that gave them birth would easily induce them, on the slightest provocation, to break the most solemn contract that could exist, and teach them to betray that confidence which has been reposed in them. Shall we mock the name of friendship by prostituting its title to a practice like this? Would it not be disgracing it, and be much more applicable to consider it as a direct insult to its nobleness, and a violation of all moral precepts?

A friend has been aptly and beautifully termed "the medicine of life;" for when the season of adversity has thrown a transient gloom over the feelings, and occasioned a temporary depression of the mind, what is more efficacious than friendship in consoling the misfortunes, and soothing the disappointments which must occur in this changing scene of life. Tully, we are told, was the first that observed that "it improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of joy and the dividing of grief;" a remark at once sublime, beautiful, and true. In the society of a discreet friend, the mind is relieved from many burthens it would otherwise sustain; the mutual communication of ideas enlightens the understanding, improves the heart, and adds a zest to every pursuit we follow. Such numberless combined advantages resulting from this natural fellowship must ever be desirable, and call forth our utmost exertions to obtain it pure, lasting, and disinterested.

So many frauds prevail in the world, that we must be particularly cautious lest we fall a prey to insincerity. We

cannot at all times guard effectually against hypocrisy and dissimulation; but in this instance we should adopt such measures in fixing our choice as may prevent the possibility of such a circumstance taking place:—for this purpose, as none of us are faultless, we should make ourselves acquainted with the principal failings of him whom we are about to esteem as a friend, so that no future interruption of harmony may ensue from any frailty in him, with which we are unacquainted. As we should examine the temper and disposition before we form such relations, and act accordingly, it is our own fault if we neglect to do what is indispensably requisite to our happiness in this particular.

I should never pay much regard to those protestations of friendship which are so loud, so frequent, and so vehement; those that are most silent are generally more faithful. The foaming waters of the roaring cataract create a great noise, and appear noble and magnificent to the sight, but it is useless; while the stream that silently glides unperceived through the meadows, fertilizing the surrounding country, and reviving the drooping head of Nature, is of infinite value. The one may be compared to the boasting promises of a seeming friend, the other to the real, though less ostentatious, professions of a true one.

But while we undoubtedly expect sincerity in others, we should take care that we do not ourselves abuse the confidence that is placed in us. Whatever contract we enter into of this nature (indeed of any other), should be most scrupulously observed. All offices of kindness which it imposes on us we should be careful to do, in that manner that may appear to lessen the obligation, and enhance the value. There are some peculiar situations, indeed, that are painful, especially when we would endeavour to point out any fault or error; but if a real and mutual attachment actually exists, it may be easily done by letting him see the motive that induces us to do so.

I cannot conclude without one more word in praise of this noble passion, and, in the words of Rowe, exclaim,

“ Friendship, our only wealth, our last retreat and strength.
Source against ill fortune and the world.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

A CONVERSAZIONE PARTY.

ABOUT a week ago, I happened to pass an evening with a party, which consisted of both sexes, young and old, who had assembled for the laudable purpose of entertaining each other with useful conversation, upon subjects more instructive than what the usual resources of the tea and card tables afford. The invitation requested the honour of my company to a conversazione. I anticipated a rational treat, and went early, with a sincere desire to add my own scanty stock of information to the common treasury of the evening. I was myself an entire stranger to all the members of this intelligent association; but I found, as each entered the drawing room, every one hailed with courteous satisfaction some affectionate friend, and the mutual greetings were repeated over and over with the liveliest expressions of joy at meeting.

I had already counted twenty-three of these happy individuals, when three clergymen came in, and completed the number expected. I confess to you I felt more assured in my expectation of “The feast of reason and the flow of soul,” when I saw these reverend gentlemen take their seats, one of whom was a D.D. and two of them preachers of eminent repute, who had not confined their labours to the pulpit, but had given the public at large an opportunity of reaping edification from their discourses through the medium of the press.—The rest of the company consisted of a City Baronet of great pecuniary pretensions, who was accompanied by his son and daughter; the young man was just returned from Cambridge, and his sister had recently come out at one of the Mansion-house-halls.—The Baronet also brought with him a maiden sister, who had resisted the splendid offer of becoming the wife of the Civic Lord of the Easter Festivities.—Next to this lady sat two Physicians, whom, thank God! I had never had occasion to call in, but of whose celebrity the world spake in high terms of eulogium.—There was also a patriotic Common-councilman, with two of the City Lawyers—a Philosophic Lecturer at one of the public institutions—a modern Poet of natural genius—an Editor of one of the Morning Journals, with his wife, who is reckoned a *very clever woman*—a

Portrait Painter—a celebrated Publisher from the Row—an Author, who by his dress evinced that he was independent of his introductory patron—an Acting Manager—an East India Director, with his wife, who was not reckoned very clever—a Member of Parliament—a Colonel of one of the brave regiments that had signalized themselves at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo—and last, though not least, a domestic Superintendant under Government, with a fourth cousin of a titled relative.

Now, sir, from such an assemblage of characters, was I not justified in my anticipations?—for what subject which the important concerns of the next world, or the most interesting affairs of this, can involve, might I not have expected to hear discussed, with learning, knowledge, and experience?

I took my seat in the recess of one of the windows, and was pleased to find that I had placed myself next to the three Divines.

Some time elapsed before the scattered rays of conversation were brought to a focus—at length, the mistress of the house addressed herself to one of my reverend neighbours, and asked him whether he had read his friend's publication. This question seemed to fix the attention of the company, most of whom I had the pleasure to find were subscribers to the work, the author of which was my old college chum. The question, however, was repeated, before it appeared to have been heard by the Divine to whom it was addressed; for as he had lately taken a cure in the city, he was paying very assiduous court to the Baronet and his daughter; at length, with a tone of perfect indifference to his friend's literary reputation, he drawled out, in a stifled yawn, "No indeed, madam, I have not; you know I have had other things to attend to in another place."—"You, I presume, doctor, have seen the work," resumed the Lady—"Why really, my dear madam, you put a hard question to me—and perhaps it would be better to answer it by merely saying I have seen the work, and having said this I shall refer your question to my worthy friend on my right."—"Nay, my good doctor," replied this worthy gentleman on the right, "if you hesitate to sit in judgment, how can I dare to ascend the tribunal?"—"I should think," remarked

the first Divine, who had coldly declared he had not read it, "it were easy enough for either of you to decide tolerably correctly upon such a performance. I understand the thing does not fulfil the public expectation; Sir B.—here, who is a subscriber, laments having thrown away his money, and according to what I hear the lamentation will be pretty general."—"At those words I perceived the Midwife of the Muses rise, and cross over to this friendly critic, and in a half-whisper observe, "It is lucky for the author it was published by subscription; there's not one of the trade in the Row would have given a pound note for the copy-right."—"Well, thought I, poor fellow, I am glad he escaped the mortifying necessity of making the application."—"O," said the reverend Doctor, "I did not expect much from the writer, but if I may speak the truth even my moderate expectations have been miserably disappointed—I have a great regard for him, yet I cannot speak in very glowing terms of his authorship."—"Here I felt anxious to rescue my old acquaintance from so much obliquity of opinion, and took upon me to remark, that I believed the style was allowed to be good."—"Somewhat costive," exclaimed one of the Physicians—"Pardon me, Dr. W." cried his Eccelesiastic brother, "I was thinking it was a very loose composition."—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" shouted the Publisher's Literary Companion—"I will," replied the Baronet's Sister, "and fearless of such ill-natured cynics as you all are—I pronounce the language clear and unaffected, the subjects well chosen and usefully handled, and I heartily wish the author better provided for."—"Aye, madam," simpered the first Divine, "G. was always a favourite of yours, and we do not very readily discover the defects of our favorites."—"Why," said the Doctor of Divinity, "I am not without my apprehensions that such transcendent merit could not easily be provided for according to any common standard of estimation."—"O fie," lisped the Baronet's daughter, "we shall set you down as envious of that transcendency, doctor, if you be so severe."—"Forgive me, Miss Julia, I willingly confess my inferiority, but I cannot persuade myself to ascribe superior merit as the cause of my remark."—"Well, well,

"gentleman," said the good-natured Aunt, with some quickness of repartee, "you are both safe for me, for you, sir, are in no danger from my partiality; and as for you, doctor, I shall take no pains to persuade you into my opinion, while it is so much against yourself."—"O, madam," rejoined the Doctor, "you have at least justified my severity by adopting it; but here is a gentleman who may be a better judge than myself—Do you, sir, ever read such things?" addressing himself to the Manager.—"Indeed, sir, I do, and I have read the work in question with much pleasure, and therefore differ from you entirely as to its character—though perhaps I have learned something from it, which you from your professional pursuits were much better informed of before."—"And perhaps also," drily observed the Lecturer of the Institution, "the doctor might have learned something more of the nature of charity than his better information seems to have taught him."—"Enough," blustered out the Publisher, "enough about subscription works; I never made any thing by them; they are very well for needy second-rate authors—Have you seen the *Church in Danger*, sir?" addressing himself to me.—"Not yet," I replied, "and I hope it will be long, very long, before any one else see it."—"You are very sanguine, sir," said one of the Divines.—"I think so," added the reverend Doctor; "but I am very confident it will be proved, and that before it be long, that unless some such distribution of churches, and chapels, and ministers, and parishes, and parish-officers, as Mr. Y. points out, be shortly adopted, the danger will be seen in the consequence, when it will be too late to remedy it."—"I am also as confident, doctor, that you and I shall never agree upon the remedy—for not to mention that Mr. Y.'s equality of numbers which he apportions to each additional supply of churches, chapels, ministers, parishes, and parish-officers reminds me of the old song of *Four and Twenty Fiddlers all in a Row*, I am of opinion, that there are already churches and chapels enow in the establishment, if they were but filled—and why are they not filled? because there are already ministers enow who cannot fill them.—And as to the additional number of parish-officers, I should have no objection to their increase, provided they would do their duty, and present all those ministers

who cannot or will not do theirs—For my part, I would not suffer one benefited clergyman to leave his flock in the country, that he may officiate at a chapel of ease in town, if to do so he leaves the congregation of his parish-church to a deputy; let him reside on his living, and do the duty of a faithful shepherd toward his flock—and leave the proprietary pulpits to those of the *inferior* clergy (as they are called) who have none of the permanent good things of the church in their possession."—"Why, sir," tartly replied the last speaker, "would you have the town deprived of so much pre-eminent talent;—and because one or two are rewarded for it, would you have the benefit merge in the recompense?"—"No, sir, I would have no such thing—I would have the recompense enlarge the benefit by applying both to the most beneficial purpose—When a man becomes a rector or a vicar, I presume that man has a church and a flock attached to the benefice—and it must be either vanity or avarice that leads him to take a preachship at any proprietary chapel whatever—If it be either, it is not a principle which pastoral duty acknowledges—he who is vain of his talent will never apply it usefully, and he whose great concern is the lucre of gain, is not the pastor which the Great Shepherd insists upon.—*The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep*—Now, although this is not necessary in its full extent, yet I cannot help thinking that he ought at all events to *live* among them; and it is added, that *the sheep know the shepherd's voice*; but this can seldom be the case with those flocks who hear the voice of their respective shepherds only when they first measure the fold, or annually carry away the fleece."—"Well, sir," exclaimed the first Divine, "then, according to your argument, no curate ought to be employed."—"Certainly not, where the incumbent can do the duty himself—and I maintain, that his active powers of health and professional ability are due to them out of whose purses his emoluments arise—If the cure of souls be too extensive for his personal exertions, let a curate be employed, rather than any part of the duty be neglected, and let that curate's participation of those emoluments be such as to enable him to live as he ought, in respectable subordination to his employer, but not in indigent depression."

—“And what, sir, would you prescribe,” says one of the Medical Gentlemen, “where a clergyman has two livings?”—“A recipe, sir, which would be very salutary to both flocks—let him reserve the best to himself, and let the curate have the other.”—“A prescription that,” replied the Doctor of Physic, “which I doubt the patient would not readily swallow.”—“Perhaps not; yet, however unpalatable the physic, I will venture to say it would have a very sanative effect—and the constitution of the Mother Church would be less in danger than it now is of falling under its present plethoric habit.”—“And do you not think, sir,” asked the reverend Doctor, “that you would thus reduce the patient too low for recovery.”—“On the contrary, sir, I should only get rid of the peccant humours, and bring the whole system into renovated strength.”—“This,” whispered the other two Divines, “is the old cant against pluralists.”—The Actor heard the last word, and connected it with a theatrical simile—“A pluralist, sir, is like an acting manager to two theatres—he must neglect the interests of one of them.”—“Why, sir,” asked the Whisperer, “cannot the one be a winter, and the other a summer concern.”—“So much the worse, sir; if it can, it is too much of a concern.”—The disputants seemed likely to grow rather warm; and as the Lady of the House recollected it was a *Conversazione* Party, she judiciously thought the topics should be more general—and with a good-matured tap on the shoulder reminded the actor that the scene must be changed, and the other dramatic persons must have a share in the dialogue.

The substance of this, with a few private notices of the individuals, I shall give you in my next, should you wish to hear again from

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

STRA.
H^{AVING} observed, in your Miscellany for October, some remarks on the *Don Quixote* which is supposed to have been written by Avellaneda; I offer to your notice some critical reflections on the comparative merit of that publication with the one published by the inimitable Cervantes. The translation of Avellaneda, which I have perused, is

from the French, by William Augustus Yardley, and is indeed no contemptible performance, but, on the contrary, abounds in humour and invention, and in several parts strengthens the supposition that the Arragonian author actually stole a considerable part of Cervantes' copy, as he was suspected to have done. By advancing thus much in favour of Avellaneda, it is by no means my intention to place him on a level with his unrivalled cotemporary, but in some degree to vindicate those excellencies which are eclipsed, but not destroyed, by superior genius and talents. The character of the knight, in this work, is evidently altered, whether from incapability or design it is not so easy to decide. Cervantes, in his first part, has given too deep a cast of philosophy to his hero; Avellaneda has made him a lively, interesting madman, but his madness is too coarse, and possesses too little “method.” Cervantes, in his first part is sometimes tedious; witness the long address to the Goatherds; his rival is never tiresome, but too often trifling and improbable. The manner in which the Arragonian arouses the knight from his deceptive sanity, to thoughts of chivalry, is extremely ingenious. *Don Quixote* is represented as calm, to all appearance restored to his senses, after his second rally, and engaged deeply in the study of the *Flos Sanctorum* or the *Lives of the Saints*. Sancho being introduced to him, inquires what he is reading; the knight informs him, adding a long dissertation on the subject. The squire, weary of this lecture, interrupts his master thus: “I remember, that last Sunday, Peter Alonso's son, that goes to school, read to us a book, under the tree by the mill. By'r Lady, 'tis the finest book! oh 'tis quite another thing than your *Flos Sanctorum*. In the first place, before you read a word, just at the beginning of the book, you see a knight on horseback, who with a sword broader than my hand strikes a rock and cleaves it asunder.—“I know who that is,” exclaimed *Don Quixote* “it is *Don Florisban of Candaria*; a most worthy knight!”—“Besides, that book mentions several other valiant knights, as, the Admiral of Quasia, *Palmerin de Olivia*, *Blastordas of the Tower*, &c. &c.”—The conversation ends by a promise made by Sancho to procure, and bring to his master, the interesting

volume. The demon, as I observed before, is tolerable, but very inferior to that of Cervantes, and the chief merit of the work consists in the variety and continual succession of interesting incidents. Through the whole of these adventures, the hero is apt to sink into contempt; Don Quixote is here the laughing stock of all; the admiration of none; he is never great, but when engaged in some *perilous adventure*; and in his dialogues with Sancho Panza discloses a want of genius, and none of that milk of human kindness which (chivalry excluded) the hero of Cervantes possesses in so considerable a degree.

Avellaneda causes the knight to renounce Dulcinea, and take the queen Zenobia in her place, a deformed tripe-woman, which adds much to the general amusement; though this measure robs the knight of a considerable part of his respectability. Emerging from these defects, I hesitate not to pronounce, that had the Don Quixote of Cervantes never appeared, that knight would still have been popular, proceeding from the pen of Avellaneda. With feelings of much less satisfaction I go on to observe the character of our old friend Sancho Panza. Alas!

How fall'n, how changed!"

from the factious, artless, affectionate peasant, he is converted to the gross, dull, gluttonous and uninteresting acquire. No proverbs, or but few, uttered to the purpose, and miserable in quality; no archness, unless we prize obscenity as such; in short, the author, unable to do justice to his character, has seldom attempted it. Simplicity degenerates to madness; and the Sancho Panza of this performance is at once a fool, a knave, a glutton, and a madman.

He is caused to eat a capon, and an innumerable quantity of forcemeat balls at one supper, which as it is told, instead of passing for wit, excites nothing but disgust. Once, indeed, the author succeeds in turning this gormandizing propensity to his purpose: Sancho is to disenchant a lady, by passing one night without his supper; after considerable persuasion he agrees, and retires to bed. Don Quixote has a fowl and wine brought into his chamber, after partaking of which he puts out the light, and places himself by the side of his squire—Sancho, who all the time had

watched his master with hungry eyes, no sooner finds the light extinguished, than leaping out of his bed, he seizes the remains of the chicken and takes it to his pillow. It was easy to form an excuse to the unsuspecting Don as to the cause of his restlessness; and he ascribes the motion of his jaws, in masticating the meat, to the power of his hungry imagination as in fancy he eats a hearty supper. In the morning the lady is disenchanted, but Sancho does not confess the fact. Thus Sir, I have endeavoured to give some account of this work, as far as I am capable; I may have erred in my opinions, but am open to instruction, and if any of your Correspondents will pursue the subject, it may be a source of some amusement to the public. I have endeavoured to describe a work which, with all its faults, will well repay the trouble of perusal.

R. PORTER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THE subjoined being the 29th Codicil to the Will of a singular character at Bath, lately deceased, may afford some amusement to your readers. It shews the writer was one who could exclaim with Shakespeare,

“Oh? curse of marriage,
That we can call these delicate creatures
ours,
And not their appetites. I had rather be a
toad,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For other's uses.”

OTHELLO, Act iii. Scene 3.

Yours, &c.

PROCTOR.

Doctors' Commons, 5th Feb. 1816.

I DO also hereby give and bequeath to the Mayor, the Senior Alderman, and the Town Clerk of Bath, for the time being, the sum of 50*l.* per annum; in trust, payable out of the Bank long annuities standing in my name at the Bank of England, for the benefit and enjoyment of the set of ringers belonging to the Abbey Church, Bath, on condition of their ringing on the whole peal of bells, with clappers muffled, various solemn and doleful changes, allowing proper intervals for rest and refreshment from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the even-

ing, on the 14th day of May in every year, being the anniversary of my wedding-day; and also on every anniversary of the day of decease to ring a grand bob major and merry mirthful peals unmuffled during the same space of time, and allowing the same intervals as above mentioned, in joyful commemoration of my happy release from domestic tyranny and wretchedness; and for the full, strict, and due performance of such conditions they the said ringers are to receive 50*l.* per annum, in 2 payments of 25*l.* each on those respective days of my marriage and decease—and now that dear divine man (to use Mr. Nashe's own words) the Rev. Parson Buckston, of Norfolk, may resume his *amatory* labours without enveloping himself in a sedan chair for fear of detection.

I further direct that the aforesaid ringers do enter upon office for the first time only the very next day following after my interment.—and to receive 25*l.* one half year's dividend, for so doing."

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Nashe's Will, dated the 10th of November, 1603; died 1814.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will not, perhaps, think the following communication uninteresting to your readers. In the vicinity of Colchester, a curious relic of antiquity has been lately discovered in the grounds of R. J—, Esq. It is a small piece of Mosaick, unfortunately rather mutilated, but the temper still bright, containing the following inscription, which may be clearly traced—*MVSCVCPLENSDCONTMEVMAGNAD.* A Reverend Gentleman resident near the place has furnished the following translation—*Musis Clioni, Uranie, Calliope, Polyhymnie, Lohitoribus, sedulitoribusque contra mœstittiam, et voluptatis magno opere adjuvantibus.*—But besides my strong objection to the Latinity, I cannot conceive why the names of four Muses only are inserted. When their number has been limited to four, their names have been different. From the commencement and termination of the inscription, I am more inclined to regard it a fragment. I am not without hopes that some of your readers may be able to give a fuller and more satisfactory account of it.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

London, 10th Feb. 1816. E. R. S.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,
SIR,

A CERTAIN nameless literary society, a few miles distant from the metropolis, to amuse their leisure hours, contrive occasionally to produce a literary paper, which only circulates among themselves in manuscript. They keep up at times a correspondence, on inquiries which they modestly deem more adapted to interest themselves than the public. I have ventured to send you one of these communications, with no other dread, than that the writers, Messieurs CURIOUS, MASTER SLENDER, and Mr. Hawthorn, may indulge in a horse-laugh on the occasion: a smile from your readers will, however, sooth the violent pain which accompanies this kind of mirth.

L. C.

To the Editor of ***.

SIR,

I HAVE often seen mention made of a *Horse Laugh*, and having never yet, to my knowledge, had the pleasure of seeing that noble animal in so pleasant a humour, should be obliged to any Correspondent if he would inform me how I may be gratified in that particular.

CURIOUS.

THE Gentleman who signs himself CURIOUS, is mistaken as to the common expression of a *Horse-Laugh*, that noble animal seldom, as he observes, being in a laughing mood; and I believe indeed, less so in England than in any other country whatever. The *Horse-Laugh* is, among many other words and phrases, corrupted from the real and most obvious appellation of a *hoarse*, or loud, base laugh: I beg, therefore, for the future, he will not introduce a *Horse* as a party concerned in a laugh of any kind.

MASTER SLENDER.

PLEASE to acquaint Mr. CURIOUS, that if he will keep a horse from his mouth about ten hours, and attend, at the expiration of that time, on the person who shall then carry a scuttle full of oats, he will hear the *horse*, in his way, laugh very heartily and very vociferously, which he will say is neighing; it is certainly as sure a token that the animal is pleased, as the laugh of a human being denotes that something gives him pleasure. So that I do not see the impropriety of calling that a *Horse-Laugh*, when the risible faculties are excited to an immoderate degree.

HAWTHORN.

P.S. Mr. Curious may either attend to what Master Slender says, or the *horse*, which he thinks most proper.

FRAGMENTA.

No. VIII.

BRING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

HARSH SOUNDS.

THE French have a good word to express harsh sounding sentences, "Cacophonie;" and an example is afforded in the order given by an "Echevin" to strain the chains across the street, the roughness of which can scarce be equalled by any language. "Qu' attend on donc tout? Que ne la tend-on donc tot?"

In English, we can furnish some tolerable examples, even in poetry. Even our Drayton, who was no bad poet, made very rough work of proper names in verse. But a translator of Horace, about the time of Charles II. (who takes for his motto "Carmina desunt," which may be well construed, "You will meet with no poetry here"), has gone the greatest lengths in the cacophonie. He renders "Vile potubis" thus—

"Thoust bouze cheap Sabine, in small cup,
Which in Greek butt, myself daub'd up."

Again he translates, "O sepe mecum"—

"O Thou reduc't oft to extremest thrall."

What would that French poet have said to this, who, as we are assured by La Mothe, spent twenty-four hours in agonies, because he could not contrive to avoid the hissing sounds of "Ce seroit?" Or what would Metastasio say, who, in his preface to "Cantone," intreats leave, for the sake of melody, to use the softer sounds "Emilia" and "Arbace," for those unmusical words, "Cornelia" and "Juba?" It is hard indeed to say what sounds are sufficiently soft for the delicate ears of Italy; for, little as the anecdote is known, it yet appears true, that Petrarch's mistress's real appellation was "Lauretta," which not appearing to the poet sufficiently harmonious, he substituted the celebrated name of Laura. See his fifth Sonnet.

HERALDRY.

It is probable, that no science on earth conveys to its votaries a greater degree

"What do they wait for? Why do they not strain it?"

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April, 1816.

of enthusiasm than that of heraldry. One instance, at least, can be brought, unmatched in any other.

The passage is taken from a scarce treatise in quarto, entitled, "The Blazon of Gentry," (a book recommended by Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," as a book to be bought at any rate,) and runs thus—

"Christ was a gentleman, as to his flesh, by the part of his mother, (as I have read,) and might, if he had esteemed of the vaine glorye of this worlde (whereof he often sayde his kingdom was not) have borne coat-armour. The apostles, also, (as my authour telleth me) were gentlemen of bloud, and many of them descended from that worthy conqueror, Judas Machabeus, but through the tract of time, and persecution of wars, poverty oppressed the kindred, and they were constrained to servile workes." P. 97.

In the same book we find the exact arms, properly blazoned, of Semiramis, Queen of Babylon.

A sanguine Frenchman had so high an opinion of the pleasures he enjoyed in the study of Heraldry, that he used to lament, as we are informed by Melange, the hard case of our forefather Adam, who could not possibly amuse himself by investigating that science, nor that genealogy.

HERMITS.

The pleasing idea of a solitude devoted to religious studies, and works of benevolence, naturally connects itself with the term hermit: unfortunately, however, the race of that name have generally distinguished themselves by qualities far distant from the meekness and temperance which we are led to expect from the humble recluse. A few instances shall be given of hermits who have been celebrated in history.

Romuald, born at Ravenna, of noble parentage; embraced towards the middle of the tenth century, the state of a hermit, under the direction of a solitary, whose severity, at least, equalled his piety. Romuald bore for a long time, without a murmur, the repeated thumps which he received from his holy teacher; but observing that they were continually directed to his *left* side, "Honour my *right* ear, my dear master," said he, meekly, "with some of your attention, for I have nearly lost the use of my *left* ear, through your per-

tiality to that side." Roswald, when he became master of his own conduct, shewed that he could on occasion copy the rigour of his preceptor; for hearing that his own father, who had embraced a monastic life, entertained thoughts of re-entering the world again, he hurried to the monastery, and by the rhetoric of a very hearty drubbing brought his unsteady parent over to a more settled way of thinking.

The rare qualities of the celebrated hermit Peter, who, in 1096, led out fools and knaves by tens of thousands, to the destruction of themselves and of the countries through which they passed, are too well known to need a place in this work.

Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, took upon him, in the fifteenth century, to become a hermit; with how much abstinence and moderation he demeaned himself, may be judged from this circumstance; viz. that the French make use of the expression "*faire ripailles*," when they would speak of giving way to every indulgence and enjoyment; a term which they take from "*Ripaillies*," the name of this pious recluse's hermitage. Besides his attachment to every possible luxury, this holy anchorite had a peculiar pride in his beard, which was singularly fine and picturesque. Political motives made the cardinals seek him in his retreat, to confer on him the dignity of Pope; but no persuasions nor representations would make him consent to part with his favourite beard, until the ridicule which its preposterous appearance under the tiara occasioned, brought him to agree to its removal. Even the pomp of the papal chair could not long detain him from Ripailles. He soon quitted the triple crown, that he might repossess his favourite retreat.

Far different in disposition from the solitaries hitherto recorded, must have been he, who formed the sad and solemn lines beneath.

A HERMIT'S MEDITATIONS.

In lonesome cave,
Of noise and interruption void,
His thoughtful solitude
A hermit thus enjoy'd:

His choicest book
The remnant of a human head
The volume was, whence he
This solemn lecture read.

"Whoe'er thou wert,
Partner of my retirement now,
My nearest intimate,
My best companion thou!
On thee to muse
The busy world I left;
Of converse all but thine,
And silence that begett.
Wert thou the rich,
The idol of a gazing crowd?
Wert thou the great,
To whom obsequious thousands bow'd?
Was learning's store
E'er treasur'd up within this shell?
Did wisdom e'er within
This empty hollow dwell?
Did youthful charms
E'er redden on this ghastful face?
Did beauty's bloom these cheeks,
This forehead ever grace?

If on this brow
E'er sat a scornful, haughty frown,
Deceltful pride! where now
Is that disdain? — 'tis gone.

If cheerful mirth
A gayness o'er this baldness cast,
Delusive, fleeting joy!
Where is it now? — 'tis past.

To deck this scalp
If tedious long-liv'd hours it cost,
Vain fruitless toil! where's now
That labour seen? — 'tis lost.

But painful sweat,
The dear-earn'd price of daily bread,
Was all, perhaps, that thee
With hungry sorrows fed.

Perhaps but tears,
Surest relief of heart-sick woe.
Thine only drink, from down
These sockets us'd to flow.

Oppress'd perhaps
With aches and with aged cares,
Down to the grave thou brought'st
A few, and hoary hairs:

'Tis all perhaps!
No marks, no token can I trace,
What on this stage of life
Thy rank or station was.

Nameless unknown!
Of all distinction stript and bare,
In nakedness conceal'd,
Oh! who shall thee declare?

Nameless unknown!
Yet fit companion thou for me,
Who hear no human voice,
No human visage see.

From me, from thee,
The glories of the world are gone;
Nor yet have either lost
What we would call our own.

What we are now,
The great, the wise, the fair, the brave,
Shall all hereafter be, —
All hermits in the grave."

JEU DE MOTS.

Punning was, at least, no *crime* in the days of the first Stuarts, nor kings nor nobles were above it. The great Lord Bacon was reduced to such extreme poverty towards the latter end of his life, that he wrote to James I. for assistance in these words: "Help me, dear sovereign lord and master, and pity me so far, that I who have been born to a *bag*, be not now in my age forced in effect to bear a *wallet*. Nor that I, who desire to live to study, may be driven to study to live." Those who may be disposed to excuse this "Jeu de Mots," may not, perhaps, be so indulgent to a former letter of the same great man to Prince Charles, wherein he hopes that "as the father was his *Creator*, the son will be his *Redeemer*."

A person told M. de Sorbriere that he was fond of books in *folio*: "There," said Sorbriere, "I differ from you; I like them best in *fructu*." The idiom of our language prevents the possibility of a translation.

M. De Menage, one day, found himself so entangled with the carriage of a gentleman who chanced to owe him a thousand crowns (*mille ecus*), that he could not pass for some time. "Mille excuses, Monsieur, mille excuses,"* cried the debtor to Menage; which Menage answered by, "Mille ecus, Monsieur, mille ecus."†

As I have dipped into the subject of punning, the following very ancient and equally whimsical capriccio may hope for a little indulgence.

THE CONJUGAL BANQUET.

Twelve sorts of meats my wife provides,
Nor fails me of a dish;
Four are of flesh, of fruit are four,
The other four of fish.

For the first course, she stores my board
With birds that dainties are:
And first, a quail;† and next, a rail,
A bittern, and a jar.§

* "A thousand excuses, dear sir, a thousand excuses."

† "A thousand crowns, sir, a thousand crowns."

‡ A quail for quarrel, or rather quell. See Johnson's Dictionary.

§ Jar, an old word for the ruff and ree, from their quarrelling.

With these my appetite when cloy'd,
For fish she renders sharp,
And serves me up a lump, a pout,||
A gudgeon, and a carp.

Then the desert with fruit abounds,
All fitting well the season,
A medlar and an artichoke,
A crab and a small reason.

Now can a man have such a wife,
And not upon her doat,
Who every day provides him fare,
Which costs him not a groat?"

I am conscious that to some I merit reproof, for having bestowed a page or two on a subject so generally undervalued and ridiculed as the practice of playing on words. I beg leave to offer a few modest arguments in defence of this unkindly-reprobated species of humour. Its antiquity is indubitable; and were it not that the ignoble term a pun would sound ill when connected with apostolic characters, I *could* produce authority highly respectable indeed in its favour. The Grecian oracles had lost their credit long before their cessation, had not punning stood them in stead. To reckon up ancient punsters would be an endless task. Plautus loved quibbling as Shakspeare did. Even the ancient sages of the law could not refrain from punning; and we have as many quibbles of Cicero, nearly, as orations. He was not unhappy in his choice of puns: among the rest, "*Hoc est veré, sepulchrum patris, colere*," (which he said of a man who through avarice ploughed up the burying-place of his family,) may rank nearly as a bon mot. Almost the whole artillery of those wits, who adorned the centuries before the last, was supplied from the abundant magazine of puns; and the great restorer of Italian poetry, the celebrated Petrarch, not contented with punning on his mistress's name, in almost every one of his hundreds of sonnets, takes that beloved word into pieces, in his fifth, and puns upon every separate syllable; and this not contenting him, he drags in Homer (literally) by the head and *shoulders*, and puns upon *him* too.

Punning is treated with an unequalled species of cruelty. It is abhorred even while it amuses; and the very horse-laugh which it seldom fails to raise round the convivial board, is almost always accompanied by detraction exclamations of, "Oh, oh, this is too bad;" "I am *ashamed* of this," &c.

&c. &c.; while the blushing punster, actually shrinking from the mirth which he has created, feels himself hurt at each burst of laughter, and generally takes great pains to convince the company that he never punned before, nor will ever pun again. Yet a pun never loses a friend, nor, except in awkward hands, tinges the cheek of innocence. No families are set at variance by a pun, no reputations lost, and no female honour tainted.

On the absolute NECESSITY of abolishing IMPRESSIONMENT.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, 18th January, 1816.

WHILE philanthropists from England have ranged the earth, in order to break the fetters of the slave, they have disregarded, with singular inconsistency, the ill treatment which the British seaman, the guardian of our independence, has been obliged to endure. In his cause no eloquence has been put forth, no commiseration has been excited; and whilst he encountered death in every form, and raised the name of Briton to the highest elevation that can be reached, his ill treatment, though more galling than that of the Negro (because he was born, and bred up, with the rights and feelings of a free man), remains unnoticed, and unredeemed. Such indifference to this most meritorious class of men would detract much from the sincerity of that sensibility which was so ostentatiously manifested for the unenlightened African, unless the same persons who have distinguished themselves in redressing the wrongs of the latter, should come forward to relieve the much harsher treatment to which the British seaman has been subjected.

It has been said by many, that the selfish motives of the proprietors of slaves in the West Indies, have drawn a film over their eyes, which prevents them from seeing the evils of slavery; allow me to ask, if nine-tenths of the people in this country are not in a similar state of "mental and moral blindness" towards British seamen? who are deprived of the benefit of the laws of the land, and hunted down as wild beasts.*

* I mean the mode of pricking for men with cutlasses in the holds of vessels; which I have heard called, as described by an officer, "pinking them."

To abolish Negro slavery, a vast variety of cruel circumstances were brought forward: again allow me to ask, if an inquiry not requiring a fiftieth part of the former labour had been instituted, to obtain information on topics of cruelty and brutal behaviour towards British seamen on the shores of the Thames alone, whether atrocities would not have been brought to light, as revolting as those which are committed on the coast of Guinea, or in the West Indies? That they should so long have escaped notice in a free country, must assuredly stagger every man of reflection, who has any personal knowledge of the matter!—It certainly requires explanation, why our philanthropists can see distinctly what is passing in the south of Europe, and cannot discern what is passing in their own country.

The subject of impressionment needs no impassioned delineation, no exaggerated colouring. It only requires to be faithfully represented, and brought forward before Parliament and the public, by a man whose character is free from the suspicion of factious motives, and whose parliamentary conduct is regulated by his conscience, and a sense of the general good. In that case, this great evil must be soon redressed, in spite of every thing that can possibly be said or done to prevent it. Every motive allied with human suffering, every sentiment associated with a sense of signal services, every inducement coupled with policy, and, in a word, the preservation of our present high fame, prosperity, and rights as a nation, imperiously call for such an inquiry, and for redress in behalf of that much-neglected and harshly-treated class of men—*British Seamen*. They, the gallant and constitutional defenders of our national independence, are exposed, without protection and without mercy, to be dragged away by fellows (the outcasts of human nature) from their wives, their children, and friends, on board a "Receiving Ship," and confined under locks and bolts as felons! excluded from intercourse with their friends, subjected against their will to the rigours of martial law, and liable to be sent to a foreign station for an undefined period.

The following, sir, ought to be amongst the subjects for a Committee of the Legislature; viz.

1st, What has been the general conduct of the impress service during the war?

2d. What is the present state of our naval discipline, and if it is founded on principles adapted to the command of regularly bred seamen?

3d. Are the present "Articles of War" for seamen suited to the enlightened minds of men of the present day?

4th. What has been the general conduct of officers towards men?

5th. What is the real cause of the rooted aversion in the minds of our mercantile seamen to the naval service?

6th. What is the best method to raise a sufficient number of seamen, in time of war, to man our navy and merchants' service without foreigners?

7th. What would be the most efficacious mode of training men and boys, in the merchants' service, *which is the only good school*, to make them effective seamen, and form their minds for the navy, when the country may require their services?

8th. What mode of training is best adapted for *officers*, to enable them to command mercantile seamen, render them effective, and prevent desertion?

9th. What privileges, or rights, ought to be granted to seamen, so as to place them on an equality with other men, when the country requires their particular services, and exacts sacrifices from them beyond those which are imposed on any other class of his Majesty's subjects?

10th. How far is it necessary to blend the two services together for general and individual good?

11th. What would be the best method to give employment to our seamen, after the conclusion of a war, until their numbers were reduced to answer the peace establishment of the navy and the merchants' service?

12th. What would be the best plan for the gradual extinction of *impressment*, without depriving the executive altogether of the right of exercising such power on great or sudden emergencies?

13th. Whether a serious injury does not arise to the naval service, by holding it up as a place of *punishment* for those delinquents who commit petty crimes on shore, when it ought, on the contrary, to be held up as a service of honour and interest?

14th. What is the cause that men taken from the merchants' service, with a good moral character, after having been in the navy, though but for a short

time, become more or less corrupted; so much so, that they experience great difficulty in again obtaining employment in the mercantile service, when any others can be obtained?

15th. What would be the best plan during *peace* of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the number of seamen that might be obtained for the naval service in case of *war*? and what would be the best means, should their numbers be insufficient, of obtaining the requisite supply in the shortest space of time?

16th. How far it would tend to the general good, to cause *all ships*, in those trades that particularly belong to this country, to carry a certain number of people according to *tonnage*, and to do away with direct taxation, as a means of indemnifying the owners for the increase of expense?

It must be borne in mind, that such is the weight of our naval establishment in *political affairs*, and the reluctance to resign any portion of the influence attached to that administration, that any plan immediately emanating from ministers must be defective. However, as *America* has now become a *naval power*, some effectual scheme must be adopted to abolish *impressment*, and re-model our naval system, and that promptly too, or we must prepare for the loss of our present maritime ascendancy, with all the advantages it has hitherto embraced.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

JUSTITIA.

P.S. On the 15th of July last, a bill, brought in by Sir William Scott, for the "Encouragement of Seamen," passed the House of Commons. It might have been expected that something agreeable to the *title* of the bill would have been framed: whereas it confined itself to a simple regulation for the distribution of prize money. With all due reverence for that highly respectable character, and deference to his profound judgment as a lawyer, I take upon myself to say, that he nevertheless misunderstood the character of our mercantile seamen, in supposing that the provisions of that bill would answer the object expressed in the *title*.

HORE CYCLOPÆDICA.

(Continued from page 216.)

ATBARA. A piece of cloth, called *dimoor*, is said to "pass current, like specie;" nothing is said however of its current value, nor is it mentioned in the following account of the currency of Atbara.

ATLONE. "General Ginckle (Ginckel?) received a title from the towq." Why not tell us the title of earl?

ATHEWARTSHIPS. Reaching across a ship, not "the ships."

ATROPHY. Col. 2, l. 24, for *famelicorum*, *r. isaritorum*.

ATTRACTION. Col. 2, l. 33, for combination, *r. combined action*.

AVANTURINE. "An artificial imitation of it is made by mixing sparkles of copper with glass, whilst it is in fusion, which is used by enamellers, and to sprinkle as sand upon writing." Who is to understand this? "Glass in fusion" would appear, from the construction of the sentence, to be the antecedent to "which;" but even Swift would scarcely have offered to sprinkle this upon writing. And what are sparkles of copper?

AUCTION. No mention is made of the method called *Dutch auction*, in which the auctioneer puts up an article at the highest price he can hope to get for it, and gradually falls his price, till some person bids, to whom of course it is knocked down.

For *auction by inch of candle* I am referred to *CANDLE*, and on turning to *CANDLE*, *sale or auction by inch of*, I have the satisfaction to be referred to *inch of Candle*.

AVELLINO. The nuts, which constitute an important article of commerce at this place, are said to be *filberds*, though the trees that produce them are called *hazels* but four lines before. In fact they are not *filberds*, but *hazel-nuts*, somewhat larger than those common in England. See *CORYLUS*.

AUGUSTUS. Col. 8, near the bottom. "Pianosa, on the south of the isle of the *Elbe*." "Of the island of *Elba*" it should have been. A little before this his daughter Julia was said to be banished to the island of Pandataria, on the coast of Campania, and in the next column the place of her exile is said to be the island of Trimetum, in the Adriatic.

The amount of his legacies is given in *livres*, a palpable absurdity in an English

book, intended for the information of Englishmen. If the translator, for these passages are evidently taken from the French, were too lazy, or too ignorant, to reduce the sums to English money, surely he was unfit for the task on which he was employed.

AVIS. "Two wings formed for flight." This certainly is not true of all kinds; for instance, the ostrich and penguin.

AURORA borealis. The name of "merry dancers" is not peculiar to Shetland; I remember, when a boy, hearing the northern lights thus called on the coast of Dorsetshire. It seems strange, however, that, notwithstanding this name, on their appearing with unusual vividness and frequency, sometimes between 1766 and 1773, the superstitious among the populace, particularly old women, beheld in them battles fought in the air, and prognosticated dire calamities and wars "about to befall poor Old England." I think too, that some of them, in confirmation of their forebodings, cited their appearance about the time of the rebellion. This tends farther to support the opinion of Godin, mentioned I 4.

AUTOCRATIX. (omitted.) The feminine of Autocrat. This title was assumed by Catharine I. of Russia, and adopted by the other empresses, who enjoyed the sovereignty after her.

For *AXOLOTI* read *Axolotl*.

AXUNGIA, a kind of fat, the hardest and driest of any in the bodies of animals." If so, it is not very properly applied to hog's lard, which it is usually employed to denote, though not enumerated here; and certainly the *axungia* of the goose or of the viper, both of which are mentioned, is neither hard, nor dry, but among the softest of animal fats.

AZARZAH, "the denomination of a sect of heretical Mussulmans.... They consisted of a combination or assemblage of all, who rejected and opposed the Mahometan faith;...." If they rejected the Mohammedan faith, how could they be Mussulmans?

AZOT. 1st col. near bot. "The proportion of azotic gas in the atmosphere is, with little variation, about 73 per cent."

To enumerate the mistakes that have been caused, erroneous ideas propagated, and mischiefs produced, by equivocal expressions, would be an endless task. What has cost the lives of the millions sacrificed in religious persecutions, what

has given rise to the animosities between different sects, but terms of equivocal import? In the sciences, it is true; such dire effects are not to be apprehended: but if accurate knowledge in them be desirable (though why do I say accurate knowledge? for inaccurate knowledge, if the term be admissible, is ignorance), nothing is of more importance than precision of expression.

But what is there in the preceding quotation, some of my readers will say, to call for this remark? The expression "73 per cent," adopted from the French, and of late grown into very common use. This term, borrowed from the counting-house, has there, or at least had in my younger days, a precise signification. If a man lend another 100*l.* for a year, the law allows him to receive 105*l.* for it at the year's end; and this is said to be "5 per cent" interest. If a man lay out 100*l.* in goods, and sells them again for 173*l.*, he is said to make "73 per cent" of his money. In this sense some chemists understand the term, so that to them "73 per cent" would convey the idea of 73 parts out of 173: others employ it in the sense in which it is used above, that of 73 parts in 100. A striking instance of the blunders, to which this vague term may give rise, occurs in the proportions assigned to the oxygen and metal in the chromic acid by two chemists of the first eminence. The acid is in reality composed of two parts oxygen, and three metal: this had been expressed by "66·6 [properly 66·6] per cent of oxygen"; and one of the gentlemen above alluded to, in a general treatise on chemistry in almost every body's hands, understanding this to mean 66·6 parts of oxygen in 100 of the acid, assigns 200 parts of oxygen to 100 of metal as its component parts. The other gentleman, expressing himself in a different way, says, that the chromic acid contains 40 per cent of oxygen only; a phrase implying, that the proportions are 2 parts of oxygen to 5 of metal; though his meaning is, that the oxygen is to the metal as 40 to 60, or 2 to 3.

B "is often used for *p*, as in *apsens* for *absens*!"

BABEL, col. 3. "burnt bricks instead of stone, and lime instead of water:" a droll error of the press for *mortar*.

BABYLON, col. 2. If Herodotus allow

87 feet for the thickness of the walls, I do not see how Diodorus Siculus can be said to have represented them as broader, by the assertion, that six chariots might drive abreast on them.

BACCA. l. 10. The capital A should be a small letter, as it is not the beginning of a fresh sentence.

BACH, *Sebastian*. ¶ 1, l. 10, for from, *r. fame*.

BACHA. ¶ 2, "its chief haunts are the barren mountainous parts of South America." As no work is quoted for it but Le Vaillant's *Birds of Africa*, I should suppose the "south of Africa" is meant.

BACK, *in brewing*. "The ingredients of beer pass through three kinds of vessels.

"They are mashed in one, worked in another, and cooled in a third."

Who, that knows nothing of the matter, but would imagine from this, that the wort was worked; before it was cooled? This would be a strange way of brewing.

BACK-BOARD. Every person, that has merely crossed the Thames in a wherry, must know, that the back-board of a boat is not always semicircular. I have been in various boats, and do not recollect ever to have seen a *semicircular* back-board.

BACK-gammon, "a game to be learned only by observation and practice." Skill at this, as at every other game, requires practice: but the game may certainly be learned from books, as well as from oral instruction, though it never can by mere looking on others playing (*observation*). Not the slightest account of the game, however, is attempted to be given here: and we are left as much in the dark respecting it, as we are with regard to the next article.

BACK-heaver; which is said to be a machine used for winnowing corn, but we are neither told how it is made, nor is there any reference to a figure of it among the plates of agriculture, of which there are already five devoted to fences alone.

BADRACHILLUM. "A town of Hindostan, in the Moodajee Boomsla country." What is meant by this? Moodajee Boosla, Bounselah, or Bouncelo, for the family name is variously spelt by English writers, a Mahratta chief of considerable note, was rajah of Berar.

Crutwell says, Badrachillum is in Golconda. In the map of Hindoostan given

in the Cyclopædia, I find no such province as Golconda; but I see Hydrabad: yet on turning to Hydrabad, in the order of the alphabet, we are there told, that it is now called Golconda. In the map too I see Badrachellum, apparently in the province of Orissa, where it borders on Hydrabad: but the limits of the provinces are so imperfectly marked, that on this I can place no dependence. By-the-by, in the article *DCCAN*, Golconda is said to be the same with Bisnagar; a name that is equally omitted in the map: but the Cyclopædia is not the only book, in which the text is at variance with the maps said to be made expressly for it.

BAGNETTE, "a river of India, ... is crossed by means of rope bridges of singular construction;" but neither here, nor under the head bridge, have we the least information of the manner in which these singular bridges are constructed. In the part of Humboldt's *Travels* lately translated, a good engraving and description of a rope-bridge are given.

BAIDAR. This article is unintelligible. "Sauer's Account of a geographical and astronomical Expedition to the northern Parts of Russia, by Billings, in 1785 to 1794," is quoted for it.

BAIKAL. In col. 4 we are told, that "naphtha" is obtained from the lake; and that "this dark brown clammy substance, though tolerably viscous, may be kneaded, and is soluble in moderately warm water." This must be a strange kind of naphtha.

The oil extracted from the callionymus by boiling is said to be fine and well tasted; "at least it must be so to the Chinese, who buy it in great quantities." A curious argument this! The taste of whale oil is delicious to the Eskimoes, who do not buy it; but not to the people of England, by whom large quantities are bought. I hope if the writer make any use of lamp oil, he does not judge of the Chinese by himself in this instance.

BAILL, col. 2, l. 8 f. b. For "is demandable" you have only to read "is not demandable," and then you will be rightly informed.

BAILLY, col. 2. There is a great deal of obscurity in the account of his academical honours. The term French academy is improperly employed instead of that of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, as it might naturally be sup-

posed to signify the *Académie Française*. He is called an "adjunct" too; but it appears from a French Court Calendar, now before me, that he was not one of the *adjoints*, but an *associé ordinaire, pour l'astronomie*; Le Gentil, whose appointment dates from 1753, being his colleague. I do not see how he could have been a rival candidate with Condorcet for the secretaryship in 1771, since Condorcet's appointment as perpetual secretary dates in 1769. It was not Bailly, but d'Alembert, that was chosen secretary of the French Academy, *Académie Française*, in 1754; when, by-the-by, according to the testimony of the Cyclopædia itself, Bailly was but 18 years old, if so much. In fact, I find his name only in the Academy of Sciences in 1788, the latest document to which I am able to refer.

BAIT, in fishing. Baits are divided into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*; and of the artificial we are told, there are several "for intoxicating of fowl." What has this to do with fishing? But perhaps the writer is as skilful in natural history as in nautical affairs, and does not know a goose from a gad-geon.

The head of *Baits* concludes with,

"*BAITS of Hemp* denote bundles of that plant, pulled and tied up, ready for steeping in water. See *FLY-FISHING*." Thinking this a curious reference, I took the trouble to turn to *FLY-FISHING*, where I had the satisfaction of being referred to *FISHING, fly*; and under this head, as might have been expected, I did not find bundles of hemp once mentioned.

BAKU, a town of Persia. No particular account given of the celebrated naphtha springs here.

BAKEWELL. An ancient market-town in the county of Derby. "The parish of Bakewell is the most extensive in the county; its length from N. to S. being more than 20 miles, and its breadth upward of eight. Its number of houses is 299, and that of inhabitants 1412. In consequence of the extent of this parish, it has nine chapels of ease, beside the church in the town." A decent proportion of chapels this, if the preceding part of the account contain no blunder! but I suspect, that the number of houses and inhabitants given to the parish at large belongs to the town alone.

(To be continued.)

RECIPES.

No. VI.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me to observe to you, that that part of your valuable Magazine which is appropriated to the insertion of *Recipes*, might be rendered extensively useful, if it were superintended by a medical gentleman; otherwise, it may cause much mischief. In No. 410 (for February last), you inform your readers, that "Dr. Pyc assures you, that a polypus in the nose may be effectually cured by the use of snuff prepared from the plant called anum." It is hoped that the doctor will describe the plant, or say in what Botanical Dictionary it may be found. I am of opinion, that it should have been written *asarum* (*asarabacca*), the principal use of which is as a sternutatory. The root of *asarum* is, perhaps, the strongest of all the vegetable errhines, white hellebore itself not excepted. Snuffed up the nose in the quantity of one or two grains, it occasions a large evacuation of mucus, and raises a ptyalism. The leaves, the only part retained in our dispensatories, are considerably milder than the root, and may be used in the quantity of three, four, or five grains.

Geoffery relates, that after giving a dose of this errhine at night, he has frequently observed the discharge from the nose to continue for three days together, and that he has known a paralysis of the mouth and tongue cured by one dose.

He recommends this medicine in obstinate disorders of the head, proceeding from viscid tenacious matter, in palsy, and suppurific distempers.

In the next paragraph, after "juice of lemons," read, and other vegetable acids. Lemon juice (or vinegar, which is generally at hand) and water, equal parts, taken in the quantity of a wine-glass-full, as soon as possible after opium (or its preparation *laudanum*) has been taken in too large a dose, is, probably, the best remedy for counteracting the deleterious effects of that drug. The acedulous mixture may be repeated as occasion requireth.

I embrace this opportunity to transmit to you (which you may, if you think proper, communicate to your readers) a recipe for making indelible ink, for marking of linen, an article invaluable in families; and the writer can affirm,
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April 1816.

from many years experience, that it is equal (if not superior) to any thing of the kind that has been yet discovered—both for durability and colour.

INDELIBLE, OR PERMANENT, INK.

Take of nitrated silver, *i. e.* lunar caustic, five scruples; best gum arabic, six scruples; sap green, one scruple; fresh rain water (boiled), two table spoonful.

Dissolve the gum arabic and sap green in the water; then add the lunar caustic, which should be previously rubbed to powder.

Keep the ink in a phial with a glass stopper.

The Preparatory Liquid.

Take of caustic soda (marine or mineral fixed alkali, natron), one ounce; to be dissolved in four table spoonful of boiling rain water. To be kept in a well-stopped phial.

Method of Use.

With the Preparatory Liquid, by means of a feather or a camel's-hair brush, wet that part of the linen on which the Permanent Ink is to be used. When it is quite dry, rub it smooth with the bowl of a table-spoon, and, with a common pen, write with the ink, but on such part of the linen only as has been wetted with the soda solution. Expose it to the air for a few minutes; and if it be when the sun can shine on it, the blackness will be increased.

The above quantity of the ink is sufficient for the usual purposes of a family of five or six persons for seven years.

I am, &c.

DEVONIENSIS.

It is recommended to families to mark their linen with the name at length.

H—, 4th April, 1816.

FOR WASHING CHINTZ, SO AS TO PRESERVE ITS GLOSS AND BEAUTY.

Take two pounds of rice, and boil it in two gallons of water till soft; when done, pour the whole into a tub; let it stand till about the warmth you in general use for coloured linens; then put your chintz in, and use the rice instead of soap; wash it in this, till the dirt appears to be out; then boil the same quantity as above, but strain the rice from the water, and mix it in warm clear water. Wash in this till quite

clean; afterwards rinse it in the water you have boiled your rice in, and this will answer the end of starch, and no dew will affect it, as it will be stiff as long as you wear it. If a gown, it must be taken to pieces; and when dried, be careful to hang it as smooth as possible;—after it is dry, rub it with a sleek stone, but use no iron. T. H.

FOR SINKING SPIRITS.

Take gum-ammoniac, one drachm; asa-fetida, half-a-drachm; dissolved and mixed in six ounces of penny-royal water; add to this mixture half an ounce of syrup of saffron, and take two spoonful twice or thrice a day. T. H.

AN EXPERIENCED REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

Put a table-spoonfull of bay-salt into nearly half-a-pint of cold spring water; and after it has steeped therein for twenty-four hours (now and then shaking the phial), cause a small tea-spoonfull to be poured in the ear most affected, every night when in bed, for seven or eight nights successively. T. H.

FOR A COUGH.

Oxymel of squills, two ounces; syrup of poppies, one ounce: two tea spoonful thrice a day.

A Correspondent who was tormented for several weeks violently with what is called a stomach-cough, and at last was quite relieved by the following prescription, most earnestly recommends it to the notice of all similarly afflicted:—Purified storax and the pil. russ. of the shops, equal quantities; make them into a mass, which form into pills of a convenient size with magnesia. Take three at going to bed, and two in the morning, until the cough is gone, which will take place in a few days, and the effects in giving ease will be immediate. Should the bowels be affected, the quantity may be reduced.

A Correspondent offers the following as a cheap and easy way to feed geese:—Take turnips, and cut them in pieces similar to dice, but smaller; put them into a trough of water. Six geese were lately put to feed at Orنبury, near Ludlow, each weighing nine pounds lean; and in the course of three weeks feeding as above, they weighed twenty pounds each: one being dressed, produced four pounds of oil.

LETTERS ON GAY'S FABLES.

LETTER X.

ON FABLE THE TWENTY-THIRD OF GAY.

THE OLD WOMAN AND HER CAT.

(By the Author of "Fables for the Fire-Side.")

THE moral intention of this fable is to shew—

—"That on the choice of friends,
Our good, or evil, name depends;"

and although it be therefore in itself unexceptionable, it is yet partly conveyed to the young reader's mind with a coarse and immoral illustration. The lines unfortunately, however, to prove the truth of this stricture, must be produced:

The matron, who conducts abroad
A willing nymph, is thought a bawd;
And if a modest girl is seen
With one who curbs a lover's spleen,
We guess her not extremely nice,
And only wish to know her price.

These are closed by the two lines first above given. But are boys at school to be taught, and sent thence into the world, with an opinion, that the common women of the town are to be regarded in no worse light, than as instrumental to curing the spleen, or the disappointments of virtuous lovers? This loose innuendo to one sex is very properly followed, but by no means excused, by the reflexion addressed to the other, that the modest girl greatly endangers her character, by being seen to associate with one who has no character to lose.

The picture and manners of an old woman suspected of witchcraft, though presented with strong colouring in allusion to the superstitious notions of the common people, are such as cannot be introduced to children at school without danger of their imbibing some of these foolish, not to say cruel, prejudices; and it is to be regretted, that GAY did not adapt, or invent, a safer vehicle than this apologue, for an instructive moral; and that of so important a nature, that it cannot be too early impressed.

It is much to be feared, that many a poor innocent cat has suffered persecution and torture, which she would have escaped, as never coming into the heads of many school-boys in our lower seminaries, but for the remonstrance of the cat in the two concluding lines of the fable:—

Says against our lives combine,
Because, 'tis said, your cats have nine.

It may, indeed, be alleged, in defence of GAY, that this species of wanton cruelty, practised, probably, by some of the more inventive of these juvenile persecutors long before his time, had suggested the allusion to him.

But can he be acquitted of having, though unintentionally, contributed his share to its continuance?

Thus a very good and useful lesson, if not spoiled, is much injured, and lessened in its effect, by the poet's ill management in the two respects mentioned; and, on the whole, as much moral evil as good may have been produced by the apologue.

[Inscribed by the Author to the Misses Mathews, Governesses of an Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, at Union-place, Regent's Park.]

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
ALLOW me to express the approbation I feel at the improvement effected in the theatrical critiques in your very respectable Magazine. We can, now, refer to them not only for amusement but instruction; and can consult its oracles without being disappointed with "a twice told tale," which, pardon me for stating it, was not always the case. Yet after all, sir, like Achilles himself, no one is quite invulnerable, and I do fancy even your heel may be bruised by an adverse arrow. In your notice of Mr. Kean's performance of the character of Macbeth, you undertake to shew the absurdity of his "new readings," and not by close critical reasoning, but by parody, at best but "a weak invention" and a raw auxiliary; inasmuch as, by a very little ingenuity, any man's weapons may, by the same art, be turned against himself. With your parody, therefore, as proving nothing, I have nothing to do—*ex nihilo nil fit*!

That the indefatigable and ingenious Tragedian of Drury-lane is right in his delivery of the following passage, I do, for the reasons I am about to give, really conceive.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls
The cry is still they come.

We all know, Mr. Kean stops the sentence after the word "banners,"

and rightly stops it there; for, in a fortified castle, as was Macbeth's, there is one part called the citadel, around which the walls extend; and should a besieging force gain the latter, to the former would the besieged fly as their last resort. On this citadel, as the situation where it best could be defended, as the point from which it would be latest torn, will be placed the standard of its possessors. The hand that tears the honoured trophy from its rest, must here have forced its way through walls of flesh as well as "baser matter"—but hang it on the "outer wall," and many a bold intrepid foe may win the prize, and bear from its supporters the trophy, without the death-struggle and the maddening contest they otherwise would wage to preserve it. Such, then, being the policy of custom and foresight, we cannot suppose any reason why, in this instance, it should be departed from—I conclude there is none. Again: When the cry of war was even at the gates, it was more probable that the last intelligence should come from the sentry stationed on the "outward wall," than from scouts, whose entrance into the castle might lead to a surprise. It is, then, at that moment, when the expected foe is yet but a short way off, that the last order, "Hang out our banners," is given; and as a cause for this sudden command, the very near approach of the enemy is given, so near, that from the very walls "the cry is that they come." Having thus, without wishing to provoke controversy, briefly, and I trust diffidently, given my reasons for supporting Mr. Kean's reading of the passage in question, I conclude with the hope of having convinced you also of its propriety; but if not, that you will favour me with your reasons also for thinking it an absurdity.

March 26th, 1816.

S. W. X. Z.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I AM induced, as well by the avowed object of your Publication, and the principles of religion and morality which its perusal is calculated to inculcate, as by a desire that all manner of praise and thanksgiving should be rendered to the Almighty Disposer of Events, for his late mercies vouchsafed in delivering us from the destructive warfare in which we

were engaged, to submit to you the following suggestion; viz.

Whether it would not be eligible, and shew a proper degree of gratitude to God, for that peace which we now enjoy, to read in the Church service the thanksgiving appropriated to that purpose?

During the war, the prayer for deliverance from our enemies was read every time service was performed; and this affords an argument why the thanksgiving should now be used.

It may be said, we have had a day of General Thanksgiving; but this, I think, is not enough.—Had the war continued till this time, there would have been (most probably) a Fast proclaimed, and the same prayer continued to be read;—then why should not the thanksgiving be repeated as regularly?

Hoping this subject may meet with the attention it deserves,

I remain, sir,

Respectfully yours,

J. W. D.

Pytonville, March 12th, 1816.

CHARACTERS OF - ENGLISH WORTHIES. No. XI.

LOCKE.

A TRULY great character excels both in public and private life; like the sun, who shines whether he is seen or clouded from the sight; like Locke, who was learned, pleasing, grateful, firm, benevolent, and pious; who dissected, explained, and conducted the human understanding, removed absurdities and inconsistencies from divinity, and defended religious and political liberty. The productions of this great philosopher are numerous and invaluable—his faults few: can we allude to them when we think of his virtues or reflect on the capaciousness of his understanding?

LADY JANE GREY.

The lives of men have been read with more pleasure than those of women; either because men have had more opportunities of displaying their characters, or because it is erroneously supposed that the biography of the women is unworthy of attention. This prejudice with many is sinking into oblivion, and in future ages, when wisdom will

be considered superior to bodily strength, women's rights will become respected, and their understandings admired. That they frequently merit this admiration can be proved from many shining examples: had England no other example than the amiable Lady Jane Grey, she would equal or eclipse antiquity. Picture to yourself this lovely female, beautiful, young, rich, and noble, with flattery and pleasure, endeavouring to make her their follower, and wonder she is not vain and licentious; wonder to find her pious, sympathetic, judicious, and learned; wonder to find her with the writings of Plato in her hand. Happy, thrice happy, was her state, till cursed ambition, in the shape of a beloved parent, enticed her, unwillingly and unjustly, to become a queen. Soon after bigotry prevailed, and this virtuous woman suffered by the hand of the executioner. The gloomy Mary heard with envy how nobly she died, lived a life of superstition, vexation, and cruelty, and died detested by her subjects, and abhorred by posterity. Before I conclude, let me observe, that her rival was not only what has been described, but likewise an affectionate daughter, a kind wife, and, when alas! too late, a lamented queen.

TWO JOURNALS.

A SKETCH.

"Then I saw that wisdom excelleth folly as light excelleth darkness."

ECCLESIASTES.

JOURNALS shew life in retirement. If this is admitted, I think, by publishing the two following, I shall give my readers a pretty clear idea of the characters of a sop and a man of understanding: they are published together, because a contrast in morals is as beautiful as a contrast in nature. The first was written by a young gentleman who, having a fortune left him by a foolish maiden aunt, spent it in leading a life of debauchery and folly; the other was written by a man of virtue and talent.

J. M.

JOURNAL I.

Margate, Sept. the 5th. At the particular intreaty of my friend Tom, I begin this plaguey hot day to write my Journal. After a cursed voyage in the packet, where I was detained two days and a night, almost stifled with

the smell of two hundred greasy passengers—it would really have carried me off, had I not had a smelling-bottle and the company of a chubby wench, to whom I made love in the most tender manner—she loved me, she couldn't help it, damn me—however, some how or other, I lost a silver snuff-box, how it went I know not—breakfasted at the York hotel—eat an egg and two rolls, and drank three cups of tea—the rolls good, but the tea damned bad—slept 8 hours.

Sept. 6th. Yesterday after dining played at billiards—won two games—lost eight—dressed a new pair of whiskers—looked fatigued—drank a bottle of burgundy—raffed away two pounds, and only got a penknife—went to bed—slept till the morning—bathed—had a guide who sprained my wrist—cursed him—hate the sea, but must take a dip, because its fashionable—after breakfast had a donkey to ride to King's Gate—a dull place—nothing to see but the water, the cliffs, and old buildings—but told the ladies it was beautiful, because they said it was—like to hum them.

Sept. 7th. After dressing, went to a sensible party—a great bore—looked confused, and was silent near the whole afternoon—what is termed a modest sensible girl asked me to interpret some Latin or Dutch—couldn't—this made a prig of a lawyer turn up his eyes like a Methodist parson—pulled his nose—he was going to kick me out of the room, but I shut the door in his face—after this dreadful encounter, took two bottles of burgundy with Lord Trash, and then out we sallied—made six modest girls scream, and two wenches drunk—never had better sport, damn me—went to bed—dreamt of myself—My Kitty arrived this morning—a fine girl, but her conversation hellishly vulgar—once a housemaid of old dad's—hate Margate, so many chapels.

Sept. the 8th. Dressed twice, second time looked charming—went on the Rier—spared for an hour, got some hard knocks—went to the Assembly, my light blue coat very much admired—Kitty ogled Sir William—mean to turn her off.

JOURNAL II.

Jan. 6. Arrived in London to visit a cousin who gave me a kind invitation to spend a few days at his house—this morning walked to Westminster to see

the Abbey—was much pleased with many of the monuments, particularly Lady Nightingale's—purchased Bacon's Essays—gave a poor man a shilling for parting two dogs—he was very thankful, and told me, with tears in his eyes, that I had saved his sick wife from starving—slipped a dollar into his hand—never felt more happy—On my return home, finished the last volume of Rollin's Ancient History: an admirable work written by a good man; his character is seen in his writings—mean to make an epitome of his Life of Cyrus—wrote a letter on Sunday Schools, to be inserted in a daily newspaper—at tea, was introduced to Miss Harriet —, a young lady of great beauty and wisdom—had some conversation with her on the manners of the people in town—her remarks very judicious.

Jan. 7th. Last night dreamed of Harriet—went to church, made notes of the sermon—I am determined to lay by two shillings a week, that I may at the end of the year subscribe to two or three charitable institutions—this I hope to do all my life—read forty or fifty pages of Paley's Evidences of Christianity—the best book on the subject—it would convert a Turk—after dinner, in conversation, argued for the liberty of the press, and eulogised the Missionary Society—heard some excellent anecdotes—On walking through Fleet-street, an unfortunate female caught me by the hand—she appeared about sixteen, with a figure gracefully formed, and a face, though thin and pale, highly beautiful and interesting—Poor creature! I exclaimed, how came you on the town? who caused your ruin?—she made no answer, but dropped a tear on my hand—it went to the heart—I am in great hopes of getting her a situation in a respectable family—may I succeed—Vile seducer! who under the mask of love tempts to destroy—Wretch! too despicable to forgive, may the stings of conscience gnaw your soul—O woman! witness the hapless fate of deluded innocence enticed from the dwelling in which she was happy, in which her fond mother clasped her to her bosom, and taught her to love virtue and adore her God: witness this once spotless creature on a bed of straw, disease hovering over her.—then, if ever you felt for another's woe, if ever you wept o'er the corpse of your child, relieve, O relieve, the unfortunate prostitute.

Jan. 8. After joining with the family in prayer (which custom, by-the-by, is shamefully neglected by the majority of mankind), went to see Bullock's collection of curiosities in nature and art—an excellent assortment—how they improve the mind of youth and enlighten the understanding—On seeing a poor old woman sitting on the steps before a gentleman's door, gave her the cakes I had in my pocket for my friend's children—angry with myself for not bringing out more money—away with the man who never relieves mendicants—Some, indeed, are impostors, but others are unfortunate creatures, who beg because they are ashamed to go into work-houses, those styres of filth and degradation. If their persons and garments are clean relieve them, virtue is seldom dirty—wrote to my brother—began Locks on the Human Understanding—In the evening, went to the theatre and saw Hamlet—entertained beyond expectation—it may be truly said to a manager of a play-house in the metropolis,

"A nation's taste depends on you,
Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

Jan. 9. Purchased St. Pierre's works—went with a party to Greenwich—very much pleased with the Hospital—but more with the company of Harriet, who promised occasionally to write to me, if I sent her two letters for her one.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

^{512.}
YOU will oblige me by the insertion of the following remarks on Pope's Universal Prayer; remarks dictated by no other spirit than a desire that things should be estimated according to their merits. I have curtailed my observations as much as possible, not to occupy too much of your Miscellany.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

I HAVE always thought this celebrated poem far over-rated by the generality of readers. In my opinion, the language is very beautiful, but in several parts incorrect, and the sense often sacrificed to the sound. The author appears to have written it expressly for that class of readers whom he so admirably describes in his "Essay on Criticism."

"Others for language all they care and
prize,
And value books, as women, men, for dress;
Their praise is still, 'the style is excellent.'
The sense they humbly take upon content."

The following instances will, I trust, sufficiently bear out my assertion.

3d and 3d stanzas:

—"Who all my sense confin'd,
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind.

Yet gay't me in this dark estate
To know the good from ill."

Is this not an irreconcilable contradiction?—Again,

3d stanza,

"And binding Nature fast in Fate,
Left free the human will."

A finely-turned period, and admirably calculated to catch the casual reader! Yet surely, it is a somewhat bold attempt to reconcile in two lines the opposite doctrines of predestination and free-will; systems which have, perhaps, occasioned more labour and contest than any other points in theology. I will merely observe, that he wishes us to understand, that *because our inclinations lead us to our fate, we are really free.*

I will now proceed to the 4th stanza:

"What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more than Hell to shun,
That more than Heaven pursue."

Conscience I understand to be a monitor set up within us, emanating from the Divinity; its dictates, therefore, cannot err. But are we to value this emanation or effect above the source whence it springs? According to this principle, the most trivial crime were to be *shunned more than Hell*; the slightest exercise of virtue to be *pursued more than Heaven*.

It is observable, that there are in this poem three grammatical errors, independently of that in the 2d stanza, so often noticed (confin'd for confined), which is evidently intended to preserve the rhyme.

1st, In the 8th stanza, "If I am right," "If I am wrong;" it should be, "If I be."

2d, In the same stanza,

—"Oh, teach my heart
To find that better way."

The *better way* not having been alluded to before, the word *that* relates to nothing; it should therefore be, "the better way."

3d, in the 9th stanza,

"Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or impious discontent."

It ought to be,

"And impious discontent."

I cannot conclude these observations without offering my humble tribute of applause to the following lines (forming the 10th stanza), which for moral, beauty, and spirit, have rarely been equaled, and I believe never surpassed.

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others shew,
That mercy shew to me."

THE HIVE.

No. XVI.

DEAN SWIFT.

THE following little anecdote of Dean Swift is not to be found in any edition of his works, or any life of him. It was communicated many years ago, by Lord George Sackville (who was bred at Dublin University), to the late Captain H——, of the dragoons. Prior's well known epitaph on himself,

"Nobles and heralds, by your leave,
Here lies the bones of Matthew Prior,
A son of Adam and of Eve,
Let Bourbon, or Nassau, go higher,"
has been parodied as follows, by Matthew Concannon—

"Hold, Matthew Prior, by your leave,
Your epitaph is somewhat odd,
Bourbon and you were sons of Eve,
Nassau the offspring of a God."

When this parody first appeared, the Dean being at the social board, enlivening a large and brilliant circle of friends, chanced to read it in the newspaper of the day; when snatching the celebrated Stella's pencil, he instantly wrote the following retort—

"Hold, friend Concannon, by your leave,
Your parody is barely civil,
Bourbon and you were sons of Eve,
Nassau the offspring of a devil."

The writer of this article gives it on the authority of the late Lord Sandwich, that it was Swift who first dignified William the IIIrd (whose memory he bitterly abhorred) with the sobriquet of "Old Four Shillings in the Pound," so much used in the reign of Anne and the following.

CHARITY.

The ancestors of Lorenzo had, in the course of seven years, computing from the return of Cosmo from banishment,

in 1494, expended in works of public charity or utility, upwards of 600,000 florins; a sum which Lorenzo himself justly denominates incredible, and which may serve to give us a striking idea of the expensive traffic by which such munificence could be supported. In relating this circumstance, Lorenzo gives his hearty sanction to the manner in which this money has been employed. "Some persons would, perhaps, think," says he, in his favourite Ricordi, "that it would be more desirable to have part of it in their purse; but I conceive it has been of great advantage to the public, and well laid out, and am therefore perfectly satisfied."

EQUANIMITY.

"I am no more raised or dejected," said Politiano, "by the flattery of my friends, or the accusations of my enemies, than I am by the shadow of my own body; for although that shadow may be somewhat longer in the morning and the evening than it is in the middle of the day, this will scarcely induce me to think myself a taller man at those times than at noon."

CHARLES XII. AND ARCHIMEDES

Were very different men, yet both in similar circumstances gave similar proofs of their uncommon power of abstracting their attention.—"What has the bomb to do with what you are writing to Sweden?" said the hero to his pale secretary, when a bomb burst through the roof of his apartment, and he continued to dictate his letter.—Archimedes went on with his demonstration in the midst of a siege; and when a brutal soldier entered with a drawn sword, the philosopher only begged he might solve his beloved problem before he was put to death.

AN ORIGINAL ADVERTISEMENT.

A *Milk Cow and Calf!* She calved three days ago. Half Crown Beans, Hard Wood Posts, and my new House, No. 45, King's Street, Vinegar, Mustard, Black Pepper, Old Rum and old Cogniac,—all for sale cheap, and a most beautiful Porto-Rico Pony,—and as I just now purchased a few *Porto-Rico Beauties*, consequently *Fat Beef* daily.—(St. Croix Gazette, April 1808.)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your learned Correspondents will inform me what arts and sciences were known in the Augustan age,

and the state they were in, particularly the domestic arts, they will much oblige

Your most obedient humble servant,
21st March, 1816. J. M.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now upwards of twenty years since the ingenious Dr. Ferriar first detected the plagiarisms of Sterne, and proved to the public, by copious extracts from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy,"* how much the author of Tristram Shandy was indebted to the work of his more erudite predecessor. This writer, who has so long amused the public, and who will continue to do so in spite of every discovery of the critics, can now no more be characterised as an original genius, than he can be considered by the judicious as an honour to the clerical profession, the sacred functions of which he debased so much, by his levity of manners, and the immoral tendency of his writings. Every day's discovery tends to strip him of his borrowed plumes; and I am inclined to think, that the greatest merit which will hereafter be granted to him, by his most ardent admirers, will be, that of his having been a very skilful compiler, and an ingenious alterer of language.

For the amusement of those readers of the European Magazine who may not have seen the work referred to in the note below, I transcribe two, out of a number of parallel passages; which will satisfy the most fastidious as to the circumstance of direct plagiarism.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,

Islington.

J. N.

STERNE.

"One denier, cried the Order of Mercy—one single denier, in behalf of a thousand patient captives, whose eyes look towards heaven and you for their redemption.

"—The Lady Baussiere rode on.

"Pity the unhappy, said a devout, venerable, hoary-headed man, meekly holding up a box, begirt with iron, in his withered hands—I beg for the unfortunate—good, my lady, 'tis for a prison—for an hospital—'tis for an old man—a poor man undone by shipwreck, by suretyship, by fire,—I call God and all his angels to witness—'tis to clothe the naked—to feed the hungry—'tis to comfort the sick and the broken-hearted.

"—The Lady Baussiere rode on.

"A decayed kinsman bowed himself to the ground.

"—The Lady Baussiere rode on.

"He ran bare-headed on one side of her palfrey, conjuring her by the former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c.—Cousin, aunt, sister, mother—for virtue's sake, for your own, for mine, for Christ's sake, remember me—pity me.

"—The Lady Baussiere rode on."

BURTON.

"A poor decay'd kinsman of his sets upon him by the way, in all his jollity, and runs begging bare-headed by him, conjuring him by those former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c. uncle, cousin, brother, father..... shew some pity for Christ's sake, pity a sick man, an old man, &c. he cares not, ride on; pretend sickness, inevitable loss of limbs, plead suretyship, or shipwreck, fires, common calamities, shew thy wants and imperfections..... Swear, protest, call God and all his angels to witness, quære peregrinum, thou art a counterfeit crank, a cheater, he is not touched with it, pauper ubique jacet, ride on, he takes no notice of it—Put up a supplication to him in the name of a thousand orphans, an hospital, a spittle, a prison, as he goes by, they cry out to him for aid: ride on..... shew him a decay'd haven, a bridge, a school, a fortification, &c. or some publick work; ride on—Good your Worship, your honour, for God's sake, your country's sake: ride on."

* Vide Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, vol. iv. part 1.

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXVI.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE
PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAIN-
ING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of
having many ideas under view at once,
it was necessary to have a Repository to
lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

A LETTER TO A FRIEND IN DEVONSHIRE,
ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE
COUNTRY.

BY A. H. HOLDSWORTH, ESQ. M.P. FOR
DARTMOUTH.

London, March 2, 1816.

THE miseries we anticipated are now
finding their way to the City of
London. I yesterday learned from a
friend there, to whom I was talking on
the subject, that the wholesale dealers,
who have been round the neighbouring
districts for orders, are scarcely able to
procure any, "*as the farmers,*" they
are told, "*are no longer able to pur-
chase any luxuries.*" To him who will
look into this remark, who knows all
the points on which it touches, it is
a volume on the state of the nation;
on the melancholy change which we
have seen for the last eighteen months
taking place.

It tells you, that till now, London had
to learn into what state we had fallen:
pointing out the height of luxury to
which all ranks had risen, it shows to
the statesman whence his indirect taxes
were procured: to us, it but confirms
the first part of the gloomy picture we
had drawn, to the finishing of which we
have looked with so much fear and
anxiety.

But what could any men of think-
ing minds expect, when they saw so
many estates untenanted, and in the
hands of the landlord; others turned
into pasture, or filled without manure;
stock every day decreasing; farmers
paying their taxes from their capital;
and those who have not any* leaving
their farms in the night; covenants

* Many men who have been thus obliged
imprudently to dispose of their stock, have
so contrived as to get their neighbours to as-
sist them with their carts; and in one night
have removed every thing portable to
another part of the country: this is known
by the familiar term of "going clear off."

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April, 1816.

no longer of any service,†—binding
only the landlord; cattle sold to pay
rates and taxes, making scarcely any
return;‡ all improvements in estates
naturally at an end; and, in conse-
quence, labourers§ of all ages on the
pay of the parish; the circulation of
money decreased to one-third; and
much of that on the western coast taken
to France|| for brandy: what, I say,
with such a picture as this before their
eyes, could any thinking men expect,
but that the tradesman must stop his
payments or shut up his shop; and that
with him the London trader, the import
merchant, and the Custom-house, must
inevitably fall.

The landlord, whose sole dependence
is on his rents, living in the midst of his
tenantry, the bulwark of our country,
must cut down his establishment, dimi-
nishing his *direct taxes* on the one hand,
but his *indirect taxes* ten-fold on the
other; or fly, as too many have felt
compelled, to spend his small remaining
rents in a foreign land, depriving his na-
tive country of its circulation and sup-
port, and in proportion filling the coffers
of a foreign treasury.

Such is the state of our country at this
momentous crisis; at the glorious ter-
mination of a war, in the attaining of
which the efforts of the statesman and
the warrior are beyond all praise.

I will now endeavour to show what
has brought about this sudden change:
why estates which were let at high
rents (imprudently as some conceive,
who forget that to let under the proper
value is to deprive the state of its
revenue), are now worth so little.
From the great demands of govern-
ment for the supplies of the army, navy,

† Covenants cannot be any longer of
service when the tenant has not any thing
which you can seize for your rent.

‡ A friend of mine sent a man to the fair
at Brest, in Devonshire, to buy him one or
two good cows, and gave him twenty pounds
for the purpose: the man bought seven,
and returned two pounds ten shillings in
exchange.

§ In many parishes in Devonshire this is
the case, the men receiving five shillings
per week from the parish funds, and em-
ploying themselves in the most unproduc-
tive of all labour—breaking stones on the
road.

|| There is a very large increasing trade
at this time carried on from our coast with
the town of Roscow, near Morlaix, where
the spirits are paid for in English Bank-
notes.

and prisoners, the markets had attained a considerable height; they were certain and regular, and the farmer knew when he took his estate how to calculate its advantages; he knew, that as long as the market could be regularly fed, a fair price could be obtained: he was no longer that man, of whom we have heard some sixty years ago, who walked to the market with his basket on his arm, or his single bag of corn on his horse: farming had become a science; it had changed to a trade, and every market was an exchange as much as that on Cornhill: there prices were settled, and business transacted, as in the City of London, and to keep up a regular supply for all our cities and government contracts, this was absolutely necessary: the effects grew out of the cause; the illiterate men, who compose that society, could not bring this about from their own invention; but the change of our society produced the effect in them: they were but the instruments of natural events.

But their taxes, tythes, and rents must be paid.—The merchant in London, whose credit is good, who is known to be carrying on a just and fair trade, when suddenly wanting cash, takes his bill to the Bank of England, and it is changed into notes: the same system was as necessary to the country. The farmer, called on for his taxes, having his cattle in their stalls and the stacks in his yard, went to the country banker and discounted his bill, well knowing that before the two months should expire at which it was drawn, he would be enabled to sell so much of his stock at a fair and proper price as to redeem it. And what has now brought him to the state he is in? That which would bring two-thirds of our merchants into the same situation if the Bank of England, alarmed at the state of trade, was suddenly to stop its discounts. The great glut in the market from the stoppage of government contracts, and the double difficulty arising from the improvident importation of corn, frightened the country banker: he refused to accommodate. The farmer, still pressed for his taxes and poor rates, was obliged to draw on his capital, or possessing it (as is always best for the country) in the character of farming stock, was obliged to take it to a market already overloaded: in vain for him to tell the tax-gatherer to look at his stalls, his

dairy, and his stack-yard; in vain to him to show the estate without a weed which, was once a wilderness: his corn unthrashed, his cattle half fed, must fall under the relentless hand of the law; and that country, which two years since was the seat of every comfort, nay of luxury itself, must, unless this blow be averted, return to misery and want*.

And here let me pause to say a few words on the difference of the situation of the tenant as regarding his natural landlord, and those who have now unconsciously usurped that character—the Government and the poor. The farmer, when his rent day arrives, if his tenant is unable at the moment to pay him; if he sees that he is going on properly with his estate; that his cattle are not fit for the market, or the market ready for his corn, will wait until they are? Not so these new landlords: they must be paid the moment they require it, without any feeling for the soil; without any natural affection: like a conqueror in a foreign land, they take it regardless of consequences, leaving the owners of the soil to starve with their tenants.

But can this system last? If during the last year the tenant paid the taxes at the expense of his capital; if that which when ripe for the market would be worth 50*l.* he sold for 20*l.* must not his property be deteriorated, and can he do the same this? Those who are acquainted with agriculture well know that the moment things are thrown out of their course, destruction follows like a whirlwind. Who can command the corn to grow, or the cattle to feed? You must regulate your manure for your corn; your grass for the beasts; and if the arrangement is destroyed the whole system is lost. Need I, after this, ask if *£*—+ were obtained last

* This system is strongly exemplified by the present situation of the county of Devon, where very much agricultural distress is felt, but where I do not remember that any bank has failed, showing that the prudence of the banker in refusing, on the first alarm, to discount country paper, and getting his notes out of circulation, has saved himself, whilst the farmer has fallen a little sooner than he would otherwise perhaps have done.

+ It is not any consequence what was the amount of the exact sum obtained from landed property; the argument will be the same.

year by dint of executions on the tenant, or loss of rent to the landlord, whether the very circumstance will not be the cause why half cannot be got now? and that to prove that £— were obtained for the taxes, without a market for farming produce, is but to show that you put the farmer into a state to prevent him paying the same this year, and the landlord, either to cheat his tradesmen or put down his establishment, with either of which the indirect taxes must sooner or later equally fall.

And before I leave this subject, let me add, that, as wild is it to say that the quantity of country bank notes have been the cause of our sufferings, as to tell you that port wine is poison because some immoderately make use of it. Without country banks your system never could have been kept up, your war taxes never raised. Some, it is true, as in all other walks of life, have made an unfair use of them: yet those who cry down this system in the present state of society, might expect to raise oranges in Lapland without the assistance of horticultural science!

But, say others, this will all be set right when we return to our good old system—when all again is cheapness and plenty. What does the stock-holder answer? You forget that you owe me forty millions per annum; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer requires thirty more for the use of the Government; and that the poor require between ten and twelve in a direct tax

on the land for their support. To those who are in the habit of attending to parochial duties, we need not mention the extent of evils growing out of the *Poor Laws*; and the state in which our parish poor now are, but too clearly proves how sadly the best, the most charitable of humane institutions may in time be perverted.—Those laws, once the safeguard against misery in old age or infirmity, are now the reward of idleness and vice; and not only is the disgrace of going to the parish done away, but the person that can impose on its Officer, is accounted the most clever in his society. To go into instances of this would fill a volume, and be foreign to the subject; suffice it to say, that if the increase is not speedily stopped, the poor will be sole possessors of the profits of the estates, leaving their natural owners badly paid as their stewards. For it is now well known and understood, that in the same degree as agriculture declines, do the claims on the parish purse increase,† and the indirect taxes diminish.

From this state of difficulties how are we to get out? When we had the entire command of the seas, when we obliged every passenger to call at our door, we could regulate our affairs as we liked; we could raise taxes at our pleasure; like the man who keeps the only inn on a road, we could charge what we pleased. But when now every other country is open to the traveller, when he can stop where he likes, will he buy‡ from us at a pound what he

* The Poor Returns to the 25th of March, 1815, amount to 7,029,386, exclusive of 854 which made no returns. An intelligent friend of mine takes the total at nearly eight millions; and assures me, that from what he has seen of the increase to this time, the amount for the year 1816 to 1817 will be nearer twelve millions; whilst in the year 1786, the amount of the same expense was only 2,184,904*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* showing an increase to the year 1816 of more than five times that sum. And comparing this statement with one sent me by the same person from his own parish, which is of small extent, and without a manufactory or town, in the south of Devon, the increase will be found nearly the same.

In 1784 it was	£11	15	9
1786.....	33	14	7½
1813.....	134	5	4
1815.....	164	10	2

Which sum he expects this year will be increased to one ninth more.

† When laborers received half-a-crown a day, they could buy tea, sugar, &c. and many other little luxuries, which at ninepence, and one shilling, their present daily pay, they are obliged to forego.

‡ To show the rivalry we must expect in foreign markets, I need only ask what must be the situation of the Newfoundland merchant.—Can he expect to sell his fish in Spain or the West Indies, when to encourage their fisheries, and, above all, to make seamen, the French now give a bounty of twelve francs per quintal for all fish caught by themselves in Newfoundland and carried to the West Indies; and as Spain has imposed a duty on all fish of above five shillings per quintal, a bounty of five francs per quintal is given for all carried to that country direct, and six francs for such as may first come to any port in France, and afterwards be transported thither; with the duty of 3*fr.* francs per quintal on all foreign fish that may be imported into France, and other

can get from others at ten shillings? Nay are we so patriotic, that when we can purchase from abroad at half the price of our own markets, we shall not be tempted to do it? Ask our farmer why he gives his friend brandy and water rather than strong beer: "Because," says he, "I shall sell my barley at twenty shillings per quarter, and the King's duties alone, when I buy it again, make me pay for it at eighty;" ignorantly unaware, that to support an illicit trade must in the end be his ruin. And must we not expect the same will happen in all other sorts of merchandise for, from the system of those who are engaged in this traffic, the expense of stopping them, I fear, will be equal to the revenue that will be saved by it; the greater the temptation from high duties, added to the want of other employment, the more they will dare, and the more they will increase.

If, then, the maxim be a just one, that you must bring down your taxation of the price of your commodity, or raise the price to taxation, what a picture is before us? For myself I will only say, that to face the danger is, I trust, half the battle; to know its extent, the only chance of finding its remedy.

Let every man who lives on the taxes of our country take care to keep the sources whence they flow in the most flourishing condition; let him take the burthen from the industrious, or assist them to bear them; let him stimulate industry in every way in his power; remembering that it is from the rapid circulation of money that the Treasury coffers are filled; that there is not a money transaction between men which does not directly or indirectly leave something to the State.

Let the public creditor and public officer remember that when the farmer cannot live, when the tradesman gives up his shop, and the merchant his counting-house, their revenues are at an end.

Let the land-owner remember that to stimulate the manufacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman, to industry, is the only means of improving his rents.

In fine let the idle man be ever for-

—
bounties to their own fisheries not necessary to mention?

7. Fish, when ready for the market, in Newfoundland is worth about 12 francs

ward to assist the industrious with his purse, when, *public credit being restored*, England shall thus support her character as the first nation of the world.

Your's very faithfully,

A. H. H.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

1769, August 15, born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.—1779, March —, placed at the Military School at Brienne.—1793, an officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed General of Brigade.—1794, Oct. 4, commands the Conventional troops, and slaughters the Parisians.—1796, appointed to the command of the army of Italy. May 11, Battle of Lodi. Aug. 3, Battle of Castiglione. Nov. 16, Battle of Arcole.—1797, Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua. March 23, Trieste surrenders. April 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben. May 16, French take possession of Venice. Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.—1798, May 20, sails for Egypt. July 21, Battle of the Pyramids. Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo.—1799, May 21, Siege of Acro raised. Aug. 23, Sails from Egypt for France. Oct. 7, Lands at Frejus. Nov. 9, Dissolves the Conventional Government. Nov. 10, Declared First Consul.—1800, Feb. 12, Peace made with the Chouans. May 14, Crosses Mount St. Bernard. June 18, Battle of Marengo. July 28, Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris. Dec. 3, Battle of Hohenlinden. Dec. 24, Explosion of the Infernal Machine.

* It is supposed by many that the result of the present state of agriculture will be a scarcity of corn, at no very distant period, and that the country will consequently be relieved from its present distress. I fear, however, that it will be found to have a very different effect. It is a certain and regular market, that can alone restore public credit; individual, it is true, may profit by high prices, but the system will be as disorganised as at present. Agriculture, as all other trades, must be confined to the limits prescribed by the capital employed in it: in proportion as the value of its produce is certain and regular, will men be induced to advance money for it, and in that proportion only, can we, I believe, hope to see it restored.

—1801, Feb. 9, Treaty of Lunéville with Austria. Oct. 8, Preliminaries with England.—1802, Jan. 25, Cisalpine Republic seized. March 27, Definitive Treaty with England. May 15, Legion of Honour instituted. Aug. 2, Declared Consul for Life. Aug. 21, Changes the Swiss form of Government.—1803, May 18, English Declaration of War. June 3, Hanover overrun.—1804, Feb.—, Moreau arrested. March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot. April 8, Pichegru murdered in prison. May 18, declared Emperor. Nov. 19, Crowned by the Pope.—1805, Feb.—, Writes to the King of England. April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg, between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. May 26, declared King of Italy. Sept. 24, heads his Army against Austria. Oct. 20, Mack's Army surrenders at Ulm. Nov. 13, French enters Vienna. Dec. 2, Battle of Austerlitz. Dec. 15, Treaty of Vienna, with Prussia. Dec. 26, Treaty of Presburgh, with Austria.—1806, March 30, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Naples. June 3, Louis made King of Holland. July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim. July 27, Confederation of the Rhine. Sept. 24, marches against Prussia. Oct. 14, Battle of Auerstadt or Jena. Oct. 27, enters Berlin. Nov. 19, Hamburg taken; Berlin Decree.—1807, Feb. 3, Battle of Eylau against Russia. June 14, Battle of Friedland. July 7, Treaty of Tilsit with Russia.—1808, July 7, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Spain. July 20, Surrender of Dupont's Army at Baylen. July 29, Joseph Buonaparte evacuates Madrid. August 21, Battle of Vimiera. Sept. 27, Conferences of Erfurth. Nov. 5, Buonaparte arrives at Vittoria. Dec. 4, Surrender of Madrid to Buonaparte.—1809, Jan. 16, Battle of Corunna. Jan. 22, returns to Paris. April 6, War declared by Austria. April 13, heads his Army against Austria. May 10, French enter Vienna. May 22, Battle of Essling or Asperne. July 6, Battle of Wagram. Oct. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria. Dec. 13, Lucien Buonaparte arrives in England. Dec. 16, Buonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.—1810, March 11, marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria. July 9, Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to the French Empire by Decree of Napoleon. Aug. 21, Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden. Dec. 21, Decree for restraining the Liberty of

the Press. 1811, Jan. 1, Hamburg annexed to the French Empire. April 20, The Empress delivered of a Son, styled King of Rome. Sept. 2, present at an engagement between a French flotilla and an English cruiser.—1812, Jan. 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Buonaparte. May 9, He heads a vast Army against Russia. June 11, Arrives at Königsberg. June 28, Enters Wilna. Aug. 18, Smolensko taken. Sept. 7, Battle of Moskwa or Borodino. Sept. 14, French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow, which is burnt. Oct. 22, French evacuate Moscow. Nov. 9, arrives at Smolensko. Dec. 3, Quits the Army in the snows. Dec. 18, Arrives at Paris.—1813, April—, Heads the Army on the Elbe. May 1, Battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia. May 20, Battle of Bautzen. June 4, Armistice agreed on. June 21, Battle of Vittoria, in Spain. Aug. 17, Hostilities re-commence. Austria declared against Buonaparte. Aug. 28, Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed. Sept. 7, English enter France. Sept. 28, evacuates Dresden. Oct. 18, Battle of Leipsic—Buonaparte defeated. Nov. 15, Revolution in Holland. Dec. 1, Declaration of the Allies at Frankfurt.—1814, Jan. 4, Allies cross the Rhine. March 30, Battle of Montmartre, before Paris. April 11, Buonaparte abdicated the Throne. May 8, Arrives at Elba. 1815, March 1, Sails from Elba for France. March 20, Arrives at Paris, and re-assumes the Throne. April 26, is declared an Out-law by the Sovereigns of Europe then assembled at Vienna. April—, Calls a New House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the French People—Champ de Mai. June 16, Defeats the Prussians. June 18, Loses his Army at Waterloo, or Mount St. Jean. June 21, Abdicates the Throne a second time. July 22, Surrenders himself to an English ship of war, off Rochefort—Arrives at Torbay. Aug. 7, Sails for St. Helena, where he arrived October 18th, 1815.

GROWTH AND VALUE OF TIMBER.

The Earl of Aylesbury has recently fallen 5,000 oaks on his Yorkshire estates, valued at 100,000*l.*; and on one estate in the neighbourhood of Bath, of about 2,000 acres, belonging to Thomas Symmer Champneys, Esq. the timber has been recently valued at upwards of 50,000*l.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXIV.

CAUTIONS AS TO MAKING AND STIRRING FIRES.

SERVANTS throw on a load of small coals at once, through which the flame is hours in making its way; and frequently it is not without much trouble and care that the fire is prevented going out. During this time, no heat is communicated to the room; and what is still worse, the throat of the chimney being occupied merely by a heavy dense vapour, not possessed of any heating power, and consequently not having much elasticity, the warm air of the room finds less difficulty in forcing its way up the chimney, and escaping, than when the fire burns bright, and the coal is ignited! and it happens not unfrequently, especially in chimnies and fire-places ill constructed, that this current of warm air from the room which presses into the chimney, crowding upon the current of heavy smoke aqueous vapour, which escapes slowly from the fire, obstructs it in its ascent, and beats it back into the room. Hence it is that chimnies often smoke when too large a supply of fresh coals is put on the fire. So many coals should never be put on the fire at once as to prevent the free passage of the flame between them, or to prevent them becoming quickly heated, so as to give out the inflammable gas, which they are capable of furnishing, and to cause it to be inflamed. In short, a fire should *never* be smothered; and when attention is paid to the quantity of coals put on, there is little use for the poker; and this circumstance will contribute much to the cleanliness and preservation of furniture.—To stir a fire with judgment, the following rules should be observed:—

1st, Stirring a fire may have its use where it makes a hollow, which occasions the air to be rarefied by the adjacent heat, and allows the surrounding air to rush into the hollow, which, giving life and support to the fire, it carries the flame with it.

2dly, Never stir a fire when fresh coals are laid on, particularly when they are very small, because they immediately fall into the hollow place, and therefore ruin the fire.

3dly, Always keep the bottom bars clear.

And, 4thly, Never begin to stir the fire at the top, unless when the bottom is quite clear, and the top only wants breaking.

Dr. Wells has invented a mode of placing Corn-rick Stands on Railways, and Bars, so that a whole rick may be drawn in contact with the bars, and covered over with a sheet, or other cloth, while taking in to be thrashed.

ST. HELENA.

This island cost the East India Company 7,000*l.* a year, out of which the Governor found a table for the passengers and officers of the Company's ships. Ministers, it is said, have settled on their Governor, and excused him from keeping a table, 12,000*l.* per annum; a Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Deputy Adjutant-General, a garrison of 1200 men, a table for Buonaparte, 4000 ton of transports, employed in serving it with provisions and stores, estimated at 80,000 a year, and a squadron of ships to guard him at 100,000*l.* The house of M. Bertrand is said to cost 3057*l.* per annum; and the whole charge is not less than 300,000 a year.

DEPRECIATION OF THE QUALITY OF SPANISH WOOL.

So great has been the adulteration of this article, through the avarice of the Spaniards, who have for some years been mixing their wools with coarse fleeces, that at this moment, while Saxon wools and the cloths made from them will fetch the highest prices, there is scarcely any demand for Spanish wools. A clothier has, within the last few days, bought wool at less than 2*s.* per lb. for making Spanish stripes, a *beautifully fine* and curious sort of cloth for the China market.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

An official account laid before the House of Commons states the number of Wine Licenses taken out in the year ending the 5th of July, 1814, at 15,887; ditto, 1815, 16,134.—Spirit Licenses for ditto, 1814, 38,248; ditto, 1815, 38,820.—Beer Licences for ditto, 1814, 49,199; ditto, 1815, 49,283.

An official account laid before the House of Commons states the amount

of the duties paid on spirits made in England and Scotland, in the month of December, 1814, at 243,021*l.* 10*s.*—ditto January, 1815, 290,654*l.* 7*s.*—ditto December, 1815, 223,108*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*—ditto January, 1816, 313,008*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

An official account laid before the House of Commons states the amount of the duties paid or charged on spirits made in Scotland, in the month of December, 1814, at 107,914*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*—January 1816, 128,542*l.* 1*s.*—December 1815, 174,439*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*—January, 1816, 68,130*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

An official account laid before the House of Commons states the number of quarters of Barley made into Malt, in England, between the 5th of January and the 5th of February, 1815, at 519,089; and between the 5th of January and the 5th of February, 1816, at 566,344.

An official return, pursuant to order of the House of Commons, of all detections of Malt, Spirits, Pot Ale, or Wort, in process of making into spirits, and of Grain in making into Malt, and the quantities of each destroyed on the occasion of the seizures, in the following years, states the total seized in the six years from 1810 to 1815 inclusive, barrels of malt, 11,081; gallons of spirits, 36,272. Destroyed in the same interval, barrels of malt, 67,019; gallons of wort and pot ale, 3,403,453; of single, 98,283; spirits, 10,528.

A similar return states the total amount of rewards paid to Revenue Officers in Ireland, from the 1st of August 1813 to the 1st of February 1816, at 24,892*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*; to Military, 20,489*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Subsistence to Military, 18,466*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* Total, 63,341*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

By returns made to Parliament, it appears, that the Malt Duty in Ireland,

in 1814, was paid on 804,327 barrels, and amounted, at 12*s.* per barrel, to 566,380*l.* 8*s.* In the year 1815, the number of barrels was 679,078, and the amount 655,327*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* at the rate of 13*s.* per barrel, to the 5th of June, and 17*s.* 4*d.* for the remainder of the year.

The produce of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending the 5th of April 1816, amounts to the sum of 10,616,408*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; the charge upon which is 9,300,000*l.*; leaving a disposable surplus of 1,346,808*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The expense of the Dock-yard at Plymouth has decreased nearly 2000*l.* per week.

An account of the duty payable on the growth of Hops of 1815, distinguishing the different districts:

Barum, 68*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Bedford, 136*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; Cambridge, 20*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; Canterbury, 37,810*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; Chester, 3*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; Cornwall, 22*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; Coventry, 10*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; Darby, 539*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; Essex, 3,174*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; Exon, 3*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; Gloucester, 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; Grantham, 118*l.* 2*s.*; Hants, 5,846*l.* 6*s.*; Hereford, 25,221*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; Isle of Wight, 8*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; Lincoln, 2,593*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; Marlborough, 79*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; Northampton, 8*l.* 8*s.*; Norwich, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Oxon, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Reading, 83*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; Rochester, 72,959*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; Sarum, 2,431*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; Salop, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Somerset, 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; Suffolk, 839*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; Surrey, 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; Sussex, 56,952*l.* 10*s.*; Uxbridge, 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; Wales, East, 25*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Wales Middle, 383*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; Wales West, 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; Wolverhampton, 1,549*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; Worcester, 3,832*l.* 13*s.*; Total 215,411*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Excise Office, London,

March 18, 1816.

An Account shewing a Comparative Statement of Increase and Diminution for the Department of the Revenue of Customs, between the Years ending the 1st January 1815, and the 1st January 1816.

Number of Persons	Actual Increase.			Actual Diminution.		
	137			27		
Salaries	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Emoluments	11,701	5	1½	6,845	0	9
Allowances	54,842	9	8½	25,785	18	2½
Expenses	11,116	8	0	3,116	4	0
	73,249	14	1½	55,819	6	1½
	131,009	16	11½	91,559	9	1

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL, 1816.

QUI SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena; written during a Residence of Five Years. By Major-general Alexander Beaton, late Governor, &c. Illustrated with Views, engraved by Mr. W. Daniel, from the Drawings of Samuel Davis, Esq.

THE Island of St. Helena has always been an object of interest to the scientific world; its abrupt appearance in the centre of the ocean, so totally unconnected with any other land, fills the mind with an awful sense of the power of Nature, which has thus left it a monument of one of her mightiest convulsions; whether it be considered as the creation of a volcanic eruption, or as the lofty remains of an extensive land, now immersed by the waves.

The present moment has given it new claims upon our curiosity; for there can scarcely be a man who has so little heeded passing events as not to be anxious for an intimate acquaintance with the spot in which Napoleon Buonaparte seems doomed to end his career, in which all the pomp and circumstance of the fitful fever of his life is to be buried, and in whose solitude conscience must inevitably lay bare to him the depravity of his soul.

For the present work we are indebted to Major-general Beaton, the same officer who served in, and described so well, the campaign that ridded India of our inveterate foe *Pippos Saib*. A five years residence as Governor has, of course, given him a perfect intimacy with the island, which he has been fortunate in his endeavours to transfuse into his book; and with the assistance of the plates, engraved by Mr. W. Daniel from most accurate and masterly drawings by Mr. S. Davis, one of the East India Directors, the reader may acquire a knowledge of this curious speck

in the ocean certainly more correct than is gained by many of its transitory visitors.

The exertions of the Governor to introduce an improved agriculture into the island were most praiseworthy; and if the inhabitants steadily avail themselves of his improvements, they will live better themselves, and gain more profit, in being able to afford a plentiful supply of refreshments at reasonable prices to the shipping that visit them, than they can ever hope to do in their old way of scanty supply and exorbitant prices. Never did a man apparently take more pains to open the eyes of those committed to his charge upon their own genuine interests than General Beaton, and he seems to have had to combat for a long time with most obstinate prejudices: even his introduction of the plough met with opposition, which he thus states in his preface:—

“In attempting to introduce improvements upon an island where the arts of agriculture were little understood; where lands were cultivated by manual labour, without the aid of animals; and where prejudices in favour of old customs were strong, it was obvious there could be no hope of amendment without the evidence of successful examples.

“It was therefore necessary to have recourse to experiments. Ploughs and other implements were introduced, the labouring population was increased by the introduction of about three hundred Chinese; and an improved system of husbandry was carried on, under the direction of an experienced Norfolk farmer. But it was a long time before the generality of the islanders would even look at these improvements. They regarded them as ‘more foolishness,’ said, ‘they might do very well in England; but that in a moun-

tainous country the plough could never answer; that their forefathers had done very well with the hoe, and they saw no use or necessity for these new things.

"At length, however, when they did perceive the facility with which extensive fields were broken up; the rapidity with which they were prepared by the plough, and the excellent crops of potatoes and corn that were raised, they acknowledged the superiority of English farming; and many of the most respectable soon afterwards followed the example."

Our author feels, very naturally, great anxiety for the future welfare of the colony, upon which he has bestowed so much care, and he is, therefore, perhaps somewhat partial in his arguments for the superiority of St. Helena over the Cape of Good Hope, as a place of rendezvous and refreshment to our shipping; but we must confess, that we are inclined to think, that if the inhabitants of the island will industriously take advantage of the gifts of nature, with which it is endowed, that they will render it, to use a homely phrase, the *best house of call* to both our ships of war and Ladianmen.

We have not left much room for further extracts; but as the safe custody of Buonaparte is at present an object of great anxiety to many of our readers, we will endeavour to quiet their apprehensions of his escape, by the following account of the natural, naval, and military strength of the island:

"The natural strength of St. Helena consists in its compact form and size, and in its inaccessible coasts, formed by an almost uninterrupted chain of rocks, or mountains, rising in nearly a perpendicular direction, to the height of from 500 or 600 to more than 1200 feet.

"It is well known, that vessels bound to St. Helena take care to be considerably to windward; so that by steering afterwards a westerly course, they can hardly fail of falling in with it. After gaining sight of the land, they steer towards the north-east end, in order to fetch the road, by keeping close to the Barn and Sugar-Loaf Point; for when they attempt to come round by the south-west point, they generally find themselves so much baffled by hurries of wind, issuing in all directions from the valleys, that they cannot proceed without standing off to a considerable distance, in order to get the trade wind. But, even then, they find it extremely

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April 1816.

difficult to work into the road; because the wind, to leeward of the island seldom blows for five minutes together in the same direction. In addition to those difficulties, an enemy's fleet would have to work in, in the face of a great number of guns; which would not fail to rake them; and after coming on the bank, perhaps within less than a mile of the shore, they might attempt to warp in, which would be wholly impracticable, on account of the constant and excessive fire from the batteries on shore. The nearer the ships approached, the greater would be the risk; particularly from the fire of the elevated batteries, which would penetrate the upper decks, and pass through the hull under water, and even into their magazines; so that there would be imminent danger of losing the ships, both by sinking and blowing up.

"It must nevertheless be observed, that although such a wind as would enable vessels to come into the road by South-west Point, be very rare in this latitude, yet westerly winds have been known to prevail for a week together. These, however, seldom occur oftener than once in five or six months; and as their duration is often momentary, and always precarious, it would be too great an uncertainty for an enemy, after a long voyage, to wait here in the expectation of so very precarious an event.

From those observations it will appear that there is no certainty of arriving at James's Town without coming round the north-east end of the island. And even then, if ships, after doubling Sugar-loaf Point, where the trade wind generally leaves them, and the eddies commence, do not keep close under the shore all the way between that and the road, they run great risk of being blown entirely off the bank; or of being compelled to come to an anchor at no great distance from the batteries.

"Ships thus obliged to hug the shore between Sugar-loaf Point and the road, gives the island a prodigious advantage over an enemy who might attempt this route; because he would be exposed to such a continued and multiplied fire from the batteries between Butter-milk Point, and James's Town, as scarcely any number of ships would be able to overcome.

Rupert's Bay, James's Town, and Lemon Valley, are the principal landing-places on the leeward coast. All

these are well fortified by *fleur d'eau* batteries, provided with furnaces for heating shot, and flanked by cannon placed upon the cliffs far above the reach of ships' guns. Mortars and howitzers for showering grape upon ships' decks, or upon boats attempting to land, are also provided. In short, it seems wholly impossible to force a descent at any of those points. Even admitting that the enemy's troops got on shore and succeeded in carrying the *fleur d'eau* batteries, they would then be exposed to inevitable destruction, from the tremendous fire from the heights, and above all from the immense quantities of grape (or even stones) that might be thrown (with very small charges of powder) from howitzers and carronades of large calibre placed upon the heights, against which it would be wholly impossible to find shelter.

"Besides the principal landing-places above mentioned, there are several ravines, or vallies, interspersed throughout the coast, where an enemy might undoubtedly land, if he were not opposed: but most of these are also protected by batteries, or are so easily defended by rolling stones from the heights, that no body of troops attempting to gain the interior by these ravines could have the smallest chance of success.

"Of those ravines, Captain Mitchell, an able engineer, who was sent to the island in 1765, gave the following description.

"The ravines, or *vallies* (as they are improperly called), are extremely narrow, and remarkably rugged. They seem formed by nature for carrying off the torrents which precipitate themselves from the interior of the island; and they all terminate towards the coast in beaches, where an enemy, if not opposed, might disembark without much difficulty. But the ascent being extremely steep and rugged, and terminating at a great distance from the coast, it would be impossible for an enemy to get into the country, if ever so inconsiderably opposed. I will venture to say, that 500 men would be much more than a match for ten times that number in this situation."

"I not only concur in this opinion, but I trust I shall make it appear, that two or three men stationed on the heights just above the entrance of any of those ravines, would render it utterly impossible for any number of troops,

however great, to approach ten yards within the landing-places. This opinion is founded upon repeated trials made at Goat-pound Ridge, which is situated close to the landing-place at Young's Valley, and 120 feet above the sea.

"A single stone, which weighed about 80 pounds, being set off from the top of this ridge, very soon acquired a rotatory motion, and, at first, rebounded gently upon the declivity surface. As the velocity of the stone was accelerated, the force with which it rebounded and struck the loose and brittle rocks increased; and at each rebound numerous stones and fragments of rock were detached. These, following in continued succession, and spreading to right and left, operated precisely as the first stone; so that by the time it had reached the bottom of the hill, myriads were in its train, which covered a space of at least 100 yards, and flew with such prodigious force across the ravine, that many of the largest stones ascended to the height of 80 or 85 feet upon the opposite hill. Such was the astonishing effect produced by a single stone, that it seemed to me, if a whole battalion had been drawn up in the ravine, that not a man could have escaped alive.

This experiment will serve to show the mode of defence that is applicable to all the narrow ravines which have not been fortified. Indeed, it must appear, that nothing can be necessary at such places, but a good look-out, a few iron crows, a collection of stones, together with some blue lights, or fire-balls, to roll down the hills at night, for the purpose of shewing the position of the enemy if he should actually have entered.

In aid of this simple, but most destructive, kind of defence, I must further observe, that in conformity to existing orders and regulations, one of the reserves, with field-pieces, would instantly move towards the point of attack; both for the purpose of reinforcing it, and of occupying the most commanding positions with guns. From those positions, by *ricochet* firing of round and grape, any of the ravines attacked might be engaged, or raked, almost from one end to the other: so that to gain the interior of the island along the ravines must appear too hazardous, and too hopeless, for an enemy to attempt.

"The only place remaining to be noticed, on the leeward side of the island, is Thompson's Valley, which is well protected by guns on the heights in the rear of the landing-place, and upon the Castle rock. This ravine is also sufficiently narrow to admit of being defended by rolling down stones, and may therefore be considered as perfectly secure against an enemy.

"From Thompson's Valley to South-west Point, the coast extends about a mile, which is every where inaccessible to troops, as is the rocky shore from South-west Point to Sandy-bay Beach, a further distance of about six miles. There are, I believe, one or two fishermen's paths in that extent of coast; but these are, in all places, so steep, rugged, and difficult, that no invading troops could ascend them; particularly if opposed by the reserve at Thompson's Hill, to which are attached field-pieces for the purpose of repelling an enemy, at whatever point, he might attempt to ascend in that quarter.

"The windward side of the island," says Captain Mitchell, "comprehends all the eastward coast lying between the rocks called the *Needles* and *Sugar-loaf Point*; a distance of sixteen miles: for, although the south-east wind does not blow directly on every part, yet the whole is very considerably affected by it; and this line of coast, comprehending nearly two-thirds of the whole, is seldom without such a surf as would deter an enemy from any attempt to land. In fact, there are no vallies, or bays, here (except Sandy Bay, which is well fortified), that can properly be called practicable: for, although some of them have beaches, where, in smooth weather, troops might land, yet the difficulties to be surmounted before an enemy could get into the country are so very great, that I apprehend nothing less than absolute negligence, and supineness in the garrison, could ever endanger the island from an attempt in this quarter."

"If this was the opinion of a skilful engineer fifty years ago, how infinitely more secure must be the island of St. Helena at the present moment, improved as it has been by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Governors Brooke and Patton, who, during a period of twenty years, devoted their attention to the grand object of placing this important island in a condition to repel the most formidable attacks.

But nothing has so essentially contributed to the security of St. Helena against external attack, or stratagem, as the introduction of telegraphs.* These are erected on the most commanding heights, some of which are two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and are so connected one with another, and so spread all over the island, that no vessel can approach, in any direction, without being descried at the distance of sixty miles. The vast utility of such an establishment, in a mountainous country, where any other mode of conveying intelligence must necessarily be slow, may readily be conceived. The telegraphs have, in fact, placed the whole island under the eye of the Governor; for he is instantly apprised of every material occurrence in any part, or even within sight: and, with equal celerity, he can convey his orders wherever they may be necessary, both during the day and night. In short, the troops can be under arms at a moment's warning; reinforcements can be sent to the points of attack, or posts occupied, or any other military operation, directed simply by a code of signals.

"With such means of receiving information, and of sending orders, a Governor of St. Helena is as fully prepared to oppose a vigorous resistance, at every point of his extended line of defence, as if he commanded within a small fortress.

"In order to illustrate all that has been stated, I shall suppose an enemy's fleet in sight. The moment this is ascertained, the general alarm is fired; which is the signal for the troops to get under arms; to reinforce the batteries, and to send detachments to the three reserves in the interior. Thus, all the troops, and every effective man on the island (for they are all soldiers), are

* The telegraphs were first established by Governor Patton in the year 1803. They are his own invention, and of a very simple and cheap construction; and have been found fully to answer every purpose for which they were intended.

The East India Company's and Sir Home Popham's numerary signals are also made use of. By these, his Majesty's and the Company's ships are all known by their numbers long before they reach the island: and as no ships whatever are permitted to pass Banks's Battery, without sending a boat ashore, it must be evident there is no possibility of taking the island by surprise.

placed in the most advantageous positions. Should the enemy make demonstrations of landing at one or more points, information would instantly be communicated by the telegraphs; upon which the Governor would order such movements, or dispositions of the reserves, as he may judge proper.

"From this concise view of the mode of defending the island, and from all that has been related concerning its great natural strength, its batteries, and the facility of defending every practicable landing-place, by rolling stones from the heights, it must be evident that, with such dispositions of the troops, St. Helena is absolutely impregnable by an open and regular attack. I have had opportunities of examining Gibraltar and Malta; and I must confess, that the impression left on my mind is, that neither of these places are to be compared in strength with St. Helena. This superiority arises from its high and commanding coasts; from there being no unfortified landing-places that do not admit of being defended by stones; and from several other circumstances already explained. Nature, indeed, has been so wonderfully profuse in giving strength to this place, and has left so little for art to perform, that out of twenty-eight miles of coast, the fortified lines of defence, collectively, do not exceed eight hundred and fifty yards. In short, it appears to me, under all the circumstances above-mentioned, that St. Helena is not only perfectly secure against surprise, and external stratagem, but capable (even with a moderate garrison) of repelling the most formidable attacks that can be made upon it."

Sketch of the New Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, and Nervous System, of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim considered as comprehending a complete System of Zoönomy, with Observations on its Tendency to the Improvement of Education or Punishment, and of the Treatment of Insanity. By Thomas Forster, F.R.S. of Corp. Ch. Coll. Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 150.

Most of the observations contained in this volume was originally published in a short tract in the Pamphleteer, No. IX. The author, desirous of making them, however, more public, and of giving a greater number of persons the

opportunity of acquiring a general view of the new System of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, the novelty whereof has excited so much public interest of late, and the culture whereof seems pregnant with such important consequences to society, induced the authors to print off separately with additional observations, and a description of the particulars rather more enlarged; he has, therefore, to offer to the world herein, as a compendious outline of a series of discoveries in the natural history of man, and of other animated beings made by Doctors Gall and Spurzheim, but confirmed by numerous others who have followed their mode of enquiry into the principles of animal organization and its various functions; and we trust it will cause those who are qualified for a deeper investigation of the subject, to follow it up by a perusal of the more copious and detailed observations of Dr. Spurzheim in his recent work on the Physiognomical System, and by attendance on the demonstrative courses of lectures, which he is now giving in London, because we believe this to be the only means of acquiring a practical and consequently useful knowledge of the physiology of the brain.

Previous to the above-mentioned anatomist, the structure of the brain and nervous system being unknown, the physiology was consequently only founded on imperfect views, and the observation of a few scattered facts. The light of science was, however, rising, and the students of nature began to foresee that in these investigations the true principles of actions, both automatic and animal, must be sought for. Pursuing continually the true method of philosophizing, by inferring cause and effect from the regular conjunction of phenomena, and by the use of reasonable analogy—and exerting their industry through laborious dissections of the brain and nerves—and through a most extensive examination of living beings; regardless of the ignorance, the prejudices, and the jealousies of their contemporaries—and surmounting by perseverance every opposition they met with, Gall and Spurzheim at length announced the solution of the problem which Richerand had anticipated as the ultimate achievement of physiology; and pointed out a method, the physical structure of the individual being given, to find the moral and intellectual quality.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Prelude and Fugue for the Piano-forte,
composed by Louis Berger.*

This prelude is of a very superior order, although not at all in the modern style of composition under that denomination. The preludes of the present day are mostly consisting of chords intermixed with passages of various descriptions to be performed *ad libitum*, without any reference to metrical division of bars: this movement, on the contrary, is strictly rhythmical entirely through, and is quite on the plan of those of Sebastian Bach in his famous "Exercices pour le Clavecin."—Our author could not have taken a more perfect model, and he has very ably shewn in this specimen, that similarity may exist, where not the least charge of plagiarism can be justly adduced. The pedal point beginning on the 21st, and continued to the 28th bar, with intervals of chromatic harmony in the upper parts, has a rich effect, demonstrating the master in their construction, as also the double counterpoints in various places, obvious to the observation of a real harmonist. The imitation in the 25th bar (page 3), and subsequent progression in thirds, is ingenious and effective.

The subject of the fugue is a smooth and grave melody, every where treated with a masterly propriety, and constructed in four parts. In the 11th bar of page 5, the hearer must fortify himself to stand rather a forcible *appoggiatura*: R and F together, immediately followed by another E and F (numerically first a 7th and then a 9th) are certainly very harsh. An ingenious reversion of the subject comes at the 18th bar of the same page, and also a bold transition into E flat major on the 2nd bar, whence the author returns with much address into his original key D natural at the 27th bar, taking the *major* instead of the *minor* 3d. A part of the subject is given in *diminution* (technically speaking) at bar 28, and pursued in the same ratio to the end.

This fugue must be acknowledged a masterly piece: there is however wanting an occasional interspersing of graceful *descent*, to relieve the ear from the *aridity* and formality natu-

rally attendant on this species of composition; and which mere fuguists scarcely ever sufficiently consider, and therefore are not likely to observe. It is from a due and judicious attention to the above-named requisites, that the fugues of Corelli, of Handel, and of Sebastian Bach, are always so delightful—they generally have chosen for their subjects melodious intervals (especially the two former masters), and have always contrived to relieve the mind (which naturally becomes fatigued in the constant repetition of the replies) by some trait of lighter and euphonious *descent*, whenever the character of the *theme* was either grave or chromatic. To be able to do this, and still to preserve the severe discipline and classic treatment which a fugue *exacts*, is among the talents rarely found in any country.

—

*What ho! a fourth Madrigal for Four
Voices, composed by William Beale.*

In this composition, as in others of the kind by the same author, the true style of the old honest madrigal is well preserved. In the 6th bar it were better not to have doubled the A in the tenor voice (which forms an octave with the alto part) and to have substituted C and B, which would have added a 5th to the 7th in the former crotchet, and a 4th to the $\frac{6}{3}$ in the latter; thus eviti-
ing monotony. In the 12th bar, the last note in the first tenor (B, a crotchet) would be better B a quaver, followed by C, (another quaver,) for as it now is, the discord $\frac{4}{2}$ is not resolved. The change into minor mode at the words "Cloris loves not tears and sighs," is an excellent contrast to the hilarious effect of the "fa la la" preceding.—There is a harshness in the introduction of $\frac{6}{4}$ immediately after $\frac{4}{2}$ in the 6th bar of the 3d page; the former being an imperfect concord, and therefore not a legitimate resolution of the decided discord. In the 7th and 8th bars of the same page is an oversight in the second tenor and base parts, D A, and E B, which are two perfect consecutive 5ths.

D sharp instead of D natural would make it right. The last bar of page 4 (being the common chord of E) passes immediately to the common chord of D, at the commencement of the 5th page, forming two successive diatonic harmonies, which are only allowable when the upper and lower parts move in *opposite* directions; but in the present instance they proceed in the *same*, giving a strong effect of perfect fifths. Notwithstanding these little lapses, the composition is on the whole, ingenious and effective, and we repeat our congratulations to the author on his laudable perseverance towards the revival of so respectable a species of English music

as the shamefully neglected *madrigal*, when paltry and hacknied melodies, distorted into things called *harmonized glee*s; and ballads, whose style can neither be truly denominated English, Scotch, Irish, nor Italian, but generally a vile hotch-potch of something like all four, pass through four or five editions with the universal applause, not only of the "*ignobile vulgus*," in the galleries of our theatres, but also (to our disgrace as pretending to be a musical nation) in parties and public concert rooms, where exalted personages frequently form a majority of the auditory.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

APRIL 1. "Merchant of Venice." On this day, sacred to the "Genius of Mockery," Mr. Kean returned to his professional duty. He did not apologize to his benefactors; but invited *CANDOUR* to repel *PREJUDICE* on a first offence. This was considered to be a manly address, and was received with shouts of applause. We congratulate this celebrated actor on the re-enjoyment of his senses, and of public favour.—Mr. Kean's Shylock is altogether a new reading of our illustrious poet: still it displays a lively and fervid imagination, which imperceptibly cheats classic taste of its rigour, and invests delusion with original claims to approbation. Mr. Kean's Jew, thus impressingly attired, is alternately crafty in humility, arrogant in sarcasm, and vengeful in revenge: whereas Shakspeare's Jew is goaded towards Antonio by a cold-blooded, systematic, inalienable hatred, that habitually ponders on anticipated retribution. In the progress of his vengeance, however, he does not outwardly betray extravagant joy, nor proclaim his intents in petulant rage: he broods, with a miser's meditation over the merchant's bond; and his vindictive appetite, regularly craving, hangers to banquet on the unnatural forfeiture, with the sternness of dark malignity scowling over its triumph. Even his avarice is forgotten in his hate—nor is it until his victim is cast by fortune within his power, that Shylock glories in the realization of his darling vision, and openly exults to seize it with a re-

merciless grasp. Notwithstanding these distinctions, we delight in this flight of glowing genius, which dazzles the senses and hoodwinks the judgment. The effort is most meritorious. Where next, however, presents itself to Mr. Kean's elucidation, as it did this evening, we beg him to remember it is not independent of QUALITY. Shylock, speaking of the Venetian masks, calls them "*shallow mockery*," and Macbeth, in addressing Banquo's ghost, describes the phantom to be "*sarcal mockery*." The adjuration runs:

— "Hence horrible shadow!
"Unreal mockery hence!"
(Folio Edit. 1623.)

The QUALITY of mockery is thus emphatically marked by repeated adjectives, which harmonize the climax. But Mr. Kean *chooses* to give *quality* to shadow, and not to mockery. He exclaims:

— "Hence, HORRIBLE shadow!
"UNREAL!....MOCKERY!....hence!!!"

This forced climax reminds us of Walter Scott's beautifully break-ing effusion:—

"Charge, Chester, charge!—on, Stanley,
on!
"Were the last words of Marmion!"

Commentators, however, will disagree; for we know that some hundred and fifty *literati* have, within this last half century, by their new readings of Shakspeare, proved to the world, that a spi-

rit of emulation may degenerate into the impertinences of speculation. Swift remarks—

—“Commentators view
“In Homer, more than Homer knew.”

And Prior, with one of Mr. Kean's classical halts, writes—

“For commentators on old Ari-
“Stotle, 'tis urged, in judgment vary.”

Readiness of invention and dexterity of comment will always excite wonder in the multitude. It is a species of daring, resembling that of a punster, who is satisfied with uttering fifty follies within an hour, in the hope that one witticism may chance to flash upon his auditory. These *Savans*, however, are only solicitous for personal fame; cloaking themselves, probably, with a license from Shakspeare.* “I did not like the cut of a certain courtier's beard; he sent me word he cut it to please himself.” Such is the rage for fanciful conceits and hap-hazard novelties. We contend, that it is ungrammatical in Macbeth to attach *quality* to “shadow;” and to remove *quality* from mockery. Expressions are mutually figurative. The *shadow*, or *mockery*, that haunts a guilty mind, is the illusive creation of conscience; it is equally horrible and unreal; consequently, their associated *quality* is inseparable from the illustration of the text. Is not a vision specifically evanescent? And yet Shakspeare, in the most sublime effort of his “cloud-capt” genius, invokes the aid of *QUALITY* to clothe a poetical vapour with ideal grandeur—

“And like the *baseless* fabric of a vision
“Leave not a wreck behind.”

Remove, in short, *quality* from the magnificent imagery of the Poet's mind throughout the glorious passage we have last quoted, and it will—like majesty, deprived of its “externals”—become “A JEST.” As to the REAL susceptibilities of *MOCKERY*, they may be encountered every day at mischievous gambols in the trains of folly and of satire.

APRIL 4. “The Duke of Milan.” The sombre interest of this play is so enlightened by fine acting, that it grows into popularity with repetition. We are most happy in offering our applause to the union of genius and study so eminently displayed in the enactment of this tragedy. Genius being creative imagination, and study academic embellish-

ment, it follows that the former should animate perception, the latter decorate with classic splendour: when associated, they mutually assist each other; when separated, their influence is distinct. The illustration of a dramatic poet is equally dependent on mental energy and on imitative declamation. Hence, the danger of *deicti indoctique* aspirations to the fashion of *new readings* on the stage. Force will produce commotion, and may impress conviction: Grace imparts pleasure, and excites admiration. The art of public speaking, consequently, embraces all those delicate gradations from “the flowing and smooth to the swelling and full,” that harmonize the passions of the human mind with the exquisite sensitiveness of nature. It does not *abruptly* melt or rouse—persuade or threaten: it is uniformly chaste as the piano and the forte of an instrument attuned to eloquence by the sympathies of science. This is the beautiful combination that invests *Francisco* with the imagery of the poet, and the drapery of the scholar.

APRIL 6. “The Chapter of Accidents.” The revival of this evening was marked by two novelties—a young lady's second appearance on any stage, who very pathetically represented a sighing miss constitutionally adoring “the traitor,” and sentimentally abhorring “the treason:”—and of a nobleman apparently borrowed from Mrs. Salmon's wax-work, who *mechanically* made his “entrance” and his “exit,” without losing his bag, or discomposing his ruffles. As this, however, is a first offence against the elegant taste of the management of this house; and as candour, not prejudice, is our leading star, we repeat our admiration of the past; and to the present merely say—*Plaudite et velate!* TANNON. HENI!

“The Misers.” This afterpiece, which had not been performed for twenty years, was rather equivocally received by a very crowded audience. We, notwithstanding, could not feel any real motive for objection. It was well cast; and Mrs. Dickson, Miss Kelly, and Mr. T. Cooke sang delightfully. The overture by Mr. T. Cooke exhibited a chaste and correct study, and is embodied with vast truth and simplicity of character.

APRIL 16. “The Castle Spectre.” Some eighteen or nineteen years ago, when this play first came out, the author of the “Monk” had taken fast possession of the moral world of fashion; and German literature, then, in-

* As you like it.

corporated German feeling on the English mind. That age of wonder-working horrors, however, has yielded to the influence of improved education; and public taste now sighs for the delicacies that are served up by artificial refinement. This piece, notwithstanding, as a composition, discloses superior native as well as acquired talent—but, as an entertainment, it is repugnant to all social feeling. The object of its present revival appears to have been Miss Eliza Murray, a young lady, whom some sudden flight of hocus-pocus has popped on the dramatic boards. She is altogether undrilled—a novice, heedlessly transplanted from the circle of fashion into the theatrical ordeal with an indefinite sort of consciousness of what she might have to hope—what to fear. Lovely in her person, highly connected, and familiar with all the blandishments of elegant attraction, she appeals to our hearts rather than our judgment. We do not therefore propose to criticise, but to develop her new claims to admiration. Her stature, step, and action, display superior capabilities: her conception is correct, and her every impulse full of sensibility: but her voice is not clear, full, or harmonious; nor are her features strongly marked for tragic effect. She is well read in her task, and equally attentive to the business of the scene, but totally devoid of that *technical* acquirement called by-play which is indispensable to all scenic illusion. She improves, however, as she re-appears, and receives every encouragement from her audience. We consider her to be of great future promise.—Never, until this evening, was the arduous character of Osmond clad in its appropriate terrors. The Earl is conscious-stricken, yet daringly at strife with the menaces of remorse: he plots villainies to come, and braves the memory of those that are past: his mental energies, consequently, assume variety of strong and agonizing feelings: his paroxysms are frequent, his resolves desperate; exhibiting on the whole a demoniac grandeur. Throughout this complex personation, Mr. Rae evinced the study of a master. We read in his features the conflicts of his soul, and the impression was overwhelming. The dream, in particular, was horribly effective—nothing was left to our imagination—the awful vision of his disturbed fancy was exhibited by tones, gesture, and expression: that

placed the mouldering phantom before our eyes, and made us shudder at the approaching kiss of corruption. We view, with pleasure the increasing popularity that marks the progress of this gentleman's studious efforts to excel in his profession. Mrs. Sparks and Mr. Palmer contributed materially to the welfare of this play.

APRIL 17. "Love in a Village." Miss Nash is a lovely bewitching girl, and plays Rosetta to admiration. Her voice is not so capacious as Miss Stephens's, but for sweetness and delicacy of execution we do not know her superior. To the fascination of a songstress, she adds the charms of an accomplished actress: we never saw the scene, in which Downton makes love to her, and that in which she afterwards claims an interest from his past devotion, portrayed with a badinage so artless, yet so piquante. This young lady will become a great favorite. Little Bland delighted us in the wrangling scene.

"Pitcairn's Island." Some months ago we gave an account of a new English colony in one of the South-Sea Islands (see page 134)—Those who have read the narrative will recollect that these natives were the descendants of the mutineers, who, about 30 years ago, ran away with the Bounty frigate, after having put Captain Bligh and the other officers into a boat, and sent them adrift; and that the officers of the ship which made the recent discovery were astonished when they heard these islanders, who came alongside in canoes, speak English and pronounce it correctly. On this interesting event the Ballet Spectacle of "Pitcairn's Island" is founded: and without entering into a detail of the plot of this melange, we shall merely observe, that the scenery is beautiful and appropriate, the music well selected, and the ballet itself, together with the grouping of the natives, in exhibiting their rustic gambols before their unexpected visitors, would have done honor to the Opera House, and the whole, under the superintendence of Mr. Byrne, does infinite credit to his scientific arrangement. Oscar Byrne and Miss Smith exhibited in superior style.

APRIL 19. "The Beggar's Opera." The wit of this opera will keep it alive in spite of every prudish objection. But as we would rather be pleased than astonished by English music, we deem it ridiculous to hear a thief-taker's dargh-

her torturing the simplicities of our national ballet with Italian graces, and substituting the hyperboles of science for pure melody. Precedent, however, has so ordered, that we must tolerate the absurdity. Miss Kelly's Lucy Locket is a very animated termagant, and contrasts exquisitely with the sensibilities of her rival. Miss Nash gave Polly the most seductive attraction; and Downton and Munden were irresistible as Diamond cut Diamond. We will not forget Knight's Fitch, nor Mrs. Sparks's Mrs. Peachum. Mr. T. Cooke has not the libertine ease and elegant impudence of Macheath; but he sang with taste, judgment and execution.

APRIL 23 "Romeo and Juliet." Juliet by Miss Grimani.—Perhaps no young lady has ever appeared before a London audience with more general claims to admiration than Miss Grimani. Her person is lovely, her eye bewitching, and her voice, though perhaps unequal to fill so large a theatre, full and mellifluous. A most cordial and encouraging welcome greeted this young lady's entrée; and if applause could give consequence to an actor, Miss Grimani may claim her full share. Nor was this applause undeserved. We cannot enter minutely into the merits of her Juliet; we will, however, mark a few passages. In the scene with her nurse she was as playful as she was

endearing; in the balcony, she was full of her sex's timidity, yet powerfully influenced by her new-born passion: in the chamber scene, where, after describing the horrors which might await her recovery if the Friar should prove false, but, maddened at her terrific reflections, she takes the potion, she presented us with a picture of a St. Cecilia. Her last anxious effort to stagger to the dead body of her lord, after stabbing herself, and the sudden arrest of death, which compelled her to fall backwards, were finely conceived and beautifully executed. She was powerfully and delicately supported throughout by Mr. Rae, as Romeo. — There appears some mystery behind the scenes which we do not like. Miss Grimani's second appearance ought to have been announced—she is a valuable acquisition to this house: Mrs. Barnes experienced a similar neglect; and we cannot reconcile the apparent inconsistency. If elegance of form, beauty of person, flexibility of countenance, and youthful prepossessions, aided by a perfect knowledge of her author, be requisites for the stage, these are the real pretensions of Miss Grimani; and we hope to see her speedily announced in some character where these powers may be even more strongly marked than in the tender sensibilities of the love-sick Juliet.

PERFORMANCES.

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 1616. | March 26. Duke of Milan—What Next? | 11. } Passion Week. |
| | 27. Orestes. | 12. } |
| | 28. Siege of Belgrade—Ditto. | 13. } George Barnwell—Woodman's Mur. |
| | 29. } | 14. Castle Spectre—Ditto. |
| April | 30. The Will—Ditto. | 15. Love in a Village—Pitcairn's Island. |
| | 1. Merchant of Venice—Maid and Maggie. | 16. Castle Spectre—Ditto. |
| | 2. Chapter of Accidents—Woodman's Hut. | 17. Beggar's Opera—Ditto. |
| | 3. Orestes. | 18. Pitcairn's Island—What Next?—Two Misers. |
| | 4. Duke of Milan—Maid and Maggie. | 19. Castle Spectre—Pitcairn's Island. |
| | 5. } | 20. Romeo and Juliet—Garriek's Ode on Shakespeare. |
| | 6. Chapter of Accidents—Two Misers. | 21. Love in a Village—Pitcairn's Island. |
| | 7. } | 22. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto. |
| | 8. } Passion Week. | |
| | 9. } | |
| | 10. } | |

COVENT GARDEN.

MARCH 30. "The School for Scandal." These boards continue to exhibit the very faint resemblance of a comedy flowing with polished wit, railery, and satire. We confirm our former verdict, from a conviction that the constitutional levities of My Lady Teazle form an antipathy to the native sensibilities of Miss O'Neill. Her dazzling Ladyship, with spirits naturally buoyant, and manners artificially fashioned, is the puppet of flattery, and the ape of dissipation.—
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April, 1816.

whereas Miss O'Neill's attraction is the bloom of loveliness untinged by vanity; the gaieties of innocence; and the *unfashionable* graces of mental accomplishment. Why seek to estrange this admirable actress from the path assigned to her by nature?

APRIL 1. "Guy Mannering." This play is the popular rival of the School for Scandal; and (without reference to the novel) is esteemed a pleasing tissue of the marvellous. Mrs. Egerton's Meg

Meriliss possesses great vigour without surpassing nature; and this is all we have a right to expect from the actress. Still, in the prophetic, we look for the wildly rolling eye of superhuman agency, shaded by dark elf-locks raying round her weather-beaten features, with the terrors of a Gorgon's head. Her voice should be sepulchral in that solemnity of incantation which approaches to sublimity, and invests her character with awful grandeur. The drama, notwithstanding, is complimentary to the taste and study of Mr. Terry.

APRIL 15. "Richard the Third."

We saw Mr. Cobham some years ago at the Tottenham Court Theatre, in Hamlet Travestie, and we now see him at Covent Garden in Richard travestie. He undoubtedly possesses native talent. — Had it been classically matured, he might have become a good actor—but he, who has been so many years the hero of pantomimic theatres, we do not believe will succeed at this classic theatre, unless he undertake, instead of aspiring to the genius of Shakspeare, to rival the genius of Madame Sachi.

APRIL 16. "Who wants a Wife? or the Law of the Land."—A gaudy Easter-fairing!

"The Man of the World." The character of a London audience was never more disgraced than in the reception with which it prematurely greeted the Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant of this evening. We object to comparison on most occasions; but the remembrance of Cooke's true-born Scotchman is so dear to us, that it is an excusable indulgence "to cast a longing, lingering look behind. Notwithstanding, however, the prejudices of memory, we consider Mr. Bibby to be a valuable acquisition to the stage. Throughout the din of idiotic disapprobation that must have shaken his nerves, he maintained a manly possession of his powers, which are decidedly of a superior order. We deem it unfair, under these circumstances, to enter minutely into the merits of his first appearance: but we witnessed so much judgment, so much spirit, so much stage requisite, in this gentleman's *whirlwind* début, that we anxiously await the pleasure to study his perfections under more becoming auspices.

APRIL 23. "Coriolanus"—"Garrick's Jubilee." This evening has very appropriately presented us with the commemoration of Shakspeare, and the re-

appearance of Kemble. Now, a compliment to the memory of our illustrious Bard on these beards, without the presence of Kemble, would be an unhallowed offering. It is to the persevering spirit and elevated study of this inimitable actor that the rising generation owes a conscious homage to the departed genius of a Poet, whose works ought to be read, acted, and quoted, till "Chaos shall come again."—"Shakspeare was not of a day, but for all ages." And yet his age would have been limited—forgotten in the vortex of "modern classics," illustrated by dancing horses and rope voltigeurs, had not Kemble's mental vigour bestridden vulgar prejudice, and held out the colossal lamp of genius to illumine the unlightened. The reception afforded to Mr. Kemble's entrée this evening is an honorable memorial of the still existent, though possibly casual, manifestation of classic taste. This actor is a model of the histrionic art: every motion of his heroic or majestic presence—every glance of his imperative eye—every movement of his hand, foot, or arm, is a study for an artist. The future-lover of the drama will ponder on the memory of Kemble with the enthusiasm of Canova contemplating the Elgin marbles. Features, form, and action, being the natural embellishers of language, we are to consider the human frame as a susceptible machine, to be influenced by self-will. Hence, intellectual perception is the cause of motion, and prevailing passion is its excitement. Consequently, it is dependant on the actor to produce a sympathetic association of ideas in the mind of the spectator, which can only be realized by combining harmony of speech with harmony of line throughout the whole figure. This is the eloquent science of an actor, and the mute science of an artist. It is the superlative of professional attainment—the splendid arcana by which sculptors have taught rocks to live, and the mighty impulse that gives pre-eminence to the studies of Mr. Kemble. Let petulant criticism snarl at the unvarying precision of his attitudes:—what then?—Can perfection be excelled? No! the model that results from his scientific display of Coriolanus, and others, would be as much dishonoured by retouching, as would the mangled nose of a statue by Phidias, or a decayed beauty in the cartoons of Raffaelo. Some play-going

folk compare Kean with Kemble! Yes! as a meteor—the study of the other—the genius of the one is evanescent luminous as a planet!

PERFORMANCES.

1816			
Mar.	26.	School for Scandal—Farce Writer.	11. } Passion Week.
	27.		12. } Passion Week.
	28.	Guy Mannering—Love, Law, and Physic.	13. } King Richard III.—Aladdin.
	29.	Oratorio.	14. Man of the World—Who Wants a Wife,
	30.	School for Scandal—Killing no Murder.	or the Law of the Land.
April	1.	Guy Mannering—Aladdin.	17. Guy Mannering—Ditto.
	2.	School for Scandal—Sleep Walker.	18. School for Scandal—Ditto.
	3.		19. Guy Mannering—Ditto.
	4.	School for Scandal—Miller and his Men.	20. School for Scandal—Ditto.
	5.	Oratorio.	21. King Richard III.—Ditto.
	6.	School for Scandal—John of Paris.	22. Coriolanus—Garrick's Jubilee.
	7.		23. Guy Mannering—Who Wants a Wife, of
	8.		the Law of the Land.
	9.		24. School for Scandal—Garrick's Jubilee.
	10.		

COMMEMORATION OF SHAKSPEARE.

The theatres royal of Drury-lane and Covent-garden have displayed an emulative enthusiasm to celebrate the memory of our mighty Bard. At the former Garrick's Ode was recited with appropriate music: and the latter performed the Jubilee as represented at

Stratford in 1769.—A splendid pageant followed at both, emblematic of Shakspeare's dramatic muse: and we witnessed these entertainments with sensations of pure delight and unmixed veneration.

WROXTON THEATRICALS.

THE Theatrical Entertainments at Wroxtou Abbey, the Seat of the Earl of Guilford, having been very highly applauded, we have obtained one of the Play-bills, which we insert for the gratification of our readers.*—The

"Heir at Law," which was the play selected for the amusement of the social party in the house, and of a numerous and fashionable audience composed of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, was performed in all its parts with uncommon force and effect. A Prologue written expressly for the occasion, by Mr. Colman, the author of the play, was admirably delivered by the Hon. Heneage

* THEATRE ROYAL,
WROXTON ABBEY.

On Wednesday, January 10th, 1816, and
Friday the 12th,

WILL BE PRESENTED THE COMEDY OF

THE HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly alias	The Earl of Guil-
Daniel Dowlas ..	ford,
Dick Dowlas	Mr. Linley.
Doctor Pangloss ...	Mr. John Dawkins.
Henry Morland....	{ The Hon. Heneage
	Legge.
Steadfast	Mr. Ravenscroft.
Zekiel Homespun ..	Mr. Joseph Madocks.
Kenrick	Mr. Boycott.
John	{ Captain Raigersfeld,
	R. N.
Walter at the Blue	Boar
Waiter at the Hotel	Mr. Madocks.
Lady Duberly, alias	The Lady Charlotte
Deborah Dowlas }	Lindsay.
Miss Dormer	Mrs. Kemble.
Cicely Homespun..	Miss Spencer.

AFTER WHICH, WILL BE PERFORMED

THE ACCOMPLISHED FOOLS.

Sir Harry Gubbins	{ The Earl of Guil-
	ford.
Captain Clerimont	Mr. John Dawkins.
Humphrey Gubbins	Mr. Joseph Madocks.
Tipkin	Mr. Linley.
Pounce	{ The Hon. Heneage
	Legge.
Niece	{ The Lady Charlotte
	Lindsay.
Aunt	Mrs. Kemble.

With New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

The PROLOGUE, will be spoken by the
HON. HENEAGE LEGGE.

The EPILOGUE, by the CHARACTERS in the
PIECE.

Sergeant.—The noble Earl himself, and his sister Lady Charlotte Lindsay, per-

† PROLOGUE.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. and spoken by the Hon. HENRIETTA LANGE, at Wroxton Abbey, the 12th January, 1816.

What pleasure 'tis, three fallow seasons o'er

To see your merry faces here once more!
Yes, near three tedious year's may now be counted,

Since on these boards the Wroxton Strollers mounted.

Therefore, thrice welcome, dearest friends!
—yet know,

If strollers still we term ourselves,—if, low,

As histrionic folks we stand confound'd,
We boast to be the pupils of the best:—

For, though as regulars we cannot charm ye,
We feel like the militia to the army;

Review'd by one who makes stage-soldiers tremble,

No less a hero than Field Marshal Kemble. (a)

Oh! could we learn what he would kindly teach,

Could we have tenth of his rare mastery reach:—

His glance of eye, his majesty of mien,
Which, 'ere he utters, elevates the scene,

His ore of talents so refined by art
That rule, with passion's force, amails the hearts:—

Then happy, with his own and sister's name
Might our's add lustre to the drama's fame.

Nay he, himself, from Banbury might take us,

And first rate Covent Garden Actor's make us;

Dukes at our benefit, each box be-spoken,
And, even I, get fifty pounds a week.

But here alas!—acknowledging the fact,
We manage rather better than we act;

And the proprietor, who strives to please,
Has managed, now, that all may hear with ease.

The Green Room, elbowing our scenes before

Distracting you with chat and noise no more

Has been, at last, turn'd fairly out of door.

For some there were who dreading wags might scoff.

Seem'd mutes upon the stage, but stentors off;

(a) Mr. Kemble was present.

formed the characters of Lord and Lady Duberly with their accustomed excellence, and in the true spirit of comedy; Mr. John Dawkins, of established fame as a first rate Amateur Performer, was inimitable in the Pedant Tutor Doctor Pangloss; and Mr. Joseph Madocks and Miss Spencer, as Zekiel and Cicely Homespun sustained those interesting characters with genuine simplicity and warmth of feeling.—The after-piece, judiciously pruned and cut down from one of Steele's plays, was also performed in a style rivaling the performance of the play.

Eager to shew you, if half dumb through fright,

How audible they were when out of sight,
The manager most humbly hopes this movement

May strike the audience as some small improvement.

Since, on the stage, The Heir at Law, we handle

And wish to give no Green Room School for Scandal,

Actors will best explain our plot, you'll find,

Who talk before the scenes, and not behind.

What more amendment may, in time, accrue,

We trust to give them, shortly, among you,

Yes, you—for stage recruiting now our trade is:—

The volunteers we wish for most.—young ladies.

(a) Three fair ones who, of late, with graceful manners

And lovely dimples fought beneath our banners,

Laid in the bed of honor, hence are carried;

Don't start;—they're not kill'd off they're only married:

Enlist, then, spinsters!—and a-while, content,

To march in our dramatic regiment,

Then drafted and accepting Hymen's bounty

Add young, fresh, blooming soldiers to our county.

G. C.

New Years day, 1816.

(a) Alluding to Miss Ravenscroft, Miss Paleston, and Miss Madocks of the former Wroxton party, lately married.

POETRY.

RIDICULE VERSUS POCKET.

A FOURTH TRADITION OF TABBY-HALL.

* * * * *

THE guests were gone—the tables clos'd—

Fair Ida's eyes in sleep repos'd,
When Oberon, with beamy light,
Came forth to seek the spoils of night:
He swept above, below, and round,
"Till lo!—a sable glove was found!—

"What's this?" the elven king exclaim'd—
"Is this a gift for Ida fram'd?"

In Fashion's realm I hop'd to find
A token of ethereal kind—
Such gifts as frolic fairies leave
On sainted morn or festal eve:
A crystal cup, a magic ring—
A tribute fit for bards to bring;
But what beneath the moon could move
A knight to drop a sable glove?
I'll shape it into something fit
To please a poetess of wit;
But tho' with rites and magic strange
My art this sable glove may change,
When Midnight claims her silent reign,
The glove will turn to black again!"

Then waving high his potent wand,
He bade the ebony glove expand—
It grows, transform'd by art divine,
A square of cambric superfine;
Safe on the velvet couch it rests,
"Till gracious Ida hails her guests,
And rich with science and bon-mots,
The mingled tide of converse flows—

"Well!—is there nothing new to hear?
No bridal feast—no levee near?

No new hypothesis in spars,
Carbonic gas, or Leyden jars?
Heav'n!—at the grand Bazaar, how well
Those fam'd electric jars would sell,
If wives could make their spouses be as
Adventurous as old Cæcilius!"

They say 'tis whisper'd—Lord, my dear,
How came this vagrant kerchief here?
A token of distress, no doubt—
Fie! shew the truant thing about!"

While on her lap sevil'd it lies,
Soft sounds the list'ning throng surprise—
It speaks!—when playful fairies teach,
Ev' a pocket-handkerchiefs have speech.

"Tho' now no more my kindred deck
With starch and wires the stately neck,
Shall I, from looms of Gallia drawn
(Pure cambric, or at least long lawn),
I whose extremities are rich
With pearls of point or satin-stitch,
Shall I hang out like Sorrow's flag,
Or dwell imprison'd in a bag?
Whoe'er my snow-white pomp beholds,
Or scents my incense-breathing folds,

Well knows how aptly, and how oft,
With waving grace and blandish soft,
I fill a learned Brother's pause
While ermin'd Judges weigh the cause,
Or when the argument grows weaker
Adorn the bow to "Mr. Speaker!"
Could Tally's self expound a brief
Without his pocket handkerchief?
What stage-box-beauty takes her stand,
Till I unfold to arm her hand?—
I grace the widow's holy woe,
I hide the tear which—ought to flow;
And flipp'd in pure Circassian dew,
Her bloom with patent pink renew.
Jury of gentle dames!—if e'er
Ye hope to shed that precious tear,
Let not imperious Fashion rend
From Beauty's side her ancient friend;
Let me again with pence and keys,
Salts, scissors, thimbles, and etwees,
Enrich the Pocket's ample store,
As in those blissful days of yore,
When even Beauty's hands might hem,
And true-love's tears my whiteness gem!
Since Ridicule a plea puts in,
Your verdict at my cost to win,
I move the court, the scorners mock it,
And beg relief *à parte Pocket*."

* * * * *

Who from astonish'd Ida's knees
The wondrous orator with seize?
'Tis gone!—upheld by fairy hands,
A Ridicule before her stands:
It spreads its tassell'd glories wide,
And answers thus with Logic's pride.

"Since in your Chancery of Wit
Pockets have fill'd a bill, 'tis fit
That I with due deliberation
Should make demur and replication.—
Let Plaintiff Pocket understand
He is no native of the land:
He came, as Thomas Hearne can shew,
From Anjou, with King Stephen's foe,
Stiff with brocade and fringes broad,
To grace the belt of Empress Maud;
(But only an exterior pendent,
Like me, the much-abus'd defendant.)
Not fill'd with needles and thread-papers,
Fit only to give belles the vapours,
But with a dagger shrewd and keen,
Which might have kill'd before 'twas seen,
Unlike the beauties of to night,
Who strike—but only strike at sight.
Shall I to Plaintiff Pocket crouch,
Whose trust cognomen is—*Pouch*?
All Saxon chroniclers combine
To prove the Pocket masculine;
And every modern bard or knight
Keeps one for dinner, one for fight,
With flasks of powder, ink, or ale,
Lest needful ammunition fail;
Whence, ergo, every belle should vote
To leave the Pocket to the Court.

* He lost his life by a philosophical experiment.

But I my true descent can trace
 From workbags—glory of our race!
 For when on ancient Ida's top
 Three Goddesses perplex'd a fop,
 Venus, secure his heart to charm,
 Took but a workbag on her arm,
 And Cupid when he went to school
 Call'd it his mother's ridicule:
 Thus from a legend of high fame
 I take my station and my name.—
 With skill and prudence ev'ry hour
 I aid my first employer's pow'r;
 On Beauty's graceful arm I play,
 Of Cupid's messages convey;—
 Myself a type of Beauty's mind
 Clos'd stily, but with softness lin'd:
 The golden clasps which bind me show
 All busy Cupid can bestow.
 Chiefs of the Chancery of Wit!
 My cause for judgment I submit,
 And with a hearing am content if
 In open court I meet the Plaintiff.—
 Since Pockets, as I make it clear,
 Of nature masculine appear,
 Let them, as lordly husbands should,
 Be purse-bearers for public good,
 But let the bag which bears my name,
 Like wives, the lighter treasures claim;
 Thus I shew cause, and beg a rule
 To be your servant—Ridicule.”

Aghast the startled audience gaze,
 With list'ning fear and dumb amaze;
 But see!—the pleader changes shape—
 The satin is transform'd to crape!—
 All eyes the metamorphose scan—
 They only find—a mourning-fan.
 The magic hour is come!—those eyes
 Behold the fairy monarch rise,
 His robe a cobweb, and his crown
 A king-cup lin'd with thistle-down;
 His shield, a beetle's leathern wing,
 His spear, an infant hornet's sting:
 “Ruler of Fashion's realm!” he cries,
 “Receive my counsel, and be wise!
 Thy fan's mysterious valves unfold,
 An emblem of thyself behold;
 Mere engine of fantastic sport,
 To frisk and flutter in a court.
 But let the fan's funereal dye
 A warning to thy wit supply;
 Thus Ridicule, when mirth is past,
 Turns to a worthless toy at last:
 Awhile to hide its sable hue
 Is all that fairy Wit can do,
 But soon the heedless hand shall find
 It leaves a badge of *artef* behind!”

V.

FARE THEE WELL.

BY LORD BYRON.

FARE thee well! and if for ever—
 Still for ever, fare thee well—
 Even though unforgiving, never
 'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel,—
 Would that breast were bared before thee
 Where thy head so oft hath lain,
 While that placid sleep came o'er thee
 Which thou ne'er can'st know again;

Would that breast by thee glanced over,
 Every inmost thought could show;
 Then thou would'st at last discover
 'Twas not so well to spurn it so—
 Though the world for this commend thee—
 Though it smile upon the blow,
 Even its praises must offend thee,
 Founded on another's woe—
 Though my many faults defaced me;
 Could no other arm be found
 Than the one which once embraced me
 To inflict a cureless wound?
 Yet—oh, yet—thyself deceive not—
 Love may sink by slow decay,
 But by sudden wrench, believe not,
 Hearts can thus be torn away;
 Still thine own life retaineth—
 Still must mine—though bleeding—beat,
 And the undying thought which paineth
 Is—that we no more may meet.—
 These are words of deeper sorrow
 Than the wail above the dead,
 Both shall live—but every morrow
 Wake us from a widow'd bed.—
 And when thou would'st solace gather—
 When our child's first accents flow—
 Wilt thou teach her to say—“Father!”
 Though his care she must forego?
 When her little hand shall press thee—
 When her lip to thine is prest—
 Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee—
 Think of him thy love had bless'd,
 Should her lineaments resemble
 Those thou never more may'st see—
 Then thy heart will softly tremble
 With a pulse yet true to me.—
 All my faults—per chance thou knowest—
 All my madness—none can know;
 All my hopes—where'er thou goest—
 Whither—yet with thee they go—
 Every feeling hath been shaken,
 Pride—which not a world could bow—
 Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
 Even my soul forsakes me now.—
 But 'tis done—all words are idle—
 Words from me are vainer still;
 But the thoughts we cannot bridle
 Force their way without the will,
 Fare thee well!—thus disunited—
 Torn from every nearer tie—
 Scared in heart—and love—and blighted—
 More than this I scarce can die.—

March 30, 1816,

A SKETCH FROM PRIVATE LIFE.

BY THE SAME.

“Honest—Honest Iago!
 “If thou be'st a devil, I cannot kill thee.”
 SHAKESPEARE.

BORN in the garret, in the kitchen
 bred,
 Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head;
 Next—for some gracious service unexpressed,
 And from its wages only to be guess'd—

Rebbed from the toilet to the table—where
Her wondering betters wait behind her chair.
With eye unmoved, and forehead unabash'd,
She dines from off the plates she lately
wash'd.

Quick with the tale, and ready with the lie—
The genial confidante, and general spy—
Who could, ye gods! her next employment
guess—

An only infant's earliest governess!
She taught the child to read, and taught so
well,
That she herself, by teaching, learn'd to
spell,

An adept next in penmanship she grows,
As many a nameless slander deftly shews:
What she had made the pupil of her art,
None know—but that high Souls secured the
heart,

And panted for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and undeluded ear.

Foild was perversion by that youthful
mind,
Which Flattery fooled not—Baseness could
not blind,

Deceit infect not—nor Contagion soil—
Indulgence weaken—nor Example spoil—
Nor master'd Science tempt her to look
down

On humbler talents with a pitying frown—
Nor Genius swell—nor Beauty render vain—
Nor Envy ruffle to retaliate pain—
Nor Fortune change—Pride raise—nor
Passion bow,

Nor Virtue teach austerity—till now.
Serenely purest of her sex that live,
But wanting one sweet weakness—to for-
give;

Too shock'd at faults her soul can never
know,
She deems that all could be like her below;
Foe to all Vice, yet hardly Virtue's friend,
For Virtue pardons those she would amend.

But to the theme—now laid aside too
long,

The baleful burden of this honest song—
Tho' all her former functions are no more,
She rules the circle which she served before,
If mothers—none know why—before her
quake;

If daughters dread her for her mother's sake.
If early habits—those false links, which
bind

At times the loftiest to the meanest mind—
Have given her power too deeply to instil
The angry essence of her deadly will;
If, like a snake, she steal within your walls,
Till the black slime betray her as she crawls;
If like a viper, to the heart she wind,
And leave the venom there she did not find;
What marvel that this hag of hatred works
Eternal evil latent as she lurks,
To make a Pandemonium where she dwells,
And reign the Hecate of domestic hells?

Skill'd by a touch to deepen Scandal's
tints

With all the kind mendacity of hints,

While mingling truth with falsehood—/
sneers with smiles—

A thread of candour with a web of wiles:
A plain blunt shew of briefly-spoken see-
ming,

To hide her bloodless heart's soul-harden'd
sneering;

A lip of lies—a face formed to conceal;
And, without feeling, mock at all who feel:
With a vile mask the Gorgon would dis-
own;

A cheek of parchment—and an eye of stone,
Mark, how the channels of her yellow blood
Ooze to her skin, and stagnate there to mud,
Cased like the centipede, in saffron mail,
Or darker greenness of the scorpion's scale—
(For drawn from reptiles only may we
trace

Congenial colours in that soul or face)—
Look on her features! and behold her
mind

As in a mirror of itself defined:
Look on the picture! deem it not o'er-
charged—

There is no trait which might not be en-
larged;—

Yet true to "Nature's journeymen," who
made

This monster when their mistress left off
trade,—

This female dog-star of her little sky,
Where all beneath her influence droop or
die.

O wretch! without a tear—without a
thought,

Save joy above the ruin thou hast wrought—
The time shall come, nor long remote, when
thou

Shalt feel far more than thou inflictest now;
Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain,
And turn thee howling in unpitied pain.
May the strong curse of crushed affection
light

Back on thy Bosom with reflected blight!
And make thee in thy leprosy of mind
As loathsome to thyself as to mankind;
Till all thy self-thoughts curdle into hate,
Black—as thy will for others would create;
Till thy hard heart be calcined into dust,
And thy soul welter in its hideous crust,
Oh! may thy grave be sleepless as the bed—
The widow'd couch of fire that thou hast
spread;

Then, when thou fain would'st weary Hea-
ven with prayer,

Look on thine earthly victims—and despair;
Down to the dust!—and as thou rott'st away,
Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous
clay.

But for the love I bore, and still must bear,
To her thy malice from all ties would tear—
Thy name—thy human name—to every eye
The climax of all scorn, should hang on
high,

Brallied o'er thy less abhorred competitors—
And fostering in the infamy of years.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

* * Days omitted, no Business of Importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

STATE OF THE NATION.

THE Duke of Bedford in the course of a lengthened and eloquent appeal to their Lordships upon this subject, adverted to the following terms to the distresses of the country: "In many places the land was out of cultivation. Upon two estates in Norfolk, lands, in one instance of 5,000 acres, in another of 3,000 acres, were offered to tenants rent free, if they would cultivate them, but none would take them. The gaoles were crowded with people unable to bear up against the pressure of the times. The farmers were imprisoned for debt, and the poorer classes, unable to procure subsistence in a legal way, became poachers and robbers of farm-yards; and the whole of the landed interest was in a condition horrible to think of. He then concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee, on the state of the nation.—The Earl of Aberdeen declared that he was convinced that the motion would lead to no useful results, and that if carried, it would be equivalent to a virtual censure of the administration of the country.—The Earl of Limerick complained that the English Legislature viewed with jealousy any advancement in the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Ireland. The Irish people acquiesced in the policy adopted, because they were under the control of a few landowners, who subjected themselves to tyranny for the sake of domineering at home. Catholic emancipation would not quiet the people.—The Earl of Buckingham, after going through a variety of topics, said that the speech from the throne recommended economy. But what appearance was there of retrenchment on the part of ministers? The only symptom of it had been an increase in the salary of the officers of the excise and the officers of the customs, an increase in the expenditure of the civil list, and now another proof of their disposition to retrench came out in the continuance of the salary of the secretary of the Admiralty at 4,000*l.* a year, the same as in war, though it had been formerly fixed at 2,500*l.* in time of peace.—Earl Bathurst thought that no sufficient ground had been laid by the noble Duke for his proposed inquiry into the state of the nation—an inquiry which, being by far too extensive in its nature, and comprehending such an immense variety of topics, would be productive of no practical good. The noble marquis who spoke last but one in the debate, had fairly assigned his reasons; the principal of which was, his distrust of his Majesty's Ministers.

In this view, his most direct mode of proceeding would be to propose an address to the crown, praying the removal of those ministers from office.—Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Lynedoch spoke shortly in support of the motion which on a division, was finally negatived by 140 to 71: majority against the motion 69.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

THURSDAY, March 14.—The Earl of Liverpool presented the following message from the Prince Regent:—"GEORGE, P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having given the Royal Consent to a Marriage between his Daughter, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederic, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, has thought fit to communicate the same to this house. His Royal Highness is fully persuaded that this alliance cannot but be acceptable to all his Majesty's faithful subjects, and the many proofs which his Royal Highness has received of the affectionate attachment of this house to his Majesty's person and family, leave him no room to doubt of the concurrence and assistance of this house in enabling him to make such a provision, with a view to the said marriage, as may be suitable to the honour and dignity of the country.—Lord Liverpool said, he trusted that a liberal provision would be made for this illustrious couple, amply sufficient for their comfort; and he could assure their Lordships, that these illustrious personages most anxiously desired to limit their expenditure strictly within the income assigned by parliament.

FRIDAY, March 15.—The Marquis of Lansdowne concluded a long speech respecting the proposed military establishment and expenditure, by moving an address to the Prince Regent, to cause the estimates to be revised, and the forces reduced. Earls Bathurst and Liverpool, and Lord Sidmouth, opposed the motion; the dukes of Bedford and Newcastle, and the marquis Wellesley, spoke in its favour: the motion was finally negatived by 139 to 69.

FRIDAY, March 22.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the 11 Millions Exchequer Bills' Bill, the Foreign Packets Bill, the Cape of Good Hope Trade Bill, and the Clergy Residence Bill.

Some conversation then took place between the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Liverpool, on the subject of state retrenchments, when the latter nobleman admitted that whatever measures of finance the Go-

verment thought necessary, would be founded on the principle that the establishments of the country should not be greater than the exigencies of its situation required.

Lord Grenville moved an Address to the Prince Regent for the production of Copies or Extracts of such reports as were transmitted from the Governors of the British West India Islands since the year 1807, touching the condition, numbers, and regulations adopted for the management of the Negro Slaves therein. The motion also included two other descriptions of Accounts subordinate to the foregoing; on which Lord Holland said there was much exaggeration on this subject. He believed that not a single Slave had been illegally imported into Jamaica, or any of the other Islands. —The Motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 2. — Several petitions were presented, praying for retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure. — The Marquis of Lansdown remarked, that all these petitions were unanimous in deprecating the enormous military establishments. This expression of the public voice had had its effect. — Lord Redesdale complained of the misrepresentation of the votes in that house, which had been made by a noble marquis, and said that the noble marquis, and those that associated with him, assumed a tone of independence to which they were not entitled. (*Cries of order, order*).

The Marquis of Buckingham in making his promised motion on the state of Ireland, traced the impolitic system which had been adopted and acted upon. The present state of that country he attributed to the system of tithes—the non-concession of the Catholics—and the imposition of injudicious duties, which had occasioned illicit distillation to a great extent. Among minor grievances, were the mode of assessment by grand juries, the appointment of sheriffs, and the admission of improper persons into the magistracy. Remedies for these evils would be found in a cool and dispassionate inquiry. The noble Lord concluded an eloquent and impressive peroration by moving for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland. —The Archbishop of Cashel defended the conduct of the clergy on the subject of tithes. —The Earl of Buckingham replied, that the evil was to be attributed, not to the clergy, but to the system of government. A discussion of great length ensued, in which Lords Liverpool, Roslyn, Stanhope, Darnley, Sidmouth, Blessington, Redesdale, Holland, Grenville, St. Germaine, and Carnarvon participated. It was alleged by the opponents of the motion, that the appointment of a committee would be attended with no good result. On a division the motion was negatived by 137, including 49 proxies, to 67, 26 proxies: majority 70.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April, 1816.

FRIDAY, April 5.—The Earl of Essex brought the subject of the interruption experienced by his Lordship and Lord Milton, from the military on Thursday, before the House. He stated, that the soldier had threatened to cut down both himself and the horse. Lord Sidmouth promised inquiry. —Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 8.—After some preliminary business, Lord Holland spoke on the second reading of Buonaparte's detention Bill. He wished to know why the relevant Treaty entered into between this country and the three principal European Powers, was necessary, as there was no stipulation in it in favour of Great Britain? In his opinion, Ministers should declare whether Napoleon Buonaparte was to be considered as a prisoner of war or not; whether he was so in reality, according to the established law of nations; or whether he was only so by virtue of the proposed Act. —Earl Bathurst said he was received as a prisoner of war, and considered in no other light; but no act of his could set aside our Belligerent rights. The question was, in what situation was he to be placed at the conclusion of peace—and it became necessary, that, if he were to be detained, he should be detained under the due sanction and form of a law, and that the character in which he was so detained, should be properly defined. On these grounds the Noble Earl defended the Treaty. —The Earl of Lauderdale regretted that this country should be loaded with such an expenditure; it seemed as if there was a disposition to consider Buonaparte a person of too much importance. —The Bill was afterwards read a second time.

TUESDAY, April 9.—In a Committee on Buonaparte's Bill, several Amendments proposed by the Lords on the opposition side were discussed and negatived.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—The Prince's Charlotte's Annuity and several other Bills which had passed the Commons, were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, April 11.—The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Prince's Charlotte's Marriage Establishment Bill, the Bank Advance Bill, the Excise Duties' Bill, Buonaparte's Detention Bill, the St. Helena Intercourse Bill, the Sugar Bounty Bill, the Promissory Notes, the Irish Excise Duties' Bill, the Lead Bill, the Crown Rents Receiver's Bill, the Southwark Bridge Bill, the Manchester Water Works Bill, the Exeter Gas Light Bill, the Royal Circus Bill, the American Convention Bill, and several local and private Bills. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Harrowby and Shaftesbury. —Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a considerable discussion took place respecting the sum of 385,000*l.* to be voted for the support of the Household troops, both horse and foot guards.—Mr. Calcraft thought they ought to be reduced to the establishment of 1791. He proposed that the horse guards should be reduced from the number of 1724 to half the number, leaving them stronger by 100 than they were in 1791. With respect to the foot guards, in 1791 they amounted to 3,765, they were now 8,100, he proposed to reduce them to 4,050, one half of the present number, and amply sufficient for all the purposes of parade. He moved therefore, as an amendment, to substitute the sum of 192,638*l.* instead of 385,000*l.*: this amendment was put to the vote and negatived by 210 to 128. A second division took place on the motion of Mr. C. Wynn, that the pay and allowances to the household troops, should be reduced to those of troops of the line, which was likewise negatived by 201 to 122. To the next vote for 333,632*l.* for the cavalry and waggon train, Mr. Tierney moved an amendment, that the House do report progress, which was negatived by 126 to 62: the original was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 12.—During the presentation of petitions this day against the Income Tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Property Tax did not affect the manufacturer either in his raw materials or intermediate profits; and it was in fact, the cheapest tax that could be levied, no more being demanded than was actually given to Government. It was equally favourable to the agricultural class, as comparatively few of that number paid it.—(*Hear!*)—If it was therefore to be rejected, the poor must obviously be losers, as taxes of a more immediate pressure must be levied on them in its stead.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He was aware that either such imposts must be levied or the expenses of the country could not be defrayed. He could view the present bustle making against the tax as little else than a conspiracy of the rich against the poor.—(*Hear, hear!*)—While he was decidedly of opinion that the tax was necessary for paying the expenses of the war, he would certainly propose in the preamble of the bill he was now to introduce, that the sum be limited to twelve millions, or confined to two years. He was not ashamed to say, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of gentlemen on the opposite side, that no Parliamentary pledge had been given last year for the annihilation of the tax. It was a pledge no Member of the House, no Minister of the Crown, nor any body of Ministers could give. The interests of Parliament were inseparable from those of the country,

and was it consistent with these interests for any Minister to pledge himself that he would not do this or that, provided he afterwards saw it necessary?—Lord Folkestone observed, that the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was somewhat ludicrous, and one part of his speech was an excellent comment on the other. In one part of his speech, he denies the possibility of any Minister having the power of giving a pledge to the country respecting any thing, and yet with a singular inconsistency he proceeds to tell the House, in the latter end of that very speech, that he proposed giving a pledge in his New Act.—(*Hear, hear, and much laughter!*)—He denied the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that this tax did not affect the manufacturer. Every man knew that it did. He also deprecated the attempt so often made to separate the interests of the rich and poor. It was an attempt detestable and base in the extreme, pregnant with the most mischievous consequences.—Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in two bills—the one more effectually to regulate the safe custody of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the other to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with St. Helena, while Buonaparte should be detained on that island. Doubts had been entertained, whether it was competent to the Crown to detain Buonaparte a prisoner after the termination of the war; of which doubts, however, he himself (Lord C.) did not partake: but yet the Bill he proposed was deemed necessary, with a view to remove those doubts. As to the justice and policy of detaining Buonaparte in custody, he apprehended that no doubt could exist; and as to the legality of the proceeding, with reference to the law of nations, he was fully satisfied of the propriety of the measure. As a Sovereign Prince, we were warranted in detaining him, in consequence of his breach of treaty, and incapacity to afford any guarantee for the observance of any treaty; but we had this additional ground to justify our conduct, that he was a prisoner of war, who, as a native of Corsica, was the subject of France, which Power had declined to claim his restoration. Therefore, independently of his general character, this country was justified in detaining this individual in custody according to the law of nations. But the circumstance of Buonaparte's having withdrawn from Elba, where he had pledged himself by a solemn treaty to remain, and his utter inability to afford any assurance for the observance of any engagements, warranted his detention. With regard to the treatment of Buonaparte, it was proposed to extend to him every indulgence that was consistent with his safe custody, and that he should experience the most liberal treatment as a prisoner of war. But it was material that the officers appointed to superintend his custody should be aware in what light to consider Buonaparte;

what opinion they were to entertain of the character of their prisoner. Now with respect to the intercourse of foreign nations with St. Helena, the object of the second Bill which he proposed was to regulate the execution of the measure which had been already notified by Government to neutral Powers. In reply to several questions, his Lordship stated, that the Bill would be confined to the detention of Buonaparte and not affect Bertrand, or other followers. No compensation would be given to the inhabitants of St. Helena, as they would gain by the increased population, and the high price of every necessary.—Mr. Brougham said, that though a difference of opinion might exist upon some points connected with the measure, he believed there was an unanimous concurrence with Government as to the propriety of detaining Buonaparte in custody. In his opinion it was legal to detain a prisoner of war whose restoration was not claimed by that Power of which he was the subject: leave was given to bring in the two bills.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—In the Committee of Supply, the remaining sums composing the Estimates were voted; among the items were 85,000*l.* to the British officers attached to Portuguese troops, who, his Lordship stated, would shortly have the option of remaining in the service of that country, and be paid by it, or return to the service of Great Britain.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 14.—Lord Castlereagh presented a message respecting the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. (For which see page 344.)

FRIDAY, March 15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in compliance with the wishes expressed in the Regent's message, said he should propose an allowance of 60,000*l.* to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and his intended wife the Princess Charlotte, of which 10,000*l.* would form the privy purse of her Royal Highness. In the event of the Princess's demise, 50,000*l.* a year should be continued to the Prince. The present allowance of the Princess Charlotte being no longer requisite, there would be a saving of thirty thousand pounds a year on the Civil List. To prevent the Royal Pair becoming encumbered, he should propose an outfit of 50,000*l.*; it was computed that 40,000*l.* of this sum would be necessary for plate, wines, carriages, &c.; and 10,000*l.* for the Princess's dress and jewels. A further application for money would be made when a suitable residence should be found for their Royal Highnesses. A clause was introduced into the marriage settlement, to prevent the Princess being taken out of this country without the consent of her father and herself. The grants of money above specified were then moved and agreed to.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 18.—Mr. Wm. Douglas, in presenting a petition from the borough of Kirkcudbright against the property tax, wish-

ed to ask of Mr. Brougham, upon what authority he had ventured to insinuate that his constituents were indisposed to commit their petitions to his charge. He valued his independence as highly as any member of that house, and was prepared to defend it against the hon. gentleman, either there or elsewhere (cries of *order, order*).—Mr. Brougham said, the house had nothing to do with the hon. gentleman's intentions elsewhere. With respect to what had fallen from him on a former occasion, he had certainly observed that it was somewhat extraordinary that the five boroughs represented by the hon. gentleman should have sent their petitions to the house through the medium of his (Mr. Brougham's) presentation. This, he had considered, was only to be accounted for by some known difference of opinion on the subject of the income tax, between the hon. gentleman and his constituents. Upon this supposition, the conduct of the petitioners was quite natural; and he should, therefore, retain his opinion until he saw reason to believe that the conjecture as to the hon. gentleman's views with regard to the property tax were unfounded.

—Mr. W. Douglas conceived that the hon. gentleman ought, in common courtesy, to have apprised him of his having received these petitions, before he presented them to the house, accompanied by observations of this nature.—Mr. Brougham believed the courtesy described by the hon. gentleman to be quite unusual in the practice of receiving and presenting petitions to the house.—On the petition from the county of Lincoln being presented, Sir Robert Heron noticing that it was numerously signed, Mr. Chaplin replied that was not extraordinary, when the means resorted to, to convene the meeting, were considered.—Lord Lascelles presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Sheffield.—Mr. Drummond presented a petition from the justices of peace, freeholders, and commissioners of supply of the county of Perth.—Sir Wm. Curtis presented a petition from the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, against the continuance of the Property Tax. This petition had been agreed to at a numerous meeting, regularly convened at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, and was signed by 22,000 persons. He should beg leave to bring up the petition with which he was charged, and he hoped it would be treated with that respect to which the noble lord had said the petitions of the people were entitled. (*Hear, hear*).—Sir James Shaw desired to bear testimony to the opulence and great respectability of the persons who had signed this petition. He felt it unnecessary to add any thing to what the hon. baronet had said and those who followed him.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and observed that he was glad the time was arrived at which the House should give its serious considera-

tion to the measure, of the introduction of which he had given notice at a very early period of the Session. The time had now arrived when the Property Tax could get a fair and impartial discussion, for hitherto the discussion on it had been carried in a different manner, and he had abstained as much as possible from taking any part in them, until the Tax should come regularly before the house. The persons by whom the petitions to the house against this Tax had been signed, were but a comparatively small portion of the community (*hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches*). He should repeat, that the number of signatures to the petitions were but comparatively small; but if they were much more numerous, he should still have conceived it his duty to proceed with the measure in the way in which he intended to propose it, and to submit it in that way for the consideration of the house and the country. When he looked at the great body of the petitions which had been presented to the house against this tax, he was far from thinking that the sentiments expressed in them were the result of mature and deliberate consideration, and he was the more inclined to this, from the circumstance that most of these petitions were founded on the erroneous allegation that a pledge had been given to discontinue the tax in time of peace.—The worthy Alderman (Mr J. Shaw) had said, that the meeting which had agreed to this petition (the petition from London), was the same, which, in the time of Mr. Pitt, had agreed to the Property Tax, and that they did so with an understanding that it should only continue during the war. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not agree with the worthy Alderman in thinking that any such pledge had been held out or could be understood. The meeting in 1798 had ended in a resolution to make a voluntary contribution to assist the measures of government. This had been accepted, and a measure had been founded on it, by Mr. Pitt, called the Aid and Contribution Measure, the object of which was to raise the necessary supplies without pressing on the fund-holders, who were already considerably distressed by loans. However, the next year Mr. Pitt proposed the Tax on Income, which was agreed to, and so far was he from giving a pledge that it should be abolished in time of peace, that he charged it with the payment of so much of the interest of the loans, as would have embraced in continuance during one year of peace, for every year of war, supposing the war to have lasted three years.—The right hon. gent. then went through the history of the Property Tax during the administration of Mr. Pitt and that of Mr. Fox, contending that the friends of the latter, particularly Lord H. Petty, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, contemplated its continuance during a period of peace. He should next advert to the introduction of the

tax last year, at which time, he contended, that no pledge had been given for its discontinuance at the end of the war. In answer to some propositions at that time for various modifications, he had said that the measure was proposed only for a year, but that if circumstances should render its continuance longer than that period necessary, the next year, meaning the present, would be the proper time to attend to them. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving a resolution, declaratory of the amount of the tax to be levied on the different branches of property and income.—Mr Wm. Curtis (*speaking from the Opposition side of the house*) declared, amidst much laughter, that he would remain there while that oppressive and inquisitorial tax was continued.—Mr. Rose, amidst loud cries of question, vindicated the character of Mr. Pitt, as a financier, from the attack of the member for Norwich, and contended that with small means Mr. Pitt had accomplished the subvention of the country.—Mr. W. Keene thought the Property Tax was a good tax, as the expense of collecting was small, and as it did not partake the bad quality of taxes on consumable articles, which raised the prices in a greater proportion than they were productive to the Exchequer.—Mr. Hart Davis said he had always considered this not as a peace measure of finance, but merely to wind up the expenses of the war. It was a tax, he would maintain, that did not immediately affect the poor, except only as diminishing the means of the opulent to employ them (*cries of hear, hear, from the other side*). He thought his Majesty's ministers (this remark occasioned shouts of laughter), he meant ministers, had acted wisely in proposing this tax, which would give them time to investigate the financial state of the country; and by preventing the necessity of a loan, would allow the sinking fund to operate without construction.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said, that if the plan were submitted to a committee, he meant to suggest a measure for affording relief to landholders in the situation supposed by the honourable gentleman.—Mr. Baring rose amidst repeated calls for the question, and remarked that Mr. Rose was the general panegyrist of all taxes and tax-gatherers—to answer him was unnecessary. When the honourable member for Bristol (Mr. H. Davies) rose, he had anticipated that he would find reasons for supporting the ministers and deserting his constituents.—Lord Castlereagh said that no one could affirm that all the petitions were against the Property Tax. An honourable and learned gentleman, who came to that house to plead against the Property Tax, could not obtain a hearing in another place, where a hearing was held, not simply to petition against that tax, but for purposes of a very different description. The petition which had been presented to that house, were, he admitted,

numerous, but he would venture to say that they did not express any thing like the real sense of the people of Great Britain. In fact one-fourth of the counties of Great Britain had sent up no petitions at all; (*Hear, hear!*) and without going into a history of the petitions from different counties, it was a matter of notoriety, that a great difference of opinion really existed in all those which had petitioned. One-third of the whole petitions presented, came from two counties alone, Devonshire and Middlesex, a circumstance which arose from the very mode adopted of petitioning by parishes. The noble lord then entered into a variety of arguments to prove the absolute necessity of the tax, which he contended was not a mere measure of expedience, but indispensable for the safety and prosperity of the empire. He trusted, therefore, the house would on that, as on all former occasions, support the Government on an occasion so important to the welfare of the country.—Mr. Brougham rose, amid loud cries of chair, chair, and question, question, to reply to the personal insinuations of the noble lord, with respect to a transaction in which he was concerned. The fact was, he went to the Westminster meeting merely as a spectator and in no other capacity, for he had no right to address that meeting, having no vote for Westminster, not being a house-keeper in that City. He left the meeting before one single observation was made, either upon himself, or any of his friends; and not in consequence of such observations, as seemed to be the opinion of the noble lord.—Mr. Wilberforce attended, that looking to the feelings of the country at the present moment, they should have relief. He was convinced that, at the end of two years, ministers would find arguments equally strong as now in support of the tax. It was only by a thorough view of the whole expenditure of the country that any good could be effected. The question was, whether we should ease the money market; or ease the people of England; and considering the expression of their feelings which the house had witnessed, he thought there could be no difficulty in answering that question.—As soon as Mr. Wilberforce had sat down, the cry of question became general, and the house divided about half-past one on Tuesday morning. For Mr. Vansittart's resolution, 201; against it, 206; majority against the resolution for renewing the Property Tax, 37.—The declaration of members was received with loud and reiterated shouts of congratulation, which pierced all the avenues of the house, and were audible at a great distance. Strangers were excluded for some time by this expression of the tumultuous feelings of the majority.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was his intention on Monday next, to the Committee of Ways and Means, to move that the war

tax on malt be allowed to expire (*hear, hear, hear*). He should also redeem his pledge, to modify the duties on horses used in agriculture. The duties on customs and excise would be continued; but in the Committee he would state his views, and trust to the wisdom of Parliament for the future exigencies of the country. He considered the Property Tax as the most efficient means which could have been adopted for the maintenance of the necessary establishments, but as a majority of Parliament had taken a different view of it, he bowed with pleasure to their decision. At the same time he trusted that the house and the public would believe that he was actuated by the purest motives for the general good (*hear, hear*).—Mr. Coke said that the repeal of the War-Malt Tax would be a great relief to the agriculturist; he doubted whether it produced two millions per annum; at all events he was glad that the people would now have a wholesome beverage to animate their spirits.

SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Methuen, after noticing the rise of Mr. Croker's salary from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*; of Mr. Barrow's from 1500*l.* to 3000*l.*; and the increased salaries to the officers of the Customs and Excise, concluded by moving that the house approved of the order in council dated Jan. 15, 1800, which provided that the salaries of the secretaries and clerks of the Admiralty should be lower in time of peace than during war, and that it considered the departure from such a wholesome regulation as an unnecessary expenditure of the public money.—Lord Castlereagh, in reply, gave a sketch of the savings effected in several public offices connected with the military establishment, and stated that, in a few days, he hoped to be able to lay before parliament documents which would satisfactorily shew the nature and extent, not only of what had been done, but of what was in progress, and what was in contemplation.—Mr. Brougham concluded a long and animated speech on the subject with the following remarkable apostrophe: "If the house did but asent to the motion of the hon. gent. then it would establish its claims for ever to the gratitude of the public; then it would be too late for the profligate expenditure of the court to be tolerated or continued. It was not the squandering of one sum only, but the deliberate and systematic disregard of the cry for economy, that excited indignation; and it was full time now not to turn a deaf ear to the awful voices of the people."—Mr. Wellesley Pole, after declaring that the increase of salary was forced on Mr. Croker, said, that the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had that night thrown off the mask. As he had declared he felt great disrespect for Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was impossible to expect conduct from him (great confusion, and

cries of order, and *chdtr. from all sides*). Mr. Wynne having called for the decision of the Speaker (Mr. Abbott), the latter decided that to state candour was not to be expected from any gentleman, was unparliamentary.—Mr. Pole said, he bowed to the decision of the chair. He continued: "No man who was a friend to the House of Brunswick would have used such language as Mr. Brougham (*order, order, chair; and continued tumult, which lasted some time*). He had asserted that a profligate system prevailed in the Court, which was oppressive to the country; that the errors of the Stuarts were harmless; that they were only religious bigots; but that there was somebody in this country (and no doubt could be entertained who was meant) who, placed in the loftiest station, had no feeling for the people (*shouts from all sides*). Whether that were a decent mode of treating the royal family established on the throne at the glorious revolution, he would leave it to the house to decide, (*hear, hear!*)—Mr. Brougham, who had been absent, having returned, said, he had been informed that the hon. gentleman had stated that he (Mr. B.) had disclosed his principles, and that they were principles unfriendly and hostile to the present house of Brunswick. This, he conceived, was a matter which should not be suffered to pass unnoticed, and he would sit down in order to give the hon. gent. an opportunity of giving some explanation.—Mr. W. Pole replied, that what he said was, that he should be very sorry if the principles of the hon. gentleman accorded with those of his majesty's ministers.—Mr. Brougham professed himself satisfied with the explanation: he was a sincere friend to the Brunswick family, and sensible of the inestimable benefits derived from it. He wished them at present better advisers, who would be more capable of preserving them safely on the throne.—Mr. Banks said, he had heard with displeasure, and even indignation, the observations upon the House of Brunswick, by Mr. Brougham, who, he thought would not have used them, if he had been sensible of their import. With respect to the question, the proper time for the discussion was when the navy estimates were considered. He should then vote against the increase of salaries. Several members expressed the same intention; the house then divided, for the motion 130, against it 150: majority in favour of ministers only 29. Adjourned at one.

FRIDAY, March 22.—Mr. R. Ward postponed the notice respecting the consideration of Ordnance Estimates to Friday next, that in the mean time, some reduction might be made in them.

MONDAY, March 25.—The House having resolved itself in a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he considered it of infinite importance that those War Taxes which

were to remain should be assigned to the Consolidated Fund. The War Taxes on the Customs he should certainly consider as proper to be given wholly to that fund. It was not his intention, as we understood, to propose any renewal of the Export Duties, but he was of opinion that those on Import belonging to the customs and excise, should remain the period of five years, as he saw no certain prospect of their being sooner terminated. The right hon. gent. then moved his first resolution; viz. That the expiring war duties of Customs should be continued for a time to be limited.

Sir Geo. Warrender then moved that the Navy Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply. This gave rise to a long discussion. Mr. Tierney observed, that the estimates were divided into the Admiralty, the Navy Office, the Navy Pay Office, the Victualling Office, the Home Dock-yards, the Out-ports, and the Foreign Dock-yards. With respect to the first branch—the Admiralty, the estimate for the present year, including the Marine office, was 61,223*l*. There certainly had been a reduction of 1,500*l*. resulting from a late debate in that house, being the salaries proposed by Government to be given to two gentlemen, (Menn, Croker and Barrow). The hon. gentleman went through most of the items, pointing out where the saving was real or merely nominal, shewing where further reductions might be made, and comparing the estimates of former years with those of the present, inferring that ministers were not disposed to practice the least economy in reducing the public expenditure unless compelled by that house. The right hon. gentleman shewing clearly that the proposed peace establishment for 1816, under the head of Admiralty, Navy-office, Dock-yards, &c. when only 33,000 seamen are retained, exceeds the war establishment of 1814, by 3580*l*. when 140,000 men were maintained; and is more than double the war establishment of 1804, when the Navy contained 100,000 seamen. Mr. Tierney concluded by moving that the question be adjourned.—Sir Geo. Warrender and Sir Joseph Yorke (both Lords of the admiralty) and Mr. Croker, replied.—Mr. Baring contended that neither the two lords of the admiralty nor their secretary had given any answer to the speech of Mr. Tierney, for they had said nothing to justify the enormous augmentation of the civil establishments of the navy. As the hon. secretary had expressed his wish for a *prima facie* case, he would treat him with one. It was this, that the victualling money had been raised from 1*s*. 4*d*. per head in war to 1*s*. 6*d*. He was confident that by any navy contract at least 6*d*. per head might have been saved. A local case of extravagance had been stated to him on the best authority. It was this: that the master of the quarantine at Milford Haven, whose salary was 200*l*. a year, had in October last received an increase of 24

guineas. He had also the perquisite allowed him of victualling his men at 1s. 4d. per head per day. He had learned that since last autumn the allowance had been raised to 1s. 6d. The real expense of victualling these men could not be more than 1s. per day in Wales; and here, then, on the number of men under his direction, a perquisite of 1000*l.* a year was thrown into the hands of the quarantine master, which in addition to his pay, would make his place worth 1250*l.* a year. Was this person a man who had distinguished himself in the navy? No, instead of that, he understood he had been the master of a collier. This was a most flagrant waste of the public money, and a gross breach of public duty on the part of the admiralty to permit it.

Mr. Mellish moved the second reading of the St. George the Martyr Church Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Ryng, who stated that the bill originated with the vestry, consisting of twenty three persons, one half of whom were gentlemen and the other half tradesmen: the vestry itself was not unanimous in favour of the bill which was pressed against the wish of the great body of the parishioners. The real object of the bill was not to repair the church, for a parochial rate could be legally levied to answer that purpose; but to increase the salary of the rector, who had already 550*l.* a year, which was sufficiently ample for so small a parish.—Mr. Butterworth replied that the vestry with which the bill originated, was composed of 33 persons, among whom were three of the judges, and some of the most respectable gentlemen of the parish. The salary of the rector was only 300*l.* a year, which, although sufficient for the present rector, who was a man of fortune, would be quite inadequate for a successor, who might be in very different circumstances. The second reading of the bill was carried, 77 to 51.

TUESDAY, March 26.—Lord Castlereagh said that it was intended by administration to introduce a bill respecting the civil list and other matters connected with it as early as possible after the holidays. The object was to ascertain what permanent reductions could be made effectual on the principle of not leaving the crown liable to arrears. The arrear of 277,000*l.* would be covered by funds, disposable by the crown, arising from the proceeds of droits.—Mr. Tierney wished to have an account of the droits of the admiralty, and also for a committee with power to examine persons, as well as papers, when he had no doubt of establishing his case.—Mr. Croker obtained leave to bring in a bill to transfer the duties of the transport board to the navy and victualling boards.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.—After some preliminary business of no public interest, the house went into a committee of Supply, when the resolutions founded on the Navy

Estimates, were proposed. Mr. Banks said that he disapproved of an increase of salary to the clerks, as the necessities of life had fallen from 20 to 30 per cent, and the income tax which made a difference of ten per cent. to them, had been repealed. He therefore moved an amendment, that "the salaries of the Clerks should not be increased beyond what they were in May last," to which Mr. Tierney agreed, and withdrew his motion.—This amendment was rejected upon a division by 163 to 85.—Mr. Baring then moved that the two offices of paymaster of marines and of widows' pensions should be abolished, and the amount deducted from the sum specified in the resolution. This amendment was finally negatived by 124 to 38.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 28.—The house having gone into a Committee, to consider the state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom, Mr. Western remarked that a noble lord (Castlereagh) had deprecated a gloomy view being taken of the state of the country; but as the land paid no rent to the proprietor, the wages of labourers were not adequate to their maintenance, and the profits of stock were turned into losses, it was impossible not to feel despondency. This must be increased when the national debt, and so large an amount of taxation was considered.—Mr. Blande viewed the tythe system as a great cause of distress, and suggested a commutation. For the encouragement of clover, linseed, and rape, he thought 20s. a quarter ought to be imposed upon foreign clover, linseed, and rapeseeds imported. He suggested also a duty upon foreign wool imported, or a duty upon all foreign cloth.—Lord Lavelles, on the contrary, thought that a duty upon foreign wool would be in the highest degree detrimental to our woollen manufactures.—Colonel Wood, so far from thinking that the duties on spirits ought to be removed, thought they ought to be augmented: this would encourage the use of malt liquors. Being more particularly acquainted with Wales, he suggested a diminution of the tax on salt, which pressed heavily on the Welsh.—Mr. Curwen considered the distress of the agricultural interest to have arisen not from surplus produce, but from withdrawing the accommodation which the farmers received from the Country Banks. At the same time he did not think there was such deep and universal suffering as the gloomy disposition of some taught them to believe.—His remedy was the advance of money to the agricultural interest, as was done to the merchants some years ago. The sum to be advanced 12 millions, and the security to be landlord and tenant jointly, not to exceed half the rent paid by the latter. He objected to a duty on foreign wool imported, and recommended public granaries, at least the storing of three months' provisions for the metropolis. Finally, some arrangement with respect

to the tylic system, and a revision of the poor laws.—Mr. Leslie Foster and Sir J. Newport were chiefly for excluding the foreign grower.—Mr. Peel, adverting to the great distress of Ireland, said, that the only adequate relief would be to give a preference to her agricultural produce. The Irish butter trade ought particularly to be encouraged; whereas, at present, the quantity of butter imported from Ireland was less than the butter imported from foreign ports.—The Honourable Mr. Robinson could neither agree to the proposal for giving a bounty on exportation, nor for imposing a prohibition against importation.—Mr. Braham was for a prohibition against the importation of foreign agricultural produce.—Mr. Frankland Lewis objected to prohibitory duties as a general principle, and suggested, that a duty of 6d. or 1s. on every pack of fine wool imported might be a great relief to the farmer; also, an additional duty on rape and other seeds, excluding clover. He was against a bounty on exportation of corn, and also the commutation of tithes. He proposed two resolutions, one to encourage the exportation of our own wool, and the other to permit the growth of tobacco within the United Kingdom; but at the suggestion of Mr. Broden (chairman of the committee) who observed that there was a resolution before the committee not yet disposed of, Mr. Lewis acquiesced, and withdrew them. The debate in the committee was then adjourned till Tuesday.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29.—In a committee on the butter trade, Mr. Robinson said, that in order to protect this branch of the trade of Ireland from an injurious competition with Holland, he should propose to increase the duty on all foreign butter imported in British ships to 20s. and 25s. on all imported in foreign vessels.—Sir J. Newport and Sir F. Hood urged, as reasons to increase the duties to 25s. and 30s., that the people of Holland were comparatively exempt from taxation; that their ports were in the vicinity of the English coast, and small vessels at small freights could be used; whereas from Ireland there was a longer navigation, and large vessels at high freights were requisite.—Mr. Robinson's duties were then agreed to.—Mr. Gordon said, if cheese was not protected, the farmers in Holland would send more cheese than ever, after the protection for home butter. He had been informed by a Cheshire factor that the London dealers would make no contracts for the inferior country cheeses, but only for the best Cheshire and Gloucestershire, as the Dutch cheeses were preferred to our own inferior ones. He would quadruple the protecting duty on cheese, on the same principle as the right hon. gent. had acted respecting butter. He moved that a duty of 16s. per cwt. be laid on foreign cheeses imported in British ships, and a duty of 20s. on those imported in foreign vessels... Mr. Robinson said he

should acquiesce in what appeared to be the general feeling. The resolution was agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The house having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. George Warren-der moved that a sum not exceeding 43,864l. be granted for the expenses of the Navy Pay Office.—Mr. Bennett observed, that the present Treasurer of the Navy, whose salary was 4000l. and whose duties he understood could be performed by the appropriation of a single hour in the day, ought not to receive so large a remuneration, in the existing distresses of the country. He proposed that the salary should be reduced to 2000l.; and therefore moved, as an amendment, that, instead of the 43,864l. the sum of 41,864l. be granted to his Majesty for the expenses of the Navy Pay Office for the year.—Mr. Rose peremptorily denied that the office of Treasurer of the Navy was one of so little labour as it had been described to be. Those duties engrossed a large portion of his time even when he was absent from London; they employed him many hours in the day, and often two hours before day-light. This might be no reason for the salary being 4000l. a year; but he wished to show that the duties of the office were not so easy. It was not one of those offices the salary of which had been lately augmented. At the Revolution the salary was fixed at 2000l. a year; but then great advantages were derived by the holder of the office, from having large sums of the public money in his hands.—Mr. Bennett replied, that men quite as well qualified as the right hon. gent. had answered him, that they could not contrive to employ more than an hour a day in the duties of the office. For such duties the salary he proposed would be quite sufficient. It was not this office alone that he (Mr. B.) wished to reduce; he intended to go through all. He should endeavour to reduce even offices of great public labour. After some conversation, during which Messrs. Baring, Boscawen, and Babington, and others supported the amendment for reduction, which was opposed by Messrs. Marryat, Banks, Finlay, Croker, Vansittart, &c. Mr. Thompson would not say that the right hon. gent. (Mr. Rose) was over-paid for his services, but he thought that no reason why he (Mr. R.) should not, in consideration of the distress of the country, come forward himself and propose a reduction of at least 1000l. (*Heer, hear*).—Mr. Rose said, that experience did not lead him to rely much on the effect of his conduct in inducing others to reduce their salaries. He had once before given up a thousand pounds, with the hope of being extensively useful; but he did not find that his friends were willing to take the benefit of his example. (*a laugh*).—The committee then divided: for the amendment 21, against it 66: majority 45. The original resolution was then put and carried.

Tuesday, April 2.—Mr. Tierney said, that on examining a paper before the House, he found there was an increase in the Treasury department of 10,000*l.* and that the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Harrison, had had his salary increased from 3,000*l.* to 3,500*l.* besides being presented with a gross sum of 5,000*l.* for services performed by him; it also appeared that two other clerks had each 200*l.* and a Mr. Herbert 400*l.* as remunerations. Mr. Tierney taxed Ministers with endeavouring to bury these transactions in everlasting silence (*loud cheers*). Lord Castlereagh said, the grant might excite surprise, but there was no intention to conceal the transaction.—In the conversation which followed, it came out that 10,000*l.* had been paid out of the Treasury contingencies, to Mr. Campbell, who is entrusted with the collection of the legacy duty at the Stamp Office; papers ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, April 3.—Sir R. Peel moved the appointment of a Committee, to take into consideration the situation of children employed in manufactories. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bennett moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Police of the Metropolis, and to report the same with their observations thereon.

THIRD SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tierney concluded an elaborate speech recommending the abolition of the third Secretaryship of State, held by Mr. Goulburn, at a salary of ——— per annum, and which was first created during the war, by moving the following: "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing to his Royal Highness that his Majesty's faithful Commons relying on his gracious disposition, which had been expressed by his Royal Highness, to concur in any measures of economy consistent with the interest and security of the country, pray that his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to give directions that that division of the State Office, which was made in 1794, and by which an additional Secretaryship was created for the transaction of the business of war, should, now that the war has been concluded, be abolished, and that the office should be restored to the same footing on which it stood in 1793."—Mr. Goulburn urged at some length the continuance of the department to which he belonged; stipulate from any other, both on account of the heavy duty, and the salutary influence it exercised over the Colonies. He deprecated giving to the Board of Control the management of the colonies.—Mr. Banks said, that he always felt a disposition to agree to every proposition, the object of which was public economy, and it was not without doubt and difficulty that he had come to the determination, that it was not consistent with the convenience of public business to abolish

the office under debate (*hear, hear*). It would be more agreeable to him to support a measure, the object of which was economy, but he did not shrink the office under consideration was one of the first which should be reduced. (*Hear, hear! in a growing tone*).—Mr. Rose observed, that the gentlemen on the other side dealt on this occasion altogether in confident assertions, which were quite unfounded. For instance, it was erroneous to assert that our colonial business was now much less than when America was subject to our dominion; and it was equally false to assert that the office of Treasurer of the Navy was a sinecure. The right hon. Member might have found it so, for he (Mr. R.) could not discover any trace or minute of that right hon. gentleman's having done any thing while he held the office, but sign quarterly receipts for his salary during the year he retained it. (*Hear, hear, on the Ministerial benches*.) But for himself he could say; that he found the office of Treasurer of the Navy of a very different description. (*A laugh, and hear, hear!*) and he could appeal on this subject to the records of the office itself, as well as to the Paymaster of the Navy, and to other officers, who were aware of his exertions to improve the administration of the office. Even when in the country, the official correspondence obliged him to be up several hours before day light; and when in town it occupied the greater portion of his time. He hoped, therefore, that the house would not form its estimate of the duties of an office from the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman attended to that to which he had alluded. Mr. Tierney, in replying, said, that he wished in the first place to address a few words to a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Rose) who had been moved to great warmth by what he (Mr. T.) had said regarding the insignificant duties of the treasurer of the navy. That it was in truth a sinecure he was warranted in asserting, by the often-mentioned report of Sir F. Baring; although it was equally true that other duties, not connected with that place, did devolve upon the person filling it, for which extraneous business the salary was not nominally but actually paid. "The right hon. gentleman (continued Mr. T.) asserts with his usual vehemence, that the only trace I left behind me, when I filled that place, of the execution of any business, was the signature of my name four times a year for my salary: Now, the fact, unluckily for me, is, that I only received the salary for three quarters. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) At that time I was a poor man, and a poor man I continue to be; and I might have some excuse for receiving the money; even were it true that I did nothing to earn it. But what is the situation of the right hon. gentleman? What excuse has he to offer? (*Hear, hear*)—he that is busy

thens with emoluments taken out of the public purse (*Hear, hear*)—the calculation of the amount of whose sinecures is the most difficult duty he has to discharge (*hear, hear*).—who makes a boast that they are so numerous, that even his retirement in the hon. gentleman is broken in upon by correspondence regarding them. (*Hear, hear.*) Surely it is a little too much that the right hon. gentleman should not only hold all these places, but should boast of them in the face of the commons of England, who annually vote the money for his payment? (*hear, hear.*) Let me ask him if he is not clerk to the other house of parliament?—a place that his children hold in reversion; and let him state the emoluments he derives from that. (*Hear, hear.*) Let me ask him if he does not hold another sinecure in the court of Common Pleas; and let him state the emoluments of that. (*Hear, hear.*) Let me ask him if he is not possessed of a third sinecure in the Record Office; and, after, he has estimated the value of these, and all the others he has obtained, let him twit me with having signed my name for three-quarters salary while I happened to be treasurer of the navy. (*Continued cheers from all sides.*) He asserts that I did no good in the office; let him ask the clerks how I conducted myself." (*Hear, hear.*)—Mr. Houlton, while the house was in great confusion, rose to speak to order. "I cannot help thinking that this attack upon the right hon. gentleman is *irrelevant* to the question in debate." (*Much laughter and confusion.*)—Mr. Mothuen rose, but again took his seat, the house being in a state of great disorder. (*Cries of Houlton, Mothuen, chair, &c.*)—The Speaker, as soon as order was restored, said, "It does not appear to me that the member has alluded any thing to show that the right hon. gentleman was out of order. (*Hear, hear.*) Therefore I point to that right hon. gentleman to proceed" (*loud cheers*)—Mr. Tierney: "I will admit, if he pleases, that what I had been saying (to use the hon. member's own word) was *irrelevant* to the question (*hear, and laughter*)—though he was unable to shew it; meditating so long and so deeply upon the doctrine of order before he rose he lost the opportunity of correcting me."—Mr. Houlton thought that a person who had passed so long a life in the service of his country ought not to be too severely animadverted on. (This produced much laughter from the opposite side, and the remainder of the honourable member's speech was quite inaudible.) When he sat down, there was a loud call for the question, and the house divided: for the motion 100, against it 182: majority 82.—

THURSDAY, April 4.—Lord Milton said though our soldiers might acquire improper notions in the air of France, he was not out of those who thought that the spirit of

liberty was extinct in this country. . . . He was that day going through Pall Mall, in an open carriage with a friend, when he was prevented from proceeding on his way by a soldier stationed in the street. He asked the soldier his name and by what right, or under what authority, he was thus stopped in the highway? The soldier refused to tell his name; and on his (Lord Milton's) attempting to proceed, struck his horse, adding that if he attempted to pass, he would strike him too. The soldier struck the horse with a sword, and that when so far from there being any crowd, there were not ten carriages in the whole length of the street. This was preserving the peace. The peace was to be preserved by striking the horses, even the persons of people who were quietly proceeding in the discharge of their usual occupations. He would not say that liberty was yet extinct; but he thought these facts worthy the attention of the house, because a system was growing up, of accustoming the people to see soldiers employed when the civil power would be quite sufficient.—Lord Castlereagh said that the soldiers were placed when a Court was held, to keep the avenues clear and to preserve the peace. He was sorry that any individual soldier should have exceeded the bounds of his duty; but he was confident the whole town would bear witness to the temper with which the guards have acted on all occasions. (No, no, from Lord Milton.) The present order had been given only for the purpose of preserving the peace, and not with any view to oppress individuals.—Lord Milton believed that the soldiers were placed only to preserve order, but his objection was to the use of the military for such a purpose. Every one knew how these things crept on.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the practice of stationing the guards in the streets, which had been practised ever since the days of Queen Anne. They were stationed for public convenience. He was quite sure the noble Lord could have no intention of interfering with the established customs of the court days.—Mr. Wynne said that some ought to resist in the beginning this assumption of a right in the crown to stop persons on the highway in the peaceable pursuit of their lawful occupations. He himself had that day seen soldiers waving their swords, galloping this way and that, stopping or endangering passengers, without any shadow of constitutional authority for such alarming conduct. He wished to know whether, after the soldier made his threat sword in hand, he would be justified in putting Lord Milton to death, if he had persisted in proceeding? (*hear, hear.*)—Lord Falkstone had always put himself out of the way of the annoyance, but of late he had been surprised to find soldiers stationed even at Hyde Park corner (*a laugh*).—Lord Nugent.

with desirous to know at what periods, and under what circumstances, the people of England were to be stopped on the King's highway? He moved for a copy of the instructions to the life guards on duty that day in Westminster.—Lord Castlereagh felt it his duty to oppose the motion.—Mr. Brougham said that if any annoyance or hindrance happened to a person going to his own residence that was a subject for a court of law: it would be just the same if a murder had been committed. The motion was then negatived by 48 to 31.

In a Committee on the Malt Duty the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a regulation that two shillings of drawback be allowed in England and 1s. in Scotland on every bushel of malt that shall remain in the hands of the brewer on the 5th July, having paid the war malt duty, &c. and a drawback of 16s. on every three barrels of ale or porter brewed between the 5th April and the 5th July next; and in proportion for Scotland.—Agreed to.

FRIDAY, April 5.—Some discussion arose upon the question for going into a Committee on the Army Estimates; the increased expenditure being generally the ground of objection. The Resolutions, however, were all carried without a division, and the House proceeded to discuss the report of the Naval Estimates. Mr. Brougham was addressing the House in respect to the Admiralty Board, when the Speaker became suddenly indisposed, and Mr. Parnsby proposed to adjourn the debate, and it was accordingly adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 8.—Mr. Harvey presented a petition from the private brewers and consumers of malt in Norfolk, praying for the immediate abolition of the War Malt Duty, instead of its continuance to the 5th July.—Mr. Calvert wished the Chancellor to make some alteration in his resolutions respecting the malt and beer which might be on hand on the 5th of July, to secure the brewers from loss. The latter could make no immediate reduction in the price of porter. The beer of London he thought was better in quality, quantity, and cheapness, than any place else in the world.—Sir M. Ridley deprecated the monopoly of the public-houses by different companies of brewers.—Mr. Barclay considered this monopoly as indeed an evil, but by no means confined to the brewers of the metropolis.—Mr. Curwen argued, that from the hon. gentleman's own statement there must have been an occasional deterioration in the quality of porter, in order to enable the brewers to go on at all. He urged the expediency of a reduction in the price of that wholesome beverage as calculated to diminish the pernicious effects resulting from drinking spirits.—The Chancellor had heard nothing to induce him to alter his resolution.

Mr. Banks having noticed the repairs which were going on in the front of the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, moved for estimates of the probable expense.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the repairs had been undertaken by the Board of Works, without any specific authority from the Treasury, as an exercise of the powers with which they were vested. One of the Surveyors of the Board having remarked the dangerous state of the building to passengers, reported it to the Board, and Mr. Soane was consulted by them on the subject. The repairing the whole with stone would cost 3000*l.*; from the ruinous state of the front, it was impossible to use cement. The repairing the front in any other manner than with stone, would appear extremely unsightly, and the difference of expense would not exceed 1000*l.*—Mr. Tierney hoped that some care would also be taken in improving the inside of the Treasury (a laugh). He owned he was rather astonished that a gentleman, who could swallow the whole expense of the department of a third Secretary of state, (alluding to Mr. Banks, who voted in favour of ministers on that occasion) should affect to give so much importance to a matter of trivial economy of this kind, by which 1000*l.* at most could be saved. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Brougham said, he rose to move for certain papers connected with the appointment of commissioners, whose offices, he apprehended, would turn out to be mere sinecures. Their emoluments did not, in fact, as far as his knowledge went, exceed 300*l.* a year; but the smallness of the sum satisfied him that his motion would receive the support of the hon. member for Corfe-castle (Mr. Banks). His only fear on that point was, that the hon. member, whose love of economy was always confined to the more minute heads of the public expenditure, should decline to countenance any proposition for retrenchment which did not originate with himself.—Mr. Banks rose to order. He conceived these personal attacks altogether unjustifiable, as he had never given any personal offence. (Hear, hear.) Whatever they might think of his support, they would always find him ready to give it when their measures were such as he could conscientiously approve of.—Mr. Brougham was astonished that the hon. member should conceive himself to have been personally attacked, or that because any hon. member should make observations on what he conceived to be the general parliamentary conduct of another, which he would contend, he was at perfect liberty to do, that that should be construed into a personal attack. In the present instance no such attack had been made; for it must be in the recollection of all who heard him, that he was not the first person in that house who had observed, that in every question of practical economy, the degree of the

hon. member's support was in proportion to the insignificance of the sum to be saved. He (Mr. Brougham) was equally justified in remarking, that when the existence of a great and unnecessary state employment was at issue, the hon. member forgot his economy, which, however, soon re-appeared when the expense of a little brick and mortar was under consideration.—The papers were granted.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The house having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. R. Ward moved the Ordinance Estimates. A long discussion ensued, which was concluded by Sir John Newport, who observed that when gentlemen on his side of the house said any thing not exactly consonant to the feelings of Ministers, they endeavoured to put him down by ridicule. But when persons who voted always with them spoke; then they were talked to as rational men, and their assertions extolled as profound reasoning. (*Hear!*)—There was a want of decency and fairness of behaviour on this point, which he reprobated as degrading the character of Ministers. They opposed Ministers because they thought their measures unconstitutional, and on that account Ministers wished to make them ludicrous in the eyes of the people of England. The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it would be necessary that the Act for preventing the Bank from resuming payment in gold, should be prolonged for two years. A bill was ordered to be brought in for that purpose.

The House went into a Committee on the Horse Tax.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the suspension of that tax in the case of Farmers occupying land under a rent of 150*l.* a year, and that in lieu of it there should be charged,—When the farm was under 70*l.* 3*s.*; above 70*l.* and under 100*l.* 5*s.*; above 100*l.* and under 150*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

TUESDAY, April 9.—The bill for settling the revenue of the Princess Charlotte and her intended consort, at 60,000*l.* a year, passed the House. In the conversation which took place upon it, Mr. Tierney inquired whether her Royal Highness would hold Drawing Rooms, but no answer was given to that point. It was stated that their Royal Highnesses had obtained from Lord Grenville, a lease of Camelford House, for seven years, at a rent of 2,500*l.* a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in reply to Mr. Gordon, that it was his intention to propose some additional indulgence with respect to the payment of the last half year of the Property Tax payable in July next. Where rents had been reduced for only a part of the period from Lady-day 1815 to Lady-day 1816, he certainly had not at present any intention of

proposing any abatement of the tax; and the making allowance in cases of posterior reductions, would be attended with considerable difficulty, and he therefore did not wish to throw out any hope on this subject.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

On Mr. Weston moving that the house should go into a committee on this subject, but declaring that as there was so thin an attendance, he should not press the motion.—Lord Castlereagh and several members expressed themselves in favour of the discussion being postponed, which was ultimately overruled, and the house went into a Committee. Mr. Brougham in a very luminous speech, took a review of the origin of the agricultural distress, and concluded by alluding shortly to the remedies. He approved of the Corn Bill introduced last year; and thought the disapprobation expressed at it more clamorous. He could not approve of bounties on exportation, as it was only forcing expatriation, by taxes taken out of the pockets of the farmers. Warehousing grain was another expedient, which met his decided disapprobation as productive of no good whatever. Had the farmer so yard of his own? Had he no barns to keep his grain in; or was he less afraid of rats in the King's warehouses than in his own barns? (*A laugh.*) He could not agree in the opinion of this warehousing of grain having any effect on speculation. The merchant acted in a very different manner indeed, and instead of waiting for the Gazette announcing the price of grain to be 80*s.* he had persons who went round the country, like riders on a circuit, for orders, and examined cornfields and took grains, which they put up in parcels and docketed, and by comparison of these parcels knew how matters would stand for next year; so that in fact while some farmers were trusting to the announcement of the Gazette, the corn merchant had a complete knowledge of their corn fields. With regard to the poor rates, he deplored the inequality which existed in levying them. The hope of being supported by them, made families indifferent to the obligations of morality and the calls of industry, in this view they became an inlet to vice, and excited to transgression. He detested the plan of supporting able-bodied healthy persons in poor houses by means of these rates; and suggested the propriety of an act, upon the principle of Mr. Malpas, but more lenient,—not to prevent poor people, who were unable to maintain a family, from contracting marriage—but that none but impotent people should be supported by the rates. Tythes he thought a remediable evil. He suggested the propriety of allowing a free exportation of wool, as a measure calculated not merely for agricultural but commercial relief. In the foreign

that there was a very great demand for coarse wool. He was aware the price of wool had been rather high of late, but he also knew that it was now falling, and he believed its present price was only kept up by the remainder of the war orders for clothing. After a minute statement respecting the Sinking Fund, he thought much relief might be afforded by allowing the seven millions of this fund to be appropriated to this distress. Much relief might be got by the abatement of the Amended and Leather Taxes, and by a considerable reduction of the Malt Duty, in consequence of the grant of this seven millions. After entering at some length into this part of the subject, the honourable and learned gentleman concluded by trusting that Government would endeavour as far as they possibly could, to open the colonies of South America, not to the exclusion of North Americans, but in union with them. Then the Minister would confer a lasting advantage on the agriculturist, and on all the other branches of the country.—Lord Castlereagh complimented the last speaker on the long, able, and luminous speech he had delivered. There was a candid and liberal tone throughout that speech, which was the best pledge that this question would absorb the minor considerations of party.—He (Lord Castlereagh) was persuaded, that that sort of foreign corn was, the home growth would soon rise to a competition with the other domestic articles of produce and manufacture with which it came in competition. The simple circumstance of land going out of cultivation would accelerate this operation. His conviction was, that the great mass of the agriculture of the country was founded on a solid basis; although he did not deny that it experienced at present great distress and difficulty. To allege, however, that this distress was an actual decay of the national wealth, was, in his opinion, not to seize its true character. Of the reverse, the state of the revenue afforded an indubitable indication. In all its branches it had been maintained, and down to the very last week was more productive than in the same periods of any former year. He did not state this to dissuade the house from affording any possible mitigation of the existing evil, but to induce them to look at the situation of the country with a steady eye, in the expectation which he himself cherished, that a termination would ere long be put to the sufferings that had been occasioned by the great change of prices. The operation had already commenced. When, he understood, had risen at Edinburgh to 72s. a quarter. It was not likely therefore, that it would long remain at 56s. in the other parts of the kingdom. If it should rise to 80s. or 90s. he should be glad to know where would be the distress? He allowed that the alteration in the circulating medium had co-oper-

ated in producing the existing circumstances. But this was by no means a permanent state of things. In a short space of time, the Banks over the whole country, although they would not advance so incautiously as they had formerly done, would advance sufficiently to diminish the existing pressure. The continuation of the restriction on cash payments would also go a great way to remedy the inconveniences which would result from the rejection of the Property Tax, by affording facilities for raising money for the public service in other ways. The Sinking Fund was a topic too extensive to be incidentally treated. He would protest against any considerable applications to that fund, however, until its operation had so raised the country, that application might be made to it without danger. It had been the means of carrying us through all our difficulties, and ought not to be too rashly invaded. Adverting to the state of our commerce with South America, he declared that at present it was very considerable, and that the means of improving it occupied the earnest and constant attention of his Majesty's ministers.—Sir J. Newport attributed the distress in a great measure to the pouring in of produce from Ireland, in consequence of the demand for that produce being lessened by the removal of the British army from the Peninsula, and also in a great measure to the delay which had taken place in the passing of the Corn Bill, and which had enabled the foreign grower to send a large quantity into the country. He believed that much of the distress would prove temporary, if such measures were adopted as would prevent it from becoming permanent.—Mr. W. Smith, in answer to what had fallen from the noble lord, denied that the rejection of the income tax rendered a loan necessary.—Mr. Weston argued that nothing was so injurious as rapid fluctuations in the price of corn, and explained the mode in which the measures which he proposed would remedy this evil.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the house then resumed, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday the 29th instant.

On the motion of Sir J. Newport, a Select Committee was appointed to examine the policy of imposing an increased duty on the importation of Foreign Seeds, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house; and on the motion of Mr. F. Lewis, it was ordered to be an instruction to the same committee, that they have power to consider the laws relative to wool and the woollen trade, and to report the same, with their opinions thereupon.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—Mr. Hammersley rose to move "for an Account of the sum due from the French to the English government for the maintenance of prisoners of war,

which had been remitted by the treaties of peace in 1814 and 1815, to favour the claims of those who had suffered from the confiscation of property placed in the French funds." After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. Grenfell said he had before called the attention of the house to the disgraceful state of the Silver Currency. It was well known that in change for a pound note persons usually received one half in French coin, and the other half perhaps in counterfeit made at home. From a conversation with an eminent French merchant, he had reason to believe that within the last twelve months not less than 200,000*l.* worth of 12 and 24 sous pieces had been imported into this country. It was not surprising that this great importation should have taken place, when it was known that there was a profit of 20 per cent. on these transactions. There was now no reason whatever, that the silver currency should continue in this debased state, because that very day silver was at the Mint price. He believed there was an Act of Parliament existing, which stood in the way of coining shillings and sixpences any where but at the Mint, which it would be necessary to repeal as a preliminary step to the remedy which it was proposed to apply. He concluded by moving for an account of all foreign gold and silver coin and bullion imported since the 1st of Feb. 1810, to the latest period at which the same could be made up, distinguishing each year, and also the coin from bullion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the return would be necessarily imperfect, as there was no duty paid on the importation of those articles.—Mr. Baring expected that the country would have had some assurance of relief from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The matter ought to be proceeded in by a committee; and no time ought to be lost. As he understood government had a great sum in silver by them, he supposed this would be employed in a new coinage. When that took place, he hoped the officers of the Mint would pay some attention to their work, and take some pains to understand what coinage was. We had a building that cost 2 or 300,000*l.* and a large establishment, yet such was the disgraceful state of it, that when they had a few tokens to make, the officers knew nothing of the matter, and after many attempts all the dies were broken up. In coining gold for France, they had not improved their reputation, and had concluded by blowing up the Mint itself. He hoped the Master of the Mint would think it worth his while to know a little of his business.—The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 11.—Mr. Brougham presented a petition, signed by about 500 respectable merchants and tradesmen of the city and liberties of Westminster, which, he believed, spoke the sense of a great and important body of men in trade. The petition complained of the abuses arising from the extent of the rules of the King's Bench, to go into which a man had only to cross the river, and take a comfortable lodging for three months, in order to avail himself of the Insolvent Act; or stop there till he expended 3 or 4,000*l.* which his creditors ought to have. It was known that an individual actually went on a visit to the Continent, while supposed to be in the rules. Another man coming out of the rules to apply for the benefit of the Act, went into a shop on his way, and obtained a gold watch and seal. The petition stated, that the extent of the rules called for serious consideration. These abuses had (Mr. B. believed) increased greatly the objections to the Insolvent Act. He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Insolvent Act.—Mr. Abercromby said, if those who had authority over the King's Bench Prison would not exert themselves, it was indispensable that the House should take up the matter.—Mr. Bennett observed, that it appeared in the Committee of last year, that 3,600*l.* a year of profit were made out of the rules. It also appeared, that some debtors had a practice of taking lodgings for the winter in the rules for the Fleet, and for the summer in the rules of the King's Bench.—The petition was referred to the Committee.

On the question of the first reading of the Surgeon's College Bill; Mr Brougham observed, that the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow were justly celebrated: and it was absurd that a member of these should not be allowed to practise in England, because he was not a member of the College of Surgeons in London. What injury might not have been sustained had such a principle of prohibition operated against Dr. Baillie, Dr. W. Hunter, John Hunter, and, he believed, Mr. Abernethy, all of whom practised here before they belonged to the College of Surgeons in London.—The Bill was thrown out without a division.

Mr. Brougham stated, that his motion on the subject of the liberty of the press would go to three points: first, to enable the truth in cases of libels to be given in evidence, though not pleaded as a justification; secondly, to restrain the practice of ex officio informations; and thirdly, to regulate special juries.

Adjourned till Wednesday the 24th inst.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

THIS Gazette announces that the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name of his Majesty, to order a *conseil d'ordre* to pass

the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, to elect a Bishop of that See, void by the death of Dr. Jackson, and recommending the Rev.

Edward Legge, Dean of Windsor, to be elected Bishop of Oxford.—Also the appointment of the Rev. John Ireland, a Prebendary of Westminster, to be Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, vacant by the death of Dr. William Vincent;—also, granting to the Rev. Phineas Pett, D.D. the place and dignity of a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, void by the death of the Bishop of Oxford;—also presenting the Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, M.A. to the Rectory of Letterworth, and to the Vicarage of Claybrooke, Leicestershire, vacant by the promotion of Dr. H. Ryder to the See of Gloucester.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 23d of Dec. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 54 9	Barley 26 9	Beans 32 6
Rye 33 3	Oats 20 1	Peas 35 8

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in SCOTLAND, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs, Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of Dec. 1815:

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 44 6	Oats 19 6	Oatmeal 16 5
Rye 30 5	Beans 28 0	Beer or
Barley 24 5	Peas 27 6	Bigg...23 11

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 27th of Dec. 1815, is 57s. 7½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1816.

[This Gazette notifies the appointment of Rear-admiral C. V. Penrose to be a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, *vice* Admiral Lord Gardner, deceased;—also, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had, in pursuance of the command of the Prince Regent, conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel the Hon. Sir R. Le Poer Trench, and Lieutenant-colonel Sir Joseph Carncross, Knights Commanders of the Military Order of the Bath.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 30th Dec. 1815.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 54 1	Barley 26 8	Beans 31 7
Rye 33 8	Oats 19 10	Peas 34 10

No return of SUGAR made this week.

Average Price of SUGAR computed from the returns of the quantities and prices made for the four months ending the first Wednesday in January, 1815, is 60s. 8½d. per cwt.

Average Price of SUGAR computed from the returns of the quantities and prices made for the four months preceding the 5th day of January, 1816, is 60s. 11½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul general in the United States of America.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 13th of Jan. 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 53 7	Barley 25 17	Beans 31 9
Rye 34 4	Oats 19 9	Peas 34 0

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 10th of Jan. 1815, is 59s. 6½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 18.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Colonel James Bathurst to be Lieutenant-governor of the Virgin Islands, *vice* Lieutenant-colonel Napier, resigned.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint James Robert Matthews, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 13th of Jan. 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 52 4	Barley 24 11	Beans 31 1
Rye 32 11	Oats 19 0	Peas 34 2

The average price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 17th of Jan. 1816, is 57s. 6d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten; viz. Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Banastre Tarleton, Esq. General in the Army, and Colonel of his Majesty's 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons; and John Floyd, Esq. General in the Army, and Colonel of his Majesty's 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons;—also to ap-

minate and appoint Major-general Sir Hudson Lowe, *Knt. Knight of the Imperial Russian Military Order of St. George of the 4th Class*, and of the *Royal Prussian Order of Merit*, Lieutenant-general in the Island of St. Helena, and Governor of the same for the Honourable the East India Company, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

[This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Military Order of the Bath, for their services on the 16th and 18th of June last; viz. Lieutenant-colonel Baron Tripp, of the 60th regiment; and Major the Hon. George Dawson, 1st dragoon guards;—also announces the appointment of James Allan Park, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Sir Alan Chambre, resigned;—also the appointment of Major-general William Crippage to be Colonel-commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, *vice* Fead, deceased;—also James Stanier Clarke, B.C.L. and F.R.S. to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the King's Closet;—also the Hon. H. Caulfield returned to Parliament for the County of Armagh, in the room of William Brownly, Esq. deceased.]

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 20th of Jan. 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	52 6	Barley	24 8	Beans	30 0
Rye	33 2	Oats	18 7	Pears	33 4

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 24th of Jan. 1816, is 56s. 8½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

[This Gazette announces, under the head "Dublin Castle, Jan. 22," that the Prince Regent has been pleased, on behalf of his Majesty, to grant the following promotions in the Peerage of Ireland to the following Noblemen, with remainder to their heirs male; viz. to Walter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, the dignity of a Marquis, by the title of Marquis of Ormonde, county of Tipperary—to Robert Earl of Londonderry, the title of Marquis of Londonderry—to Henry Burton, Earl Conyngham, the titles of Viscount Slane, in the county of Neath; Earl of Mount Charles and Marquis Conyngham, of the county of Donegal—to Charles John Viscount Mountjoy, the title of Earl of Blensington, in the county of Wicklow—to Richard Viscount Bantry, the titles of Viscount Beethaven and Earl of Bantry, in the county of Cork—to Richard Baron Cabir, the titles of Viscount Cabir and Earl

of Blensington, in the county of Tipperary—to John Baker Holroyd, Baron Elmfield, the titles of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland—to Lodge Evans, Baron Frankfort, the title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Glamore, in the county of Kilkenny—to Richard Baron Adair, the title of Viscount Mount Earl, in the county of Limerick—to William Baron Farnham, the title of Viscount Ennismore and Liswell, in the county of Kerry—and to John Presdargast, Baron Kiltartid, the title of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to his nephew the Right Hon. Charles Verelst, and his heirs male.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

[This Gazette announces, that the Duke of Richmond had taken, at the Court at Brighton, the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex;—that Major-general Sir Denis Pack had been appointed Colonel of the York Chasseurs, *vice* Major-general Gordon, appointed to the 16th foot;—that the Marquis d'Osmond had, in the absence of the Prince Regent from town, presented his credentials to Viscount Castlereagh, as Ambassador from France; and the Duke de la Châtre his letters of recall;—that the Rev. William Greene, B.A. had been presented to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark, Surrey, void by the death of the late incumbent.]

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 27th of Jan. 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	53 6	Barley	24 5	Beans	30 0
Rye	33 8	Oats	18 6	Pears	31 11

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 31st of Jan. 1816, is 55s. 3½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

[This Gazette contains the appointments of J. Buchanan, Esq. to be the British Consul at New York, and W. Dawson, Esq. in the same capacity, for the State of Maryland.]

Average Prices of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 3d of Feb. 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	54 1	Barley	24 8	Beans	29 11
Rye	33 8	Oats	18 4	Pears	31 1

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 7th of Feb. 1816, is 54s. 2d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, stating, that the Plague having appeared

at Noya, and along the coast of the Adriatic, by which all vessels from suspected places had been forced to quit the Neapolitan harbours, and would in all probability take shelter in French or Spanish ports, where they will evade the quarantine laws, it is directed that all vessels from the Mediterranean (although provided with clear bills of health) shall, on arriving in the United Kingdom, be treated as vessels arriving with suspected bills;—also announcing the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel A. Lawrence, of the 2d garrison battalion, to be Governor of Upnor Castle, *vice* Athhurst;—also that the 49th (or the Hertfordshire regiment) shall be in future styled the 49th (or Princess Charlotte of Wales's regiment), retaining its county title, and the word *Queenstown* on its colours; the 57th, the word *Albuera*; the 50th and the 1st batt. 71st, the word *Ahueros*;—also appointing Major-general Riall to be Governor of Grenada; Mr. Leach, to be Chancellor to the Prince Regent; William Draper Best his Royal Highness's Attorney-general, and William Harrison his Royal Highness's Solicitor-general; also William Lovett, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Hackney Carriages;—also the following returns to Parliament: Lord Barnard, for Winchester; Sir C. Cockerell, for Seaford, *vice* Mr. Leach; and Mr. Banks, for Corfe Castle.]

Average Prices of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 10th of Feb. 1816.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat 55 1	Barley 25 0	Beans 30 2
Rye 32 4	Oats 18 3	Peas 32 2

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 14th of Feb. 1816, is 52s. 5½d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 17th of Feb. 1816.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat 56 6	Barley 24 8	Beans 29 6
Rye 33 4	Oats 18 5	Peas 32 3

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 21st of Feb. 1816, is 50s. 2½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

CROWN-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

County of Wicklow.—The Hon. Granville Levison Pruby, in the room of William Hoare Hume, Esq. deceased.

Borough of Calne.—James Macdonald, Esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, in the room of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April, 1816.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 2.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Cokeremonth.—John Henry Lowther, Esq. of Swillington, in the county of York, in the room of Augustus John Foster, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Portlarkington.—Richard Sharp, Esq. of Mark lane, in the city of London, in the room of Arthur Shakespeare, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of East Headred, in the county of Berks.

Borough of Yarmouth.—John Leslie Foster, Esq. of Colton, in the county of Louth, in the room of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 2d of March, 1816.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat 55 11	Barley 24 4	Beans 29 9
Rye 33 6	Oats 17 11	Peas 31 9

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 6th of March, 1816, is 52s. 1d. per cwt.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

[This Gazette notifies that the Marquis of Salisbury is appointed Joint Postmaster-general with the Earl of Chichester, *vice* —; also that the appointment of Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux, M.P. for the city of Gloucester, to be Deputy Marshal of England to his brother the Duke of Norfolk, has been approved;—also the return of the following Members to Parliament; the Hon. William Fitzgerald de Roos, of Boyle Farm, Surrey, for the borough of West Looe, *vice* C. Buller, Esq.; C. Hulse, Esq. of Breamore, Southampton, likewise for West Looe, *vice* Antony Buller, appointed Judge at Bombay; and J. C. Curwen, Esq. for the city of Carlisle, *vice* H. Fawcett, Esq. deceased.]

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 9th of March, 1816.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat 55 1	Barley 24 1	Beans 29 4
Rye 33 9	Oats 17 7	Peas 31 6

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 13th of March, 1816, is 52s. 7½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Ad-

miral the Hon. Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order, in the room of Admiral the Hon. Samuel Viscount Hood, deceased.

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Lewes.—Sir John Shelley, of Maresfield-Park, in the county of Sussex, Bart. in the room of Thomas Reid Kemp, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Shire of Sutherland.—George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch and Inverachie, Esq. in the room of James Macdonald, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Minehead.—Henry Fownes Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, in the county of Somerset, Esq. in the room of John Fownes Luttrell the elder, Esq. deceased.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint John Davidson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the town and district of New Orleans.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 16th March, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 54 8	Barley 23 6	Beans 29 5
Rye 32 6	Oats 17 8	Peas 32 3

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 20th of Mar. 1816, is 50s. 10d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

[This Gazette announces, that the Prince Regent has conferred the honour of knighthood on Lieutenant-colonel Gough, C.B. of the 87th foot, and also, in consideration of his gallant services in the Peninsula, has granted him an honourable augmentation of his arms, and in an escrol below the same to use the word *Tarifa* as a motto; also to P. K. Roche, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the British, and Lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, licence and authority to accept and wear the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. and that of St. Ferdinand of the 3d Order.

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 25.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Shire of Haddington.—Sir J. Suttie, Bart. of Balcune, vice the Hon. C. Hope, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Newport.—Jonathan Raine, Esq. of Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Lostwithiel.—The Right Hon. William Richard Edgcombe, commonly called Viscount Valletort, in the room of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 23d of March, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 55 2	Barley 23 8	Beans 29 8
Rye 33 8	Oats 17 10	Peas 30 10

The average price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 27th of Mar. 1816, is 51s. 11½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lyme Regis.—Major J. T. Fane, of Elingtonbury, vice Lord Burghersh, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 30th of March, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 56 2	Barley 23 9	Beans 28 4
Rye 33 1	Oats 18 0	Peas 32 5

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 3d of April, 1816, is 50s. 3¼d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

[This Gazette announces the Prince Regent's permission to Count Alten, K. C. B. to wear the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Anne; of the Order of Wilhelm, of the Netherlands; and of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword;—to Lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, K. C. B. to wear the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword; and to Captain Smyth, R.N. to wear the insignia of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Average Price of CORN in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 6th of April, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 57 5	Barley 23 11	Beans 29 0
Rye 33 4	Oats 17 11	Peas 31 7

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 10th of April, 1816, is 45s. 9d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the 41st Regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the words "Detroit," "Queenstown," and "Miami," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment in the capture of Fort Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812; in the defeat of the Americans off Queenstown, on the 13th of October, 1812; and in the action near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami River, on the 5th of May, 1813.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 20.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of East Loos.—Thomas Potter Macqueen, of Ridgmont House, in the county of Bedford, Esq. in the room of David Vanderhayden, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Newport.—George Watson Taylor, of Saville-row, St. James, West-

minster, Esq. in the room of John Delgarno, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 13th of April, 1816.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	59	1	Barley	24	3	Beans	28	4
Rye	33	9	Oats	18	9	Peas	31	8

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 17th of April, 1816, is 48s. 5d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier to be his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CROWN-OFFICE, APRIL 23.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

City of Peterborough.—The Hon. William Lamb, in the room of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

County of Wicklow.—The Right Hon. George Ponsonby, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, in the room of William Tighe, Esq. deceased.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Paris Papers arrived to the 26th of March. On the 22d the remains of the Duke d'Enghien were dug up from the fosse on the south side of the castle of Vincennes. The first object which caught attention was a boot in tolerable preservation, in which were found the bones of the leg and foot; the skull was then found; the face was downwards, one leg had remained in an almost vertical position, and the arms were bent towards the back, a rather large stone appeared to have been designedly thrown upon the head, the bones of which were fractured. Some of the hair was still in preservation. The various fragments of the body thus collected were placed in a sheet. There was also found 73 German ducats, a leathern purse, in which there were a louis and some pieces of silver, a ring, and gold chain which the prince was in the habit of wearing round his neck. There was remarked the perforation made by a ball in the shoulder-blade, and in the small casque which the prince wore at the time

of execution. His Hussar boots were in tolerably good preservation. The sheet containing the fragments was placed in a leaden coffin. The French Journalists give the details of the circumstances attending the capture and murder of the illustrious victim. The only novelty in them is an assertion that all the witnesses of the affair concur in stating, that Canlin-court was present at the execution, notwithstanding the documents which he published two years ago, to induce a belief of his innocence.

The trial of General Debelles finished on the 24th, when he was found guilty, and received sentence of death, but with a recommendation to mercy. His justification for accepting the command assigned him by Buonaparte was, that if he had not, he might have brought upon himself a renewal of the persecution which he had suffered for five years.

General Travot has also been capitally convicted at Rennes.

The Duke of Berri is to be married

forthwith to the Princess Caroline of Naples. The King, in a Message to the Deputies, has proposed to settle upon him 1,000,000*fr.* subject to a reduction of half the amount for five years.

A new project of finance has been submitted to the Chamber. Buonaparte, during his last short reign, disposed of 41,000,000*fr.* of the sinking fund for 35,000,000*fr.* On the King's return, a commission was appointed to inquire into this affair. They have reported that the purchasers were the two houses of Ouvrard and Lafitte. M. Lafitte has exculpated himself by stating, that the only part of the fund which he received was about 2½ millions of francs, which he was requested to negotiate for the payment of the troops at the time of the capitulation of Paris, to prevent the disorders which they probably would have otherwise occasioned. M. Gaudin, who acted as finance minister, pretends that the Usurper eased him of all responsibility by managing this operation himself. The Chamber of Deputies has expressed a wish that those who are culpable should be brought to condign punishment.

The French Papers of April 4, indicate that the King has had a relapse of the gout, which confines him to his apartments.

The following are the persons named in the act of accusation, with reference to the Escape of Lavalette:—J. B. Rognette de Kerguise, Jailor; J. Eberle, Turn-key; B. Bonneville, Servant to Madame Lavalette; and J. Marenga, one of the Chaise-porters, who was very active in the egress of Lavalette from the Conciergerie.

The Chamber of Deputies continued occupied with the discussion on the Budget.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance respecting the Legion of Honour, which directs that it shall be in future called the *Royal Order of the Legion of Honour*, the Commandants, *Commanders*, and the Grand Cordons, *Grand Crosses*. The Members are appointed for life, and the number of the Knights is unlimited. The number of Officers is fixed at 2000, of Commanders at 400, of Grand Officers at 160, and of Grand Crosses at 80. The 15th of July, St. Henry's day, is to be the Festival of the Order.

The Brussels Papers contain a repetition of the statements relative to the perturbed state of the public mind in Champagne and Picardy.

An article from Vienna makes the following observations on the reduction of the army:—"The reduction of our army is a great and most wholesome measure. Besides the evident advantage to the finances, it must have a beneficial influence in all civil relations; for, though it is indispensible that the altered value of money

increases the price of provisions, yet the true source of this evil is to be sought in the disproportionately large standing armies which have been kept up of late years, which deprive agriculture, that mine of public wealth, of the necessary hands, and, for want of labourers, raised the price of wages to excess: 200,000 pair of nervous arms, belonging to the flower of the nation, will soon restore the natural relation between the producers and the consumers."

Another article gives the following account of the discovery of the impostor, who has got to Russia.—"The doubts which we expressed in one of our last papers respecting the genuineness of the Asiatic Prince, who called himself son and successor to the Emperor of Birmans, are fully justified by a letter which we have just received from one of our correspondents at Bucharest, where this pretended Prince resided for some time. Unhappily for this "nephew of the Sun, and relation of the Moon of Lussur, and all the Stars," Major Stewart, *aide-de-camp* to the Governor General of India, Lord Moira, was at Bucharest on his way to London. The Major, who, by a ten years residence in India, is as well acquainted with the language, customs, and manners of those countries as with those of his own country, was very desirous to get acquainted with this descendant of "the Blessed Friend and Cousin of the Almighty God."—He the more easily found an opportunity, as the Prince of Wallachia, who had already conceived some suspicions respecting this pretended descendant of the Royal Family of the Birmans, requested him to visit, since nobody could be better qualified to find out the truth, or rather the falsehood. Major Stewart fulfilled the Prince's wish, and with the English Consul residing at Bucharest, went to see this adventurer, when he not only discovered irrefragably all his lying assertions, but by addressing him in the Indian language, of which the impostor did not understand a syllable, threw him into such confusion and perplexity, that he found it more advisable to escape, and left Bucharest the same night to try his fortune elsewhere.

The French papers received April 12, are occupied with the particulars of the trial of General Drouot, who accompanied Buonaparte from Elba. The trial took place on the 6th. The General pleaded with a soldier-like frankness that he merely obeyed the orders of the Emperor Napoleon, the sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance in Elba, after being expressly permitted to accompany him thither from France. He stated that he had endeavoured to persuade Buonaparte from his enterprise, regarding it as hopeless, but without success. The force with Napoleon was only 840 men. Macdonald, the Duke

of Tarantum, speaks in very high terms of the services of Drouot, to whose conduct he attributed the submission of the army of the Loire. He added: "General Drouot is so generally known and esteemed that I need say nothing of his military merit. I could not speak on that subject without wounding his modesty." The president asked the prisoner if he wished to make any observations on the Marshal's deposition? General Drouot, with his eyes suffused with tears, and so affected as to be, for the moment, deprived of utterance, obtained, through the medium of M. Girard, permission to reply in writing. He wrote the following lines, which M. Girard read: "I know not how to express to the Marshal the emotion his deposition has caused me to experience. All my wishes are fulfilled, since I have merited the esteem of one of the most valiant chevaliers of France."—The reporter (Dolon, chief of battalion) considered the prisoner's defense as valid, though he had after Buonaparte's abdication, accepted a command from the provisional government. He moved that the prisoner should be declared not guilty of the crime imputed to him. The Council of War were divided in opinion, four for finding him guilty, and three for acquitting him; but the law requiring that no condemnation shall take place, except by a majority of at least five to two, he was acquitted.

An article from Naples of the 24th ult. states a report of the British squadron, under Lord Exmouth, having landed troops in the Abruzzos, for the purpose of occupying the fortresses of those two provinces; considerable alarm has, in consequence, taken place in the commercial world. The occupation of Calabria by the Austrians is said to have occasioned our debarkation in the Abruzzos.

A Leghorn article of the same date as the one from Naples, announces the sailing of our squadron for the Neapolitan territories, accompanied by a great number of transports with troops and horses.

April 30, Dutch, Flanders, and French mails were received at the Post-office; the latter brought the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last. The discussion upon the budget continues in the Chamber of Deputies, and several more of the articles have been agreed to: among others, an article for prohibiting the introduction of colonial produce by land. The salt duties are to receive a small but temporary increase. On Wednesday the commission of the Budget were to make

their report upon the different questions referred to them.

The Paris papers mention the death of the celebrated Roger Ducos, whose name stood high in the gloomy catalogue of the French regicides. Descending a steep hill near Ulm, on his route to Austria, his carriage was overturned, and the wheel passing over his body, he died in a few minutes. The fate of the regicides has long been, to their more loyal countrymen, a subject of anxious solicitude; and there are not wanting some who pretend to trace in their destinies the controlling influence of preternatural agency.

General Amiel, one of the partisans of Buonaparte, comprised in the Ordinance of the 24th July, has been arrested in Hanover, on his way to Sweden.

We are not a little surprised to find in the same paper that contains the King's Ordinance for disbanding the pupils of the Polytechnic School, on the ground of impropriety of conduct and disloyalty of principles, the substance of a report made to his Majesty, on the 15th of last month respecting those very pupils by a Council appointed to visit and amend the school, and which concludes with a eulogy on their wise and regular conduct, and on the prudent measures of the Professors, who were anxiously inculcating "sentiments of veneration, devotion, and gratitude to the best of Kings."

The proposals of Sir Sidney Smith for a crusade against the Barbary States, are represented to have made a considerable impression upon the Dey of Algiers, strengthened by the mission of an Envoy from the Grand Signior, whose nominal sovereignty is still acknowledged by these pirates: it has induced the Dey to liberate 153 Greek and three Austrian captives.

The 5 per cent Consols were, on the 16th 58 8-tenths fr.; Bank Actions 1058 fr.

The letters from Holland are to the 17th instant, inclosing accounts from St. Petersburg, by some extra conveyance, to the 28th March, but they make no mention of the Tariff.

The Duke of Wellington arrived on the 12th at Cambray. It is stated in the Brussels papers, that he was expected hourly at Valenciennes, to review the garrison of that fortress. A Paris paper adds, that he will proceed to England by Brussels.

The English squadron, under the orders of Lord Exmouth, we understand was off the coast of Calabria with a great number of transports with troops and horses.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 27.

IN consequence of the long indisposition of the Prince Regent, and the arrival

of his Royal Highness in London, the visitants at Carlton-house were numerous. They consisted of the Royal Dukes, the

Cabinet Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, several of the Judges, &c.

The ceremonial of the marriage between the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, will shortly be solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Precedent of the Duchess of Brunswick to be followed, in consequence of which no distinction of the royal family of England is to be continued to her Royal Highness, and even the royal liveries are not to be worn by her servants, but those of the house of Cobourg. The colours of the liveries of Prince Leopold's illustrious family accord with those of their armorial bearings, as is observed by most of the royal and other ancient families of Europe. The arms of the Duchy of Saxony, which are borne over all the numerous quarterings, are, Barry of eight pieces Or and Sable, a Coronet of Rue in bend Vert.

The Prince is himself to be created Duke of Kendal, by which creation her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Heiress Presumptive of the Throne, will become Duchess of Kendal, a title only known in this country by having been borne by the German Princess of George I. — A bill for naturalizing his Royal Highness has passed both houses of Parliament — all the usual forms being dispensed with. The dispatches received overland from the East Indies are stated to relate to measures now pending between the Governor General and the Mahrattas, who refuse to receive and maintain the body of subsidiary troops intended to be forced upon them. Sir David Ochterlony is appointed to the chief command of the forces in the field.

Her Majesty held a Drawing-room at her place on Thursday April 4, for the second time this season, which was brilliantly attended although not extremely crowded. Besides the royal Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, there were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cabinet Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Lord Steward and most of the Regent's household, the Master of the Rolls, Dukes of Norfolk, Grafton, Newcastle, and Montrose, Duchesses of Leeds, Manchester, and Newcastle, &c.

At the London Sessions, held at Guildhall on Monday April 1, Messrs. Sparrow and Knight, proprietors of the Gas Light Works in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, appeared in Court to receive judgment for the nuisance of which they were convicted several months, or to shew that the evil had been abated. Mr. Arabin on the part of the prosecution said, that he was instructed by his clients to declare their full and entire satisfaction at the improvements which had taken place in the Gas

Light manufactory, by their conviction of the total removal of the nuisance complained of as existing there. The Court immediately sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of 1s. each, and to be discharged from their recognisances.

A few days ago a deputation from the wine trade waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a petition for a diminution of the duty on wines. They stated, that the revenue would be benefited by such a measure, inasmuch as the consumption would be increased in proportion to the cheapness of the article. Mr. Vansittart appointed yesterday for the deputation to receive their answer, when he expressed his determination not to make any alteration whatever in the duties, because he could not, in the actual situation of the country, consent to lower the duty on an article of luxury; although the professed object might be an increase of revenue.

A case has recently been decided by two of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench of some importance. It is, that Attornies' bills may be legally taxed, although they may have been paid. The case decided was on a settlement made by a client on his Attorney's account, in December 1814. The client subsequently finding reason to suppose he had been over-charged, insisted on taxing the bill. This was opposed by the Attorney, on the ground that it had been paid, and considered as finally settled. The Judges, however, ruled in favour of the client.

Recently as Captain James Watson Harvey, of the royal navy, with his youngest brother and sister (two very fine children of five and six years of age) was sailing in a boat on the large mill pond, at the powder works at Battle, Sussex, near the dwelling house of their father, a strong gust of wind upset the boat in a great depth of water, when the Captain, who was an excellent swimmer, succeeded in getting both his little companions into his arms, with whom he struggled for some time, as if determined to save or perish with them, and although within twenty yards of the pond bay, and in the sight of many of the workmen at the mills, at last sunk with the children in his arms, never to rise again. It was upwards of three quarters of an hour before their bodies could be recovered, whilst every exertion and skill that could be used were applied in vain to re-animate them; the vital spark had fled, to the poignant and inconsolable grief of their parents, relations, and friends. Captain Harvey had just gained his last promotion, was 23 years of age, and might, had he even left one of the children to perish, saved himself and the other.

Among recent Gazette appointments is that of Sergeant Ewart, to an embassy

"In the third royal veteran battalion, in consideration of the bravery he displayed on the 18th June. In the afternoon of that eventful day, the 92d regiment, reduced to 200, charged a column of the enemy, from 2000 to 3000 strong; they broke into the centre of the column, and the moment they pierced it, the Scotch Greys dashed in to their support, when both these gallant corps cheered and huzzard "Scotland for ever!" The enemy to a man were put to the sword, or taken prisoners. The Greys afterwards charged the second line which amounted to nearly 5,000 men: it was in the first that Serjeant Ewart captured the French eagle; the affair is thus modestly detailed by himself: "I had a hard contest for it; the officer who carried it thrust for my groin, I parried it off, and cut him through the head: after which I was attacked by one of theancers, who threw his distance at me, but missed his mark, by my throwing it off with my sword by my right side, then I cut him from the chin upwards, which went through his teeth. Next, I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing, charged me with his bayonet; but I parried it off, and cut him through the head—so that finished the contest for the eagle."

The Coldstream Battalion of Guards, serving in France, have been severely afflicted with the ophthalmia, caught from occupying barracks, out of which some French soldiers were recently marched afflicted with this Egyptian disease; more than two hundred of our brave countrymen were thus rendered unfit for duty at the same time. This last accounts, we are glad to state, represent the disease to have considerably abated.

Rear-Admiral Sir Pakeny Malcolm is appointed to succeed Sir G. Cockburn in the command at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius. He has hoisted his flag in the Newcastle, 50, Capt. Meynell.

The Russian and French Commissioners will go out in the Newcastle; and the Greeks will take Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Commissioner. The King of Prussia does not intend to send a Commissioner.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—The Recorder made a report to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the following prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, viz.—S. Turner, for stabbing and cutting, convicted October sessions last; Wm. Rose, for stealing in a dwelling-house; J. Fancutt, Geo. Freestone, and C. Tomkinson, for a like offence; J. Cutler, for stealing a 10l. promissory note out of a letter; D. Halliday, R. Exelby alias Wilson, T. Weatherstone alias Anderson, R. Carver, J. Oats alias Wild, J. Marshall, J. Hall, R. Gilmore, Wm. Thomas, J. Crow, D. James alias Babb, J. Smith, T. Turner, and A. Ellingham, for burglaries; Wm. Smith, for stealing in a dwelling-house, and after-

wards breaking the same to get out; Ann Smith and J. Barney, for stealing privately in a shop; T. Cooper, for cutting and stabbing; and J. Wood, for Burglary.—When J. Fancutt, J. Cutler, T. Turner, and T. Cooper, were ordered for execution on Wednesday, the 17th of April. The others were respited during pleasure.—Swinney, convicted at the last Admiralty Sessions, was also reported and respited.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning, April 8, Richard Russel, pursuant to his sentence, for the wilful murder of his own father, at Ditton, was executed on a temporary platform, erected upon the entrance at the new prison, Horsemonger-lane. This unfortunate man had, it seems, since his conviction become extremely penitent, and perfectly resigned to his fate, which he met with resignation, and died without the least emotion or struggle.

Of the alarming extent of illegal distillation in Ireland, and its ruinous effects, the following statement may afford an idea: at Omagh Assizes 77 men were sentenced to imprisonment, for having illegal stills; at different assizes 60 for a like offence, besides fines on the county to the amount of 12,000*l.*—At Derry Assizes the trials for illegal distillation were numerous beyond all former experience, ninety persons were convicted and imprisoned; and a great many were liberated for the present on bail, as the gaol was unable to contain them.

Mrs. Jerome Buonaparte (formerly Miss Patterson) insisting upon the illegality of her husband's second marriage, has instituted a suit at Paris to establish the legality of her own marriage, in order to give herself a right to part of the property which Jerome has still in France.

The Prince Regent has reprieved, for 14 days, Cutler, belonging to the Post-office, who was ordered for execution at the last Recorder's report, for stealing the 10*l.* note out of a letter.

The Earl of Grosvenor has, within a few years, nearly doubled the rental of his estates at the west end of the town, and received some large sums for the continuation of unexpired leases; but several of his Lordship's houses in Grosvenor-square, and its vicinity, are now untenanted, and probably will continue so, if not let before the new buildings near the Regent's Park are finished.

The revenue cutters being now under the direction of the Admiralty Board, their Lordships have placed twelve of them under the orders of the Commander in Chief, Sir E. Thornborough, at Portsmouth, 28 under the orders of Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, at Plymouth, and a necessary proportion at each of the other ports. The several captains are permitted, if they wish it, to retire upon full pay, several of whom, we understand, have already accepted of this arrangement, and when vacancies occur in the com-

mand of these vessels, they will be filled by officers of the royal navy.

Lord Elgin stated before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to ascertain the value of the marbles in his possession, that the expense of collecting them from 1790 to Jan. 1803, amounted to 62,440*l.* including 23,240*l.* for the interest of money; and according to a supplemental account, continued from 1803 to 1816, to no less a sum than 74,000*l.* including the same sum for interest.

The workmen are continuing their labours opposite Carlton-house: they have extended their exertions to St. James's market; on the south-west side all the houses are nearly dismantled, and in a few days will be levelled with their foundations. The market goes next. The Gun Tavern, in Jermyn-street, is nearly pulled down, for the purpose of breaking a line into Piccadilly.

Here the progress of improvement will be extremely rapid. A spacious site has been selected to finish the grand outline from Carlton-house. The leading feature is to be a College for Physicians, resembling that noble erection in Lincoln's Inn-fields, called Surgeon's Hall.

Hannah Roffe, a laundry maid in the service of Col. Onslow, of Old Alresford, Hants, is in custody, charged on the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest, with the murder of her infant illegitimate child, by throwing it down a privy.

The Duke of Leeds has lately purchased the magnificent library of Lord Spencer Chichester: 10,000*l.* is the sum given for this beautiful accumulation. Hornby Castle, his Grace's magnificent residence, will thus be embellished by one of the finest libraries in this kingdom.

The *Balance*, a large French transport, Capt. Le Sage, having a crew of 24 men, and 84 passengers, mostly women and children, going to settle in the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, was shipwrecked lately on the rock at Jersey, when thirty persons unhappily perished.

Four regiments of horse are, it is said, to be withdrawn from France: viz. the Royal, the 11th, the 13th, and the 15th light horse. The staff of Lord Combermere is to be broken up; and by this arrangement it is stated, that 10,000*l.* a year will be saved.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of the Duchess of St. Alban's, have been granted under the seal of the Prerogative Court, Doctor's Commons, unto Laura Dalrymple, her Grace's sister. The personal estate was stated at 40,000*l.* the landed near 100,000*l.* the stamp duties amounted to 2,000*l.* The Duchess bequeaths the freehold estates of Haaworth, Feltham, Heston, Isleworth, and Bedfont, unto her favourite sister, Laura Dalrymple; the personal property amounting to 40,000*l.* her Grace likewise gives and bequeaths unto her said sister. The Duke of St. Alban's, her Grace's hus-

band, dying six months since, left the Duchess the whole of his unentailed estate and property. Her Grace leaves not one legacy, making Mrs. Dalrymple legatee and sole executrix.

Four villains, dressed as sailors and armed with pistols, recently boarded the sloop *Juno*, one of the Leeds and London traders, on her passage downwards, while lying at anchor off Barking, in Emex: two of them secured Capt. Fletcher, from whom they took cash to a considerable amount, whilst the others kept watch over the men in the fore cabin.

The house of Scott and Co. intend to follow the example of Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. in paying 20*s.* In the pound, if a proper period is allowed for that purpose.

On Wednesday morning, John Fancutt, Thomas Turner, and Thomas Cooper, (the two former for burglary, and the latter for cutting and maiming) were executed at the Debtor's door, Newgate: they all died penitent and resigned.

The match at Newmarket between Sir Joshua and Filbo de Puta has been won by the former: the match was only for the stakes; but the bets depending amounted to 100,000*l.* The Austrian Ambassador and many others who wished to be present, were detained on the road for want of horses. The hon. Mr. Neville has since been offered 10,000 guineas for Sir Joshua.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed that the hop duty for the last year shall not be demanded till July, provided security is given by the parties who wish to avail themselves of this indulgence for the payment at that time.

Lord Byron's Lancashire and Cheshire estates which were sold for about 170,000*l.* last year, are again likely to be brought to the hammer, the late purchaser not being able to make good the purchase money by quarterly payments of 20,000*l.*: it is probable that the whole will now be divided into lots.

It is stated in the Paris papers that the British Government have placed 5,000*l.* at the disposal of the Marquis D'Ichis (Canova) for the purpose of opening a school for painting at Rome.

Tuesday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Hereford Arms, in Park-street. St. George's, on view of the body of Mr. Wm. Moore, aged 23, son to Mr. Moore the Livery Stable-keeper, in that street, who on Monday morning went out to break a pair of young horses; he had driven only 200 yards from the stable-yard, when the horses became quite unmanageable, and ran with great speed across the corner of Green-street, when his head was struck with great violence against a lamp iron, at the same instant one of the horses running on each side of the post and the pole coming right against it, which caused a sudden shock, he was thrown on the pavement so much injur-

and that he was taken up in a senseless state. Medical advice was immediately obtained, and on examination his skull was found dreadfully fractured. He languished in the most excruciating pain about seven hours, after which he expired. Verdict—Accidental death.

Six tanners are in custody, charged with rioting at Bermondsey. It appears that some of the master tanners in that quarter had agreed with their journeymen to work during the Easter holidays at the usual wages, which being disapproved of by the journeymen, they assembled on Monday to the number of 300, with music playing, and their aprons hoisted on poles for colours, and proceeded to Mr. Timbrill's yard, which they entered by forcing the gates, and called to the men to strike their work. Mr. Timbrill senior, remonstrated with the rioters, who knocked him down; the men then fired over their heads to intimidate them; but that not succeeding, he fired and wounded several. They then retreated with intent to destroy Mr. Timbrill's house in the Grange Road, but were prevented by police officers, who took T. Goldsmith, T. Fawcett, J. Winch, J. Perry, and T. Foulk, into custody. The wife of D. Turner was among the wounded. On Tuesday afternoon they again assembled in a riotous manner, and ill-treated a woman, whom they mistook for the wife of one of Mr. Timbrill's men.

OLD RAILY SESSIONS, MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Trial of George Barnett for shooting at Miss Kelly, on the 27th February, in Drury-Lane Theatre.

George Barnett was put to the bar, standing charged with shooting a pistol, loaded with powder and shot, at Frances Maria Kelly, on the 17th of February last, with intent to kill and murder her. The second count charged him with shooting at her with intent to do her some bodily harm. There were two other counts, varying the charge; and a fifth count, charging him in like manner with shooting at Edward Knight.

The whole of the evidence was in substance the same as was given in the examination of the Prisoner at the Police Office.

Miss Kelly was sworn, evidently under great embarrassment, and much affected. On the night in question she was performing at Drury-lane Theatre; saw a light, and, at the same moment, heard, what she supposed to be, a detonating ball. Had not the least acquaintance with the Prisoner to her knowledge; had never seen him before that period, nor till this day. [The Prisoner was observed to smile, and look earnestly towards Miss Kelly.]

Cross examined by Mr. Dowling.—Received two letters, signed with the Prisoner's name. Never answered them, or took the slightest notice of them, except to a friend. The letters were then put in.

The evidence being closed, at the instance of Mr. Dowling, the letters produced by Miss Kelly were read.

FIRST LETTER.

"Miss Kelly, Drury-lane Theatre.

"Feb. 12, 1816.

"Did love ever prompt you to rehearse
The part of honour, unesay'd in verse?
Or passion strive to guard it from decay,
Applause to gain, or self-applause to pay?
The works of genius would its charms
reign,
And your honour's praise echo every line.
Mistaken girl? Ambition would you away,
To assume a part in each concerted play;
Your sex's softness endeavour to abuse;
And for defence, not one poor excuse.

"I have here, Madam, defined your character and disposition in a few words; and shall go so far as to say you are not a stranger to my name.

"Years ago I was your admirer, but always met with disappointment—coquetry indulged you, tho' often obtained at the expense of others.

"Without vanity to myself, I think my good intentions towards you have been more trifled with than any of my cotemporaries; my claim to your person is therefore greater, which determines me to demand your hand—or, in other words, to make you my wife.

"You will either consent to this, or accept my challenge—I will attend you any hour you please, on Wednesday, or before.

"I have witnessed your dexterity in firing a gun—but suppose a pistol will better suit you, as being much lighter.

"Had you not infringed the rights of your sex, I should not have thus addressed you; but as it is, no other person can better answer this letter than yourself. It shall not brook contempt or trifling excuses.

"TO MISS KELLY.

"GEORGE BARNETT.

"22, Prince's-street, D—y lane."

SECOND LETTER.

"Miss Kelly, Performer, Drury-Lane Theatre.

"Feb. 14, 1816.

"Madam—I received a letter yesterday evening, which, from its apparent rusticity, I believe is yours. You would act wiser if you was to add your name, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with your hand-writing; and, as I hinted in my last letter, not to subject others to be answerable for your forwardness. If the terms specified in my letter were, not to your satisfaction, why not express yourself as one becoming your profession! Why suffer your temper to overrule your reason?

"I love the sex, and once esteemed you as an ornament to it, till you roused my indignation by your impertinence and scandalous abuses.

"You are very partial to a disguised male dress; but let me not experience any more of your folly, for if you do, I'll secure you as an impostor, and punish you for your temerity.

"I am, Madam, your well-wisher.
"GEORGE BARNETT."

Mr. Dewling now announced his intention to call evidence to prove the insanity of the Prisoner.

The Prisoner, on being asked by Mr. Baron Wood, said he had nothing to say in his defence.

John Crockett married the Prisoner's mother. The Prisoner, when a boy, was always reserved and gloomy; he would not play with other boys. At times he was very queer, and at his meals would burst out laughing without reason. He was apprenticed to a law-stationer; he went down to Seven Oaks, in Kent, as a clerk to an attorney; he had not been long there when witness was sent for by his master to bring him away, from the bad state of his mind. When he went down, he found him standing in the front of a gentleman's house, bowing; he had great difficulty in getting him away. About a fortnight after, the Prisoner went to Yarmouth; he returned in five weeks, and went to work with Mr. Norcroft, a law-stationer. He went to several other places, but was always low and melancholy. Three or four days before this transaction, he was particularly low. He burst into a laugh, and on being asked what he did so for, he stated he had a thought in his head.

On cross-examination, the witness said he never had put the Prisoner in confinement, or had medical advice for him. He was harmless.

Mrs. Crockett, mother of the Prisoner, said he was the son of Mr. Barnett, who was a waiter at the Piazza coffee-house. She remembered his return from Seven Oaks. He seemed very ill, melancholy, and low-spirited. The last week before this affair, he appeared very uneasy, and very uncomfortable. On Saturday, the 17th of March, the day on which he committed the act, he was particularly uneasy. She remembered his firing a pistol in the yard on that day. She did not see much of his mind the few days before Saturday. She knew he was going to

the play on Saturday. She never knew of his having a pistol till the day in question. He was very unsettled in his mind.

Mr. Norcroft, a law-stationer, with whom the prisoner had worked for a year, deposed, that in his opinion, his close application to business had injured his health. Witness recommended him to Mr. Claridge, at Seven Oaks, who wrote to him soon afterwards, complaining of the Prisoner's state of mind. Witness sent his father for him. He was correct in business till a day or two before the offence with which he was charged. He then appeared in a very disturbed state of mind.

Mr. Rierdan, also a law-stationer, spoke to the disturbed state of the Prisoner's mind.

Mr. Claridge was at Seven Oaks when the Prisoner was in his father's employment. He once observed the Prisoner standing opposite a gentleman's house at Seven Oaks, gazing earnestly at the windows. He was surrounded by a mob, who were mocking him. This was in July, 1813. He was satisfied the Prisoner was not then in his right mind. In talking of theatricals, he said he could play better than Mr. Keen, and was often incoherent in his manner.

Mr. John Want, a surgeon, residing in North Crockett, Bedford-square, has some experience in the diseases of the mind. He saw and conversed with the Prisoner since his confinement. The result of his observation upon his conduct and conversation was, that he was insane. He had not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing that opinion.

In cross-examination, witness said he had but one interview with the Prisoner, which lasted three-quarters of an hour; he thought the appearance and manner of the Prisoner could not have been assumed.

Mr. Baron Wood observed to the Jury, that the two letters which he had read were in themselves strong proof of the damaged state of the Prisoner's mind. It only remained for them, therefore, to say, whether he fired the pistol; and if so, was he at the time of firing it capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

The Jury without hesitation found the Prisoner Not Guilty, on the grounds of insanity. This subjects him, of course, to imprisonment for life, or during his Majesty's pleasure.

IN TERM,

MIDDLESEX.		LONDON.
Monday.....	May 6	Wednesday..... May 8
Thursday.....	9	Saturday..... 11
Thursday.....	16	Saturday..... 18
Friday.....	24	Saturday..... 25

AFTER TERM.

Tuesday.....	28	Wednesday..... 29
--------------	----	-------------------

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the lady of Admiral Wilson of Redgrove-hall, Norfolk, of a daughter.

Lately, the lady of Thomas Halifax, Esq. of Dartmouth-house, Blackheath, of a daughter.

Lately, in Strafford-place, the lady of Robert Richards, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARCH 21. At Midgheim-house, Berks, the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Quin, of a daughter.

28. At Twickenham, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, of a daughter.

APRIL 3. In Nottingham-place, the lady of Major-General Sir George Anson, K.C.B. M. P. of a daughter still-born.

6. The lady of H. Willoughby, Esq. M. P. of Aspley-hall, Nottinghamshire, of a daughter.

8. At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, the

lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, Baronet, of a son.

9. The lady of J. A. Knipe, Esq. of a son.

11. At Oriel-Temple, Louth, the Viscountess Masareene, of a daughter.

12. At Twickenham, lady Elizabeth Cole, of a daughter.

12. At Ancrum-house, Roxburghshire, the lady of Sir Alexander Don, Bart. M. P. for that county, of a son and heir.

13. At Blackheath, the lady of Henry Abbott, Esq. of a son.

17. At Erskine-house, Scotland, the Lady Blantyre, of a daughter.

18. At Thames Ditton, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick C. Boaverie, of a son.

23. At Laleham, the lady of Francis Hartwell, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, John Cromie, Esq. of Cro-don more, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.

MARCH 21. At Brussels, Lieutenant-Col. Andrew Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Edward Barnes, to Miss Ord, daughter of the late William Ord, Esq. of Benham, Northumberland.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Rendlesham of Rendlesham, Suffolk, to Anne Sophia, daughter of William Taitell, Esq. of Laiton Old Abbey, in the same county.

28. The Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, to the Right Hon. Lady Susan Montague, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

APRIL 1. At Whitby, William Chapman, Esq. son of Abel Chapman, Esq. of Woodford, to Jane, daughter of Edward Chapman, Esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire.

2. At Queen-square chapel, Bath, Major Dickson, to Miss Harriet Dallas, daughter of Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B. of the Circus.

5. At Liverpool, Major Balnibridge, permanent Assistant-Q. M. G., to Sarah Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Fletcher, Esq.

11. Anthony Austin, Esq. of Alderly, Gloucester, to Sylla Ricardo, second daughter of David Ricardo, Esq.

16. The Rev. Sempie Frere, rector of

Finsingham, Suffolk, to Jane, daughter of the Hon. Baron Richards.

18. Henry Jones, Esq. of Stapleton, Gloucester, to Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Russell, Bart.

18. The Rev. J. W. Peters, of Wormersley, York, to Miss Catherine Colclough, daughter of the late Sampson Christopher Colclough, Esq. of Beconfield, Newark, and niece to the Right Hon. the Countess of Newburgh.

18. Thomas Gill, Esq. of King-street, Finsbury, to Miss Charles of Calvert-street.

18. At Islington, John Phipps, Esq. of Weavers'-hall, London, to Philadelphia Anne, daughter of the late Henry Godfrey, Esq. of Colebrooke-row.

19. Rev. Henry Howard of Sawbridge-worth, Herts, to Julia, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaver, Bart. of Margreen-hall, Norfolk.

20. Richard Riley, Esq. of the Admiralty, to Harriet, daughter of Sir Wm. Beechy of Harley-street.

22. By the Right Rev. the Dean of Chester, John Drummond, Esq. jun. son of John Drummond, Esq. banker, of Charing-cross, to Georgiana, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Harvey.

23. Captain Edward Lowther Crofton, R.N. C.B. to Mary, daughter of William Lender, Esq. of Putney-hill, Surrey.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

- L**ATELY, on the borders of the Mahratta Country, East Indies, Major Thomas Hutchings, of the 65th regiment.
- Lumly Barnard, A. M. rector of Stockton, and author of several sacred poems.
- Lately, at Burley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, aged 65, the Rev. John Mianithorpe.
- Lately, the Rev. William Llewellyn, officiating minister of Rockfield, near Monmouth.
- Lately, in Somerset-place, aged 77 years, N. Marchant, Esq. R. A. F. S. A. seal-engraver to his Majesty.
- Lately, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Robins of Fleet-street.
- Lately, the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, prebendary of Winchester cathedral.
- MARCH 19, in St. James's-place, William Tighe, Esq. M. P. for the county of Wicklow.
23. Aged two years and three months, Mary Sherrard, youngest daughter of Alderman Atkins, M. P. at his house in Wallbrook.
23. At Chilham-Castle, James Wildman, Esq. the late high sheriff for Kent.
25. In the 68th year of his age, Richard Dowall, Esq. 34 years fellow and organist of Dulwich college.
25. At Bankside, in his 59th year, Anthony Horne of Bickham Grove, Surrey.
26. Aged 81, Mrs. Druce of Chancery-lane, widow of the late Mr. Tho. Druce.
27. In Great Coram-street, John Bertham, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.
27. John Harford, Esq. of Stoke Newington, in the 80th year of his age.
27. At Sandwich; the widow of the late Rev. N. Nesbitt, rector of Tunstall, in the county of Kent, aged 72 years.
28. At Cantray, Sir David Davison of Cantray, knight.
28. At Rotherhithe, Surrey, in his 71st year, Thomas Woodruff, Esq.
29. At Cobham, Surrey, in his 77th year, Major William Abington, late of the Hon. East India Company's service at Bombay.
29. Mrs. Watren, widow of John Warren, late Bishop of Bangor, in her 83d year.
29. At King-Swinford, Staffordshire, Allen Tucker, Esq. aged 46, great-nephew of the late Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior-park, near Bath.
30. At Walberton-house, Sussex, General John White, Colonel of the 16th regiment.
31. After a lingering illness of two years, Jane, wife of Captain John Stiles of the royal navy.
31. Mrs. Home, widow of John Home, Esq. author of the Tragedy of Douglas, &c.
- APRIL 3. At Puttenham Priory, Surrey,
8. Cornish, Esq. Admiral of the Red, in the 76th year of his age.
4. In Marlborough-place, Brighton, in the 66th year of his age, Rear-Admiral Peyton, of Wakehurst, in the same county.
4. At Leighorn, John P. Bastard, Esq. of Kett, M. P. for the county of Devon for many successive parliaments.
7. Very suddenly, at an advanced age, in the pulpit of Hales church, near Bungay, Suffolk, whilst discharging his pastoral duty, Valentine Callaway, formerly steward of Guy's Hospital, in the 79d year of his age.
9. At Palace-house, Tregony, the lady of Admiral Kempe.
9. In Berner's-street, Thomas Parry, Esq. in his 85th year.
11. In Parliament-street, the Right Hon. Dr. Patrick Duigueson, L.L.D. He was taken ill on Wednesday, April 10, and a physician was called, who did not consider him in any immediate danger; but shortly after he arose and breakfasted, his illness increased rapidly, and he died in the act of sucking an orange.
- By his death, many places and offices are become vacant in Ireland, in which he was Judge of the Prerogative Court, Dublin, Vicar-General of the Metropolitan Court, Armagh, and of several other sees; Surrogate in the Court of Admiralty; Professor of civil law in the University of Dublin, and representative in Parliament for the city of Armagh, &c. &c. &c.
- He was a very robust man, of an excellent constitution; and was, at the time of his death, upwards of 80 years of age.
11. Mrs. Neate of Tokenhouse-yard, aged 58 years.
11. The Rev. Christopher Naylor, head master of the King's school, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral church of Canterbury, in the 78th year of his age.
13. At the O. P. Tavern, Russell-court, Mr. Charles Finch, of theatric notoriety; who, although eccentric, possessed great vivacity and good humour, and was esteemed by a numerous circle of acquaintance.
15. At Woodford, Essex, Anthony Aubert, Esq. aged 81.
15. In Bedford-square, Simon Le Blanc, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in his 68th year.
15. At Reading, the Reverend James Meneaty, aged 71 years.
15. At Bath, Mr. Wm. Matthews, a member of the Society of Friends, and secretary to the West of England Agricultural Society. Mr. M. was the author of a tour in the manner of Sterne, and of some religious and moral tracts, in the 70th year of his age.
15. The Reverend Wm. Obode, upwards of 20 years rector of the united parishes of

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann, Blackfriars, aged 54 years.

16. At Bakewell, Derby, in his 78th year, the Reverend Richard Chapman, who for nearly half a century was minister of that town.

16. Aged 56, Charles Cooke, Esq. of Bellevue-house, Walthamstow, Essex.

17. Robert Meares, Esq. at his home in the Grove, Hackney, of Shirley, Southampton.

17. At Cambridge, the Rev. East Arthrop, D.D. prebendary of Finsbury in the church of St. Paul, and formerly a fellow of Jesus College.

18. Charlotte, the wife of William Hudson, Esq. of Park-street, Richmond, Surrey.

18. In Great Dover-road, Kexia, widow of the late Mr. Thomas.

19. In his 83d year, Mr. Wm. Quechtersley, formerly of Birchin-lane.

19. In Highbury-place, Martha Sadelbia, third daughter of John Nichols, Esq.

OCTOBER 15. At Inilow, Lieutenant-Colonel White of the 80th regiment.

23. In the 65th year of his age, Thomas Collier, Esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of Clerkenwell.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that NEW proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

A LARGE import of German publications has been made by Mr. Boosey. Among the works expected, are Dr. Male's "Epitome of Judicial and Forensic Medicine, containing the tests and antidotes of Poison;" Dr. Stewart's "Observations on Uterine Hemorrhage;" the 3d volume of Mr. Diddin's improved edition of "Ames's Typography;" and Mr. Chitty's "Treatise on the Criminal Laws of England."

The following provincial works are now in the press:—Ormerod's "History of Cheshire;" Baker's "History of Northamptonshire;" Serjee's "History of Durham;" and Whitaker's "History of Leeds."

The "Congress of Vienna," written by M. de Pradt, has been translated and published in London. Fifteen thousand copies of this work are said to have been sold in France, during the short space of a few weeks, but it is now suppressed by order of the French Government.

It has been discovered, that Mr. Robert Bloomfield, the well-known author of the "Farmer's Boy," and other entertaining Poems, is now residing in the parish of Sheffield, in Bedfordshire, under considerable embarrassments, which his delicacy has induced him to conceal; and that the conditions of his engagements with the booksellers prevent him from relieving himself by a new edition of his former works, or by a new publication. It is, therefore, proposed, to open a Subscription in his favour, as well for the purpose of expressing the sense entertained by his countrymen of his unassuming merit, as of supplying him with the means of immediate comfort. Mr. Deck, of Bury St. Edmunds, will receive subscriptions, and account to the subscribers for the application of them. Suffolk is a

rich, respectable, and enlightened county, and will answer this appeal, there is no doubt, with ardour and promptitude; and it is hoped, that the example will be followed by all lovers of nature and genius.

M. Leoni, of Milan, has translated several Tragedies of Shakespeare. This is the first attempt in Italy to clothe the works of that admirable dramatic genius in the language of that country, in which many of his scenes are laid.

A new edition of all the Works of Homer is about to be submitted to the learned world by the celebrated Ambrosian Librarian of Milan. It will contain all the Fragments and new Readings, which have recently been discovered.

Dr. Busby is engaged in the attempt to prove, that Junius is no other than De Lolme, the celebrated author of the work on the English Constitution.

A great trade is carried on in America in the re-print of English books; which the booksellers are enabled to do to the prejudice of the original authors and publishers, since they have neither so much to pay for paper, nor for print; nor are they at any cost for copyright.

Mr. Mitford is about to publish a new edition of Gray's Works, with many unpublished Letters.

Mr. Archdeacon Daubeny has a volume of Sermons in the press.

Mr. D'Israeli is engaged in an Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James the First.

Mr. Southey is about to publish "a Pilgrimage to Waterloo."

A Translation of the Latin Treatise, "De Cultu et de Amore Dei," will shortly

appear: also "*Atheniensta, or Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens.*"

Dr. Duncan, Senior, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, a new edition of his *Observations on the distinguishing Symptoms of Three different Species of Pulmonary Consumption, the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tuberculous.*

Mr. C. S. Gilbert will soon publish a *Historical Survey of Cornwall*, illustrated by numerous engravings; from drawings by Mr. H. Parker, jun.

The Rev. Andrew Thompson, of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication, *Lectures, Expository and Practical, on Select Portions of Scripture*, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker, vicar of Whalley, is preparing a *General History of the County of York*, which will form seven or eight volumes in folio.

Dr. Adam Dods, of Worcester, has in the press, the *Physician's Practical Companion*, arranged in alphabetical dissertations.

Mr. J. T. James is printing a *Journal of a Tour on the Continent, in 1813-14*; comprising descriptions of Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, &c.

The Fourth Volume of the *Antiquities of Athens, &c.* by Stuart and Revett, edited by Mr. Joseph Woods, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Scoresby has in the press, the *History of East and West Greenland, and the Northern Whale Fishery.*

The Seventh and Eighth Volumes of *Gampbell's Lives of the Admirals*, commenced by the late Henry Redhead Yorke, are now in the press, and will complete that work early in the ensuing summer.

Dr. P. Kelly will soon publish, an *Essay on Weights and Measures, ancient and modern*, with remarks on the principles and provisions of the bill now before parliament.

Dr. Adams is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of the Life, Doctrine, and Opinions of the late John Hunter, founder of the Hunterian Museum, at the College of Surgeons in London.*

The Remains of James Dusautoy, late of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with an Introduction, by Robert Southey, Esq. is preparing for publication.

The *Memoirs of Dr. Matthew Stuart, Dr. James Hutton, and Prof. John Robinson*, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with some additional notes by Prof. Playfair, will soon appear.

Mr. Wm. Mariner has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an *Account of the People of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.*

Mr. Booth, author of an *Analytical Introduction to the English Language*, will soon publish a volume of *Poems.*

Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to the

time of his death, from his diary, notes, and other papers, will soon appear.

Mr. William Playfair will soon publish, a *Supplemental Volume of Political Portraits in this new Era.*

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell and his Children, supposed to be written by himself, will soon appear, in three duodecimo vols.

Mr. Wyndham, of Glasgow, has in the press, *Unitarianism incapable of Vindication*, in reply to the Rev. J. Yates' *Vindication of Unitarianism.*

A new edition of a *Collection of Farewell Sermons, by Nonconformist Divines*, is an octavo volume, is nearly ready.

Mr. Ravisotti's *Italian Grammar* is reprinting, with considerable improvements.

Mr. Pratt has in the press, a new edition of the late Rev. R. Cecil's *Works*, in three octavo volumes.

A new edition of Dr. Pinckard's *Notes on the West Indies*, with additional letters, and a plan for the emancipation of the slaves, is in the press.

The Rev. T. Malthus is preparing a new edition of his *Essay on Population*, with important additions and emendations.

Mr. Bigland has just published a *System of Geography, for the use of Schools.*

Proposals are issued for publishing the *Works of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, B.A.* with a new and enlarged *Account of his Life.*

A new Work, by Miss Taylor, author of "*Display*," is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Harvey Marriott will publish, early in May, a new edition of *Practical Sermons*, expressly adapted to be read in Families.

Mr. Colburn has become the purchaser of the Franklin Manuscripts, and they will immediately be brought before the public.

The *Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, &c.* will appear in the course of a few weeks.

The *Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoly*, from the original Correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tilly, Esq. is nearly ready for publication.

A novel, entitled *Glanarvon*, the production of a Lady of high rank, is shortly to appear.

Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, is about to publish (by Subscription) two sets of *Songs, Duets, or Ghazals, with Original Poetry*, written expressly for the work, by Mrs. Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, William Smyth, James Hogg, John Stewart, Esquires, and Lord Byron.

Melancholy Hours, is in the press, and will appear in course of the present month.

Madame Despoisier has published a *Translation of the Vicar of Wakefield*, with the English printed on the opposite pages.

The first and second parts have appeared of the *Encyclopædia Edinensis*, by James

Miller, M. D., editor of the fourth and greater part of the fifth editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Scripture Genealogy, consisting of thirty-five engraved tables, exhibiting the Correct Genealogy of Scripture from Adam to Christ.

Mr. Bagster is preparing for publication a Polyglott Bible. This work is to comprise The Hebrew Text of Van der Hooght; The Samaritan Pentateuch; The Greek Version of the LXX. from the Text of Carpal Orasfa, (that which Bos follows,) with an Index, containing such parts as are found to differ in the edition of Grabe; The Latin Vulgate of Clement VIII.; The Textus receptus of the Greek Testament, with an Index, exhibiting the select various readings of Griesbach's edition; An improved edition of the Syriac Peshito New Testament; and The English Version, with a copious and original collection of references. Every separate department of which has its distinct Editor, and the Prospectus is delivered gratis.

Mr. Weyland's work on "the Principles of Population and Production, as they are affected by the progress of Society," is just ready for publication.

Mr. Holmes is about to publish, a Treatise on the Coal Mines, and an Account of the different fatal explosions which have taken place within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy; illustrated by plates of safety-lamps, &c.

The Life of William Hutton, including a history of his family, and a particular Account of the Riots at Birmingham in 1791, is about to be published, under the auspices of his Daughter.

M. Pybus has just ready for publication, a French Grammar, on an entirely new principle; by which the language may be acquired or taught in an easy and expeditious manner.

In the press, and to be published by Subscription, a Descriptive Treatise on the Method of Waltzing, the truly fashionable species of dancing, by Thomas Wilson, dancing-master.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN APRIL.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

DIBDIN'S Topographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. III. 4to. 3l. 15s. 6d.

St. Clyde, a Novel, in 3 vols. 35s.

Thomson's Lectures on select portions of the Scriptures, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Amusement in Retirement, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the late Thomas Holcroft, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

An Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James the First. By the author of Curiosities of Literature, &c. 6s. 6d.

Cecil's Works, 2d edit. 3 vols. 2l. 2s.

History of the Inquisition, 13s.

The Homilies, printed in a large type, 2 vols. 9s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE thank J. J. and Philomusus for their friendly hints; some of which we shall avail ourselves of.

Amici's hints shall be attended to, as far as it is practicable; but we would recommend to his perusal the 13th Paper of *THE WOULD*, by Adam Fitzadam; for it is impossible to comply with all requests.

The press of interesting matter compels us to omit a number of articles intended for insertion this month.

N.—Z. Z. Z.—*Albion—Argus—No Vocabulary—N. Slane—P. Gellatly*—and several other communications, have been received, and shall appear as soon as possible.

G. A.—*A Seaman's friend*—and *Highland Sonnetry*, are inadmissible.

Rogers's Days of Harold, and *Lord Byron's Siege of Corinth*, will be reviewed in our next.

The Birch; a Poem, in our next.

Erratum in our last.—Page 214, col. 1, line 20 from bottom, for *ark* read *arc*. P. 215 col. 1, line 13 from bottom, after *regum* there should be a mark of quotation, and *Answer* should begin with a capital. P. 215, col. 1, line 4 from bottom, for *Bas-bretou* read *Bas-breton*. P. 215, col. 2, line 30 from bottom, before *different* add *the*. P. 216, col. 2, line 14 from bottom, for *sul* read *col*. P. 216, col. 2, line 20 from bottom, for *sambiances* read *samblance*.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, MARCH 26, TO TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1816.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

CULL, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, brewer, *Ap. 16.*
JACKSON and Co. Cousin-l. Dowgate, iron-founder,
April 6.
PENFOLD and Co. Maidstone, bankers, *April 6.*
SMETHURST and Co. Manchester, merchants, *Ap. 30.*

WHEELER, W. Wolverley, Worcestershire, farmer,
April 15.
VAUGHAN, D. Pentwyn Mawr, Monmouth, coal-
merchant, *March 30.*

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, J. York, draper, May 7, Red-lion, York.
[Ord and Co. York, and Evans, Hatton-garden.]
March 30.

ARNISON, S. Castle-st. Leicester-sq. coal-merchant,
June 1. [Butcliffe, Earl-st. Blackfriars.] *April 30.*

BROUGHTON, B. Curtain-ro. hardwareman, May 7.
[Mayhew and Co. Symond's-inn.] *March 26.*

BOWLER and Co. Manchester, May 7, Bridgewater-
arms, Manchester. [Barret and Co. Manchester,
and Willis and Co. Warnford-co.] *March 30.*

BUCKERIDGE, G. Pangbourne, Berks, timber-mer-
chant, May 11. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.] *Mer-
30.*

BOWMAN, T. Sunderland, Durham, smith, May 14,
Turf, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Turner, Newcastle,
and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] *April 2.*

BRYAN, R. Abergavenny, china-dealer, May 14, Star
and Garter, Worcester. [Parker and Co. Worcester,
and Cardale and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.]
April 2.

GIBBONS, B. jun. and Co. King's-swinford, Stafford,
iron-masters, May 18, George, Bradley. [Consta-
ble, Symond's-inn.] *April 6.*

BOURNE, W. Bridgenorth, Salop, miller, May 18,
Crown, Bridgenorth. [Nichols, Bridgenorth, and
Fresland and Co. Branswick-sq.] *April 6.*

BIRT, T. S. Catherine-co. Tower-hill, coal-merchant,
May 18. [Jones, Great Whinster-st.] *April 6.*

BURTON, S. Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner, May 18,
Old Sand-hill, Colligate. [Brook and Co. York,
and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] *Apr. 9.*

BASS, R. Turvey, Bedford, farmer, May 31, Red-
lion, Bedford. [Innes, Bedford, and Meredith,
Lincoln's-inn New-sq.] *April 9.*

BERNARD and Co. Manchester, linen-draper, May
31. [Willis and Co. Warnford-co. Throgmorton-sq.]
April 9.

BARNES, J. Sheffield, York, merchant, May 1 and
25, Tontine, Sheffield. [Hardy, Sheffield, and Ma-
son, Hatton Garden.] *April 15.*

BRIDGER, J. Steep, Southampton, farmer, May 1,
2, 25, Dolphin, Petersfield, Southampton. [Mit-
chell, Petersfield, and Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.]
April 15.

BANKS, S. Little Hill-house, Sedgley, Stafford, tim-
ber-merchant, May 25, Jerning-lane Arms, Shif-
nell. [Smith, Wolverhampton, and Price and Co.
Lincoln's-inn.] *April 15.*

BRAME, T. Lowestoft, Suffolk, herring-merchant,
May 7 and June 1. [Boswell, Austin-Friars.] *Ap. 30.*

BATTE, J. Aston, Junction-Wharf, Aston, Warwick,
corn-dealer, May 6, 7, and June 4, Globe, Warwick.
[Prickett, Birmingham, and Thomas, Hinde-co.
Kleet-street.] *April 23.*

BEACH, H. Melcombe Regis, Dorset, mercer, May 7,
8, and June 4, Runner, Bristol. [Cary, Bristol,
and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] *April 23.*

BLAND, W. Scarborough, York, factor, May 3, 7,
and June 4, Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull.
[Frost, Hull, and Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-build-
ings, Holborn.] *April 23.*

BLACKMORE, E. Caroline-street, Bedford-sq. tailor,
May 14, 17, and June 4, [Platt, New Boswell-court,
Carey-street.] *April 23.*

COLLINS, J. Church-lane, copper-plate printer,
May 7. [Smith, Token-house-yard.] *March 30.*

CONSTANT, L. H. H. G. Wellclose-sq. sugar-refiner,
May 7. [Lang, America-sq.] *March 30.*

COOPER, T. Prestwich, calico-printer, May 2,
White-horse, Manchester. [Woodcock, Bury, and
Blakelock, Serjeant's-inn.] *March 26.*

COOKE and Co. Millsbridge, York, carpet-manufac-
turers, May 11, Saddle, Leeds. [Grainger, Leeds,
and Lake, Dowgate hill.] *March 30.*

COOPER, J. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller, May 11,
Griffin, Bury St. Edmund's. [Wing, Bury St. Ed-
munds, and Bromley, Holborn Gray's-inn.]
March 30.

CLEMENTS, S. Roughton, Lincoln, corn-merchant,
May 11, Cross-keys, Spalding. [Cope, Baston and
Co. Chancery-lane.] *March 30.*

CARTWRIGHT, J. Salford, Somerset, victualler,
May 14, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Boardillon
and Co. Little Friday-st.] *April 2.*

COXETER, J. Newberry, Berks, clothier, May 18.
[Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-st.] *April 6.*

CLEEVE, J. H. Botley, Hants, shipwright, May
18. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] *April 6.*

CHAMBERS, J. Great Hampton, Worcester, car-
penter, May 1 and 21, Star and Garter, Worces-
ter. [Parker and Co. Worcester; and Collect and
Co. Chancery-lane.] *April 9.*

CHILDREN, G. Tonbridge, Kent, banker, May 25.
[Smith, Finsbury sq.] *April 15.*

CAULTON, G. Aston, Birmingham, wire-worker,
May 28, Castle, Birmingham. [Webb, Birming-
ham Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.] *April 13.*

COLWELL, C. V. Great Russell-st. linen-draper,
May 7 and June 1. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.]
April 20.

DE ROCHE and Co. Lime-st. merchants, May 18.
[Dennetts and Co. King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-sq.]
April 6.

DALLEY, R. Merton, Surrey, farmer, May 21.
[Hartley, New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.] *April 9.*

DEBEL, J. Plymouth, grocer, May 1, 2, and 28,
Exchange, Plymouth. [Mauder, Plymouth, and
Sykes and Co. New-inn.] *April 16.*

DAWSON, A. Bath, wheel-chair-maker, May 28,
Greyhound, Bath. [Evill, Bath, and Nethercole,
Essex-st. Strand.] *April 16.*

DAVIES and Co. Oxford-st. linen-draper, May 7
and June 1. [Newton, Great Shire-l. Carey-st.]
April 30.

DEMAJN, S. Wakefield, York, milliner, May 4, 6
and June 1, Season-house, Wakefield. [Barnes,
Wakefield, and Lake, Dowgate-hill.] *April 30.*

DRY, J. High Erall, Salop, tailor, May 4, 8, and
June 1, Talbot Drayton in Hales. [Stanley, Doun-
ton in Hales, and Baxter and Co. Farnley's-inn.]
April 20.

DYER, W. North-Leach, Gloucester, grocer, May 6,
7, and June 4, Upper George, Gloucester. [Rad-
winchcomb, and Edmunds and Co. Chancery-
lane.] *April 23.*

DAVEY, T. St. Peter, Worcester, builder, May 14,
15, and June 4, Rein-deer, Worcester. [Wells
and Co. Worcester; and Platt, New Boswell court,
Lincoln's-inn.] *April 23.*

DAVIS, J. Shoreditch, linen-draper, May 7 and June
4. [Jones, Size-Lane.] *April 23.*

EVANS, J. B. Hindon, Wilts, grocer, May 8, 10
and 28, Red-lion, Shalfbury. [Scymmer, Bath,
Wills, and Mr. Popkin, Deuts-st. Soho.] *Apr. 16.*

FOSTER and Co. Yalding, Kent, maltsters, May
21.

- POCUMMERE, Maidstone; and Debarry and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] April 9.
- FORD, J. Minor's, trunk-maker, May 21. [Wright, Upper Thames-st.] April 9.
- FITCH, G. Chelmsford, draper, May 23. [Shepherd, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.] April 15.
- FITTON, R. Hartshead, York, woollen card-manufacturer, May 8 and 9, Black-bull, Gomershall, and June 4, Black-bull, Mirfield. [Carr, Gomershall near Leeds; and Evans, Hatton-garden.] Ap. 23.
- GEDGE, W. Angel-co. Throgmorton-st. wine-merchant, May 7. [Charsley, Mark-lane.] March 26.
- GORDON, A. Union-co. Broad-st. merchant, May 7. [Hutchinson, Crown-co. Threadneedle-st.] Mar. 26.
- GRIFFITHS, W. Bath, hatter, May 11, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.] March 30.
- GRAY, J. Cowkeff and Great Driffield, York, farmer, May 21, Red-lion, Great Driffield. [Dickinson, Great Driffield; and Ellis, Chancery-l.] April 9.
- GIBSON, B. jun. and Co. Stafford, Iron-masters, May 10, George, Bewdley. [Robins, Scourbridge; and Constable, Symond's inn.] April 6.
- GRUBB, W. Colchester, brewer, May 1, 2, and 25. [Angel, Colchester [Spurling and Co. Colchester; and Chapman, Little St. Thomas Apostle.] Ap. 13.
- GOULD, W. Sheffield, York, cutter, May 2, 4, and 22, Hotel, Sheffield. [Brookfield, Sheffield; and Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.] April 16.
- GOUDY, J. Clement-l. Lombard-st. tailor, June 1. [Allen, New-linn.] April 20.
- GOOLD, W. Frick, Monmouth, farmer, May 6, 7, and June 1, Christopher, Bath. [Watts, Bath; and King and Co. Bedford-row.] April 20.
- GOODYEAR, J. Hood, Grange, York, farmer, May 10, 11, and June 4, Golden-beere, Thirsk. [Walker, Thirsk; and Williamson, Gray's-inn-sq.] Ap. 23.
- HANVEY and Co. High st. Southwark, linen-draper, May 7. [Lawless and Co. Poultry.] Mar. 26.
- HEWLETT, J. Birmingham, innkeeper, May 7. [Royal, Birmingham. [Palmer, Birmingham; and Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] March 26.
- HOWELL, J. Hermitage-st. Wapping, master-mariner, May 11. [Baker, Nicholas-lane.] March 30.
- HUTCH, H. Portsmouth, stationer, May 11. [Johnson, Portsea; and Ledwick, College-hill.] Mar. 30.
- HARDY, W. Thetford, Norfolk, tanner, May 1, Bell, Thetford. [Park and Co. Bury; and Dixon, Staple's-inn.] April 9.
- HARDY, J. Clifton, Gloucester, merchant, May 18, [Griffith, Middle Temple-Buildings.] April 6.
- HICKSON, B. Lee Gentry, Salop, miller, May 21, Red-lion, Newport. [Morris, Newport; and Bershaw and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] April 9.
- HUGGESTON, W. Morpeth, Northumberland, currier, May 1, 3, and 21, Turk's head, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Kirkley and Co. Newcastle; and Constable, Symond's-inn.] April 9.
- HARTLEY, R. Colne, Lancaster, calico manufacturer, May 23, Dog, Manchester. [Haddfield, Manchester; and Hard and Co. Temple.] April 13.
- HIGGS, J. Exeter, hatter, May 24, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Levett, jun. Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn.] April 13.
- RAMLYN, R. and Co. Bideford, Devon, bankers, May 4 and 24, New-linn, Bideford. [Carter and Co. Bideford; and Bremridge and Son, Dyers'-buildings, Holborn.] April 13.
- HOLLAND, C. Lambeth, broker, May 23. [Barfoot, Temple.] April 13.
- HOLE, R. Bow, Devon, serge-maker, May 2 and 22, Star, Exeter. [Turner, Cathedral-yard, Exeter; and Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.] April 16.
- HALLSTED, J. Wheeler's Wharf, St. Catherine's, mill-maker, May 7 and June 4. [Paterson, Copthall-coar, Throgmorton-street.] April 23.
- KERSHAW, W. Halifax, York, merchant, May 7 and 22, White-lion, Halifax. [Wilcock, Halifax; and Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn, Holborn.] Ap. 16.
- LEVY, J. Portsea, Southampton, butcher, May 11, Royal-oak, Portsea. [Johanna, Portsea; Isaacs, Bury-st. 24. Mary Axe.] March 3.
- LOMAS, J. Sheffield, York, grocer, May 14, Tontine, Sheffield. [Rodgers, Sheffield; and Bigg, Southampton-build. Chancery-lane.] April 2.
- MAVE, R. Bergh, Apton, Norfolk, shopkeeper, May 18, Rampant-horse, Norwich. [Cole, Leaden; and Haxley and Co. Temple.] April 6.
- LINGFORD, T. Cranburn-st. Leicester-sq. mercer, May 21. [Carpenter, Church-passage, Old Jewry.] April 9.
- LOVELL, W. B. Cranfield, Bedford, draper, May 23, *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. Apr. 1816.*
- SARACEN'S-head, Newport Pagnell. [Garrard, Altnay; and Taylor, Bedford-row.] April 13.
- LEADER, T. Port-Dundas, Glasgow, merchant, May 3, 4, and 22, Tontine, Sheffield. [Wake, Sheffield; and Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.] April 16.
- JESSETT, J. Elcot, Berka, farmer, May 11, Pelican, Speenhamland. [Kiley, Hungerford; and Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.] March 30.
- JONES, J. Norwich, hatter, May 11, Norfolk, Norwich. [De Hague and Co. Norwich.] March 30.
- JAY, E. Badley, Suffolk, miller, May 14, Bear and crown, Ipswich. [Pearson, Ipswich; Taylor, John-st. Bedford-row.] April 2.
- JACKSON, E. Wirksworth, Derby, victualler, May 18, White Hart, Duffield. [Sweetenham and Co. Wirksworth; Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] April 6.
- JENNINGS, B. Bristol, carpenter, May 22, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Tanner, Bristol; and Lambert and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] April 16.
- JONES, J. Ketley, Wellington, Salop, grocer, May 7, 8, and 22, Phoenix; Wellington. [Nock, Wellington; and Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-l.] April 16.
- JOHNSON, C. Lever-bank, Lancaster, calico-printer, May 10, 11, and June 1, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] April 20.
- MACKNIGHT, W. Westward, Cumberland, flour-dealer, May 7, Queen's Head, Wighton. [Nicholson, Wighton; and Clennell, Staple-inn.] Mar. 26.
- MARSHALL, S. Stockport, Chester, cotton manufacturer, May 11, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Walters, Stockport; Wright and Co. Temple.] March 30.
- MARTIN J. Gainsborough, Lincoln, ship-builder, May 18, Saracen's Head, Lincoln. [Baldwin, Lincoln; and Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.] April 6.
- MASON, J. Little Thorock, Essex, hay-dealer, May 16. [Townsend, Romford; and Jones, Size-lane.] April 6.
- MANSSELL, J. Wood-street, Cheshire, haberdasher, May 7 and 23. [Bartye, Chancery-l.] April 13.
- MOORE, J. North Somerset, Lincoln, grocer, May 23, Mason's Arms, South Lincoln. [Rushworth, Hull; and Highmore, Scot's-yard.] April 13.
- MARTIN, C. Cheriton, Somerset, victualler, May 1, 2, and 23, Greyhound, Wincanton. [Batten, Yeovil; and Hine, Temple.] April 13.
- NEALE, M. Gosport, linen-draper, May 7. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.] March 26.
- NASH, T. Chesham, brewer, May 7. [Stevens, Lion College-gardens.] Mar. 26.
- NASH, H. Chesham, draper, May 7. [Stevens, Lion College-gardens.] March 26.
- NEWBY, W. Egremont, Cumberland, currier, May 12, Globe, Cocker-mouth. [Clennell, Staple-inn.] April 6.
- NAISH, J. Bitton, Gloucester, engineer, May 12, Castle and Ball, Bath. [Chislett and Co. Frome; and Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.] April 6.
- NORTH, G. Brecknock, carrier, May 23. [Alltresson, Great Winchester-street.] April 13.
- OLIVER, J. Sutton, St. Mary's, Lincoln, miller, May 22, Rose and Crown, Wisbeach, St. Peter's Isle of Ely. [Jump and Co. Wisbeach; and Lockett and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] April 16.
- PARK, J. Wallbrook, merchant, May 7. [Hindman, Basinghall-st.] March 22.
- POPPELWELL, F. Burstall, card-maker, May 1. [Pulken, Wallbrook.] March 26.
- PEARSON, J. Westoe, ship-owner, May 7, Golden Lion, South Shields. [Bainbridge, South Shields; and Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.] March 26.
- PRICE, J. Radnor, farmer, May 4, 7, Swan, Hay. [James, Hay; and Lewis, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.] March 26.
- PHILLIPS, J. Arthur's, Cumberland, butter-factor, May 7, Grapes, Carlisle. [Saull, Carlisle; and Clennell, Staple-inn.] March 26.
- PENNY, W. Titchfield, Southampton, brewer, May 11, Coach and Horses, Titchfield. [Weddell, Gosport; and Briggs, Essex-st. Strand.] March 30.
- PENFOLD and Co. Maidstone, banker, May 11. [Ellis, Gray's-inn-sq.] March 30.
- PEPPERD, J. Leicester, hosier, May 14, George, Hinchley. [King and Co. Hinchley.] April 2.
- PALMER, J. Piccadilly, Tailor, May 18. [Binton, New North-st. Red Lion-sq.] April 6.
- PAGE, G. Madeley, sales-butcher, May 21, Red

- Lion, Newport. [Morris, Newport, and Benbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] April 9.
- PHILLIPS, E. Bristol, grocer, May 7, 8, and June 4. Bush, Bristol. [Ball, Bristol, and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] April 23.
- POPE, G. Aston Tirrild, Berks, farmer, May 1 and June 4, Lamb, Wallingford. [Hedges and Co. Wallingford; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] April 23.
- RADFORD J. H. Little Eaton, Derby, tanner, May 11, King's Arms, Derby. [Ward and Co. Derby.] March 30.
- RANDALL, E. Bexley, Kent, wheelwright, May 14. [Senter, Chancery-l.] April 2.
- RUSH, R. Field Dalling, Norfolk, grocer, May 18, Angel, Norwich. [Boyce and Co. Norwich; and Windas, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.] April 6.
- ROBB, W. S. Blackfriars-road, merchant, May 18, [Waldson and Co. Austin-frairs.] April 6.
- RUSHFORD, W. Greenland, Halifax, woollen-manufacturer, May 28, Talbot, Halifax. [Wiglesworth and Co. Halifax; and Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.] April 18.
- SHARP, J. Portsmouth, draper, May 7. [Bogue, Clement's-inn.] March 26.
- SALISBURY, Sir R. Bart. Newport, banker, May 7. [Daves and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.] March 30.
- SHAW, H. Ulverston, Lancaster, scrivener, May 11, Braddyl's Arms, Ulverston. [Fell, Ulverston; and Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.] March 30.
- SIMS, L. Castle-st. Houndsditch, merchant, May 11. [Isaacs, Bury-st. Mary Axe.] Mar. 30.
- SOPER, J. Tunbridge Wells, Kent, innkeeper, May 14. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-co, Poultry.] April 2.
- STOREY, J. Walham-Green, market-gardener, May 18. [Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.] April 6.
- STRAFFORD, T. and G. Holborn-bridge, haberdashers, May 23. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] April 13.
- SCOWCROFT, W. and S. and Co. Brightstreet, Lancaster, hatters, May 10, 11, and 23, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; Milne and Co. Temple.] April 18.
- SALTER, J. Dartmouth, Devon, bookseller, May 1 and 28, Castle, Dartmouth. [Brooking, Dartmouth; and Price, New-st. Lincoln's-inn.] April 16.
- STEPHENSON, A. Camden-st. Tynemouth, Northumberland, master-mariner, May 8, 9, and 23, George, North Shields. [Cockerell and Co. No. 15 Shields; and Merton and Co. Gray's-inn-square.] April 18.
- SANDEVELL, F. C. A. L. Bristol, merchant, May 16, 17, and June 1. Rumaner, Bristol. [Stevens and Cornish, Small-st. Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] April 20.
- SMILLECKORN, G. Saint Pancras, victualler, May 4, and June 1. [Hayward, Took's co. Curstons-st.] April 20.
- TAYLOR, G. Bishop's Wearmouth, coal fitter, May 7, Crown and Thistle, Newcastle. [Kirksope, Hexham; and Bell and Co. Bow-church-gard.] Mar. 26.
- TOPPIS, R. J. Nottingham, spirit-merchant, May 11, Ram, Nottingham. [Nuttall, Nottingham; and Hubbersty, Austin-frairs.] March 30.
- TATTERSALL, J. Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester, clothier, May 11, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Harris, Bristol; and Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] March 30.
- THOMPSON, J. jun. of Wallon, Suffolk, coal-merchant, May 14, King's Arms, Woodbridge. [Pebham, Woodbridge; and Hine, Essex-co.] April 2.
- THORP and Co. Manchester, calico-dealers, May 23, Dog, Manchester. [Haddfield, Manchester; Hurd and Co. Temple.] April 13.
- TYRER, J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, cattle-dealer, May 23. [Cook, Clirkenwell.] April 13.
- THORPE, J. Bridge-foot, London-bridge, City, fruiterer, June 1. [Keardon and Co. Corbet-co. Gracechurch-st.] April 20.
- THOMAS, W. H. Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, linen-draper, May 7, and June 1. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] April 20.
- TOLLITT, W. Plymouth-dock, grocer, May 3, 4, and June 1, Weakley's-hotel, Plymouth-dock. [Boxon, Plymouth-dock; and Darks and Co. Princes st. Bedford-row.] April 20.
- TOWNLEY, S. E. Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, victualler, May 14, and June 1. [Stevens, Alderman-bury.] April 20.
- TOLSON, J. Leighouse, Halifax, grocer, May 7, 8, and June 4, Rose and Crown, Huddersfield. [Crosland, Huddersfield; and Barty, Chancery-lane.] April 23.
- VILE, W. Deal, hatter, May 23, Commercial-rooms, Bristol. [Clack, Chancery-l.] April 13.
- WISE, S. and Co. Maidstone, paper-manufacturers, May 7. [Burr and Co. Maidstone; and Egan and Co. Essex-st. Strand.] March 28.
- WILLIAMS, T. Derby, brass and iron founder, May 14, King's Arms, Derby. [Greave, Derby; and Savage, Great Winchester-st. Broad-st.] April 2.
- WHITE, J. Wood-st. boxer, May 18. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] April 6.
- WILLIAMS, G. Church-row, Lime-house, dealer, May 23. [Searle, Goddman-st. Doctors-commons.] April 13.
- WORTHY, E. Exeter, woollen-manufacturer, May 2 and 28, Star, Exeter. [Turner, Cathedral-yard, Exeter; and Collett and Co. Chancery-l.] April 16.
- WILLIAMS, N. Neptune-st. Rotherhithe, mill-maker, May 23. [Petersou, Copehall-co. Throgmorton-st.] April 16.
- WILSON, R. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, merchant, May 23, 30, Bell and Bear, Stone; and June 4, Crown, Stone. [Lent, Stone; and Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.] April 22.
- WARD, B. Beccles, Suffolk, grocer, May 9, 10, and June 4, White-lion, Beccles. [Bohun, Beccles; and Debarry and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] April 23.
- YOUNG and Co. Water-J. Fleet-st. builders, May 18. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] April 6.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, MARCH 26, TO THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1816.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ATKINS and Co. Chipping Norton, April 20 | Bolshaw, J. Liverpool, April 20 | Bowdler, W. Cheapside, May 7 |
| Armitage, W. Uppertorne, May 1 | Boss, T. Liverpool, April 22 | Blackledge, E. Eccleston, May 9 |
| Arnall, D. Gracechurch-st. April 23 | Brickwood, T. N. Liverpool, Ap. 22 | Crowley, D. Portsmouth, April 27 |
| Ashwell, J. W. Colchester, May 1 | Blakey, E. New Bond-st. Ap. 24 | Colebatch, G. Milverton, April 26 |
| Adams, R. Lubenham, May 4 | Badger, J. Old Jewry, July 6 | Carter, J. Kingsland, April 4 |
| Ayre, R. Spalding, April 27 | Black, A. Liverpool, May 10 | Constable, J. Shad Thames, May 7 |
| Annetta, J. Salisbury, May 7 | Baroa, W. Fardham, May 10 | Cuff, G. Leadenhall-st. April 23 |
| Allen, J. H. Oxford, May 27 | Barber, R. W. Ivy-l. May 7 | Christopher, T. Mincing-l. April 24 |
| Adam, G. St. John's-sq. May 18 | Barroclough, J. Leeds, May 11 | Crafton and Co. Great St. Helena, April 23 |
| Buryenahaw, J. Albion, May 14 | Birt, E. Sthney, May 3 | Carter, J. Kingsland, April 24 |
| Buxton and Co. West-Smithfield, May 14 | Becket, O. Winchester, April 27 | Clark, W. Waver-l. May 23 |
| Blackley, J. High-st. April 27 | Bird, S. Norwich, April 27 | Champion, J. Great St. Helena, May 11 |
| Barrington, J. Strand, April 20 | Blackburn, J. Duke-st. April 27 | Cox, J. Woolwich, May 4 |
| Banks and Co. Poultry, April 16 | Bulford, D. Taunton, April 29 | Cuthbert and Co. Gutter-lane, July 27 |
| Birch, W. Great Queen-st. April 16 | Brown, J. Stamford, May 1 | Cocher and Co. Cheapside, May 23 |
| Bagger, J. and J. Old Jewry, April 16 | Brooksbank and Co. Long-l. May 18 | Cowley, G. Bristol, May 15 |
| Byrn, C. Warwick, April 11 | Bullen, P. Great Winchester-st. May 7 | Carter, J. Kingsland, June 3 |
| Barnett, D. Rye, April 30 | Bayly, J. Passes, May 21 | |

- Dawson, W. Fenchurch-st. Mar. 30
 Davey, M. jun. Chesant, April 23
 Dodd, J. Norfolk-st. May 7
 Dickinson, O. South Shields, April 30
 Daniel, R. Coleman-st. May 4
 Davis, J. Bedford, May 4
 Deschamps, J. A. Howard's-place, May 7
 Evans, J. Tottenham-court-road, April 16
 Evans, D. Bala, May 3
 Earl, J. sen. City-road, April 23
 Ellis and Co. Crooked l. May 4
 Eginton, W. E. Handsworth, May 7
 Evans, B. Hoxton-town, May 11
 Foreman, J. Sheerness, March 30
 Franklin, J. Farnham, April 29
 Fowler and Co. Lime-st. May 4
 Frankland, F. Oxford-st. May 14
 Field, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, May 17
 Fletcher, J. Clapham, May 11
 Fowler, J. St. John-l. May 14
 Graves, R. St. Paul's-church-yard, April 23
 Gray and Co. Bridport, April 29
 Gosling and Co. Mark-l. April 23
 Gordon, A. and Co. Church-street, April 27
 Gray, J. Billiter-sq. May 4
 Gordon, J. Hunter st. May 4
 Goodacre, R. Grantham, May 3
 Goodall, J. Mincing-l. May 7
 Gayard, R. P. Throgmorton-street, May 11
 Gray, G. Gracechurch-st. May 14
 Hinde, J. Whitechapel, April 30
 Hardy, W. Cheapside, April 27
 Handley, A. Sheffield, April 29
 Harris, J. Newgate-st. May 14
 Hicks, M. Salisbury-place, April 30
 Hoare, J. Derby, May 3
 Hnam, J. H. Great Winchester-st. May 7
 Hoolboom, J. E. Union-co. Ap. 30
 Humphries, H. St. Bennett's-hill, May 7
 Hayne, J. Paternoster-row, May 5
 Hind, J. Whitechapel, April 27
 Hallett and Co. Queen-st. Cheapside, May 25
 Jewry, W. Lower Shadwell, April 29
 Johnson and Co. Lincoln, April 29
 Judd, W. and W. Banbury, Ap. 27
 Innis, R. Cheltenham, May 21
 Kent, E. and F. Mark l. May 4
 Kahra, J. N. Great Winchester-st. May 7
 Knight, W. Bagshot, May 11
 King, R. Mincing-l. May 7
 Kearsley, G. Fleet-st. May 4
 Lewis, J. Three King-co. April 27
 Luddington, W. Bridge-st. April 6
 Leonard, J. Little Hampton, Ap. 30
 Lasham and Co. Dyvonshire-sq. April 27
 Low, J. and W. Mincing-l. Ap. 23
 Luke and Co. West Smithfield, May 4
 Lightoller, T. Halliwell, May 30
 Law, W. Copthall-cham. May 7
 Lockier, T. Upper Thames-st. May 21
 Mortimer, J. Portsmouth, April 20
 Mason, E. Great Swan-alley, Ap. 20
 Mayer, J. Fetter-lane, April 23
 M'Carley, P. Liverpool, April 23
 Menzies, J. Cheapside, April 20
 Morris, E. New-town, April 23
 Mackenzie and Co. Austin-frirs, June 4
 Macgale, M. Jermyn-st. April 27
 Mullett, F. St. Mary-axe, June 1
 M'Clair, R. Manchester, May 9
 Malcolm, W. Watling-st. May 7
 Minton, S. Minorie, May 23
 Moorehouse and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull, May 14
 Nowell and Co. Piccadilly, Ap. 30
 Newell and Co. Stafford, May 18
 Nann and Co. York-st. May 7
 Outridge, R. Newport, April 7
 Obblev and Co. Fenchurch-st. May 4
 Partridge, A. Wapping, May 4
 Parry, J. Newgate-st. April 23
 Pfeil and Co. Bishopsgate st. April 23
 Pullen, W. Shaftesbury, May 13
 Rogers, E. Cheltenham, April 29
 Richards, J. S. Montague-place, Ap. 20
 Rowney, E. Hatton-garden, April 27
 Rawlin, C. E. Bristol, May 1
 Robinson, R. Kidare, May 7
 Ray, J. Mark-l. May 4
 Robins, W. Kent-st. May 4
 Roberts and Co. Macclesfield, May 23
 Roberts, J. Shaftesbury, May 14
 Smith, J. Maidenhead, April 20
 Smith, W. Liverpool, April 22
 Stevenson, J. Manchester, Ap. 23
 Shenston, J. M. Portsea, April 23
 Smith, J. Portsmouth, April 23
 Spriggs, W. Bath, April 23
 Sawkins, J. Margate, April 23
 Smounds, E. jun. Warwick, Ap. 23
 Seabrooke, J. Leadenhall-st. April 23
 Steele, T. Chester, May 3
 Swan and Co. Wapping-wall, Ap. 27
 Sharp and Co. Romsey, May 14
 Smithers and Co. New Bridge-st. April 27
 Salkeld and Co. Strand, April 27
 Smith, W. Beferferris, April 30
 Shephard, J. Rochdale, May 1
 Sylvester, P. Wantage, April 30
 Shoel, R. Houndsditch, May 7
 Silver, R. N. Oxford-st. April 30
 Scott, J. Witham, May 4
 Swan and Co. Wapping-wall, June 1
 Solomon, S. M. Commercial-road, May 14
 Taylor, T. Chester, May 2
 Taylor and Co. Upper Thames-st. May 14
 Tyerman, J. Bristol, June 2
 Tongue, W. Birmingham, Ap. 27
 Temann and Co. Spier-st. May 4
 Tucker, W. Park-place, May 4
 Tate, J. Crooked-l. May 4
 Tollervey, W. H. Portsea, May 10
 Tappenden, J. Feversham, May 3
 Tappenden and Co. Feversham, May 16
 Vallance, W. Wycombe-marsh, April 20
 Vince, W. Lucas-st. May 4
 Vaughan, J. Isleworth, May 18
 Waters, B. Birchin-l. April 23
 Watts, G. Well-st. April 20
 Wade, G. Blackenhall, April 23
 Wilson, J. Manchester, April 23
 Woodcock, F. Hincley, April 29
 Williams, W. Rathbone-pl. Ap. 27
 Wilson, R. Pontefract, April 29
 Willis, J. Fulham, May 18
 Wilson and Co. Long acre, May 4
 Wray, A. Tokenhouse-yard, May 11
 Wright, W. Clarence-place, May 4
 Wortner, J. Kingston-on-Thames, May 7
 Wright, R. Watling-st. May 7
 Wilmott, H. Shoreham, May 7
 Waghorn, J. Chatham, May 11
 Willis, J. Padding-l. May 11
 Wilmot, R. E. Bradford, May 12

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, MARCH 26, TO TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1816.

- ASH, J. Plumtree-street, April 20
 Aldred, W. Ipswich, April 23
 Anderson, A. Philpot lane, May 7
 Bartschaw, J. Branset's-row, April 20
 Beal, J. Bartholomew-cl. April 20
 Burley, J. Bristol, April 16
 Blackledge, B. Ekeston, April 23
 Bond, P. Plymouth-dock, April 27
 Bisset, J. Cradley, April 30
 Barrington, C. Strand, April 30
 Barnett, A. Broad-street, May 7
 Barlow and Co. St. Paul's, May 7
 Barton, J. S. Coggeshall, May 11
 Bracon, J. Glamford Brigs, May 14
 Carling, D. jun. Isle of Thanet, April 20
 Crowley, J. Liverpool, April 16
 Cuff, G. Leadenhall-st. April 27
 Curlew, S. King-street, May 4
 Cushing, J. Norwich, May 4
 Cook, J. Low Bank-street, May 11
 Cleveley, H. M. Blackfriars-road, May 14
 Deconchy, L. L. Bond-st. April 20
 Dale, J. Carburton-street, April 16
 Dockworth, H. junior, Liverpool, April 27
 Dowling, E. Meckham, May 7
 Daniel, H. Greek-street, May 7
 Dolan, B. Strand, May 14
 Ewens, J. junior, South Bersted, April 16
 Eley, J. Blackfriars-road, April 27
 Emmet, S. T. Mangotsfield, Ap. 27
 Elwick, J. Wakefield, April 27
 Ewen, J. Old Change, May 14
 Foster, R. Broad-street, April 16
 Gardner, M. Bernersdy-street, April 16
 Galpin, T. Houlton, April 23
 Gomm, J. Buckland, April 27
 Greenwood, H. Walker-mill, April 27
 Hebert and Co. Tokenhouse-yard, April 20
 Hughes, D. Kingsbridge, April 16
 Hagreen, J. Baby St. Edmund's, April 16
 Hunter, W. East-street, April 23
 Hoadley, T. Warwick, April 23
 Heald, J. Cannon-st. April 27
 Handby, T. Waskot, April 27
 Haywood, J. W. Warrford-courty, May 4
 Hammond, J. Cheapside, May 4
 Hoare and Derby, May 4
 Huthress, H. Liverpool, May 7
 Hathaway, E. Birmingham, May 7
 Hiles, J. Shrewsbury, May 7
 Hill, J. Bristol, May 7
 Halden, B. Haste-end, May 7
 Harris, W. Totness, May 11
 Harwell, P. T. Peckham, May 11
 Holland, H. L. Hampstead-road, May 14
 Jenks, J. Aldermarshbury, April 20
 Jacob, B. Bartholomew-close, April 27
 Jones, J. Denbigh, May 11
 Jones, R. Newport, May 14
 Laycock, T. Minorie, April 23
 Lander, J. Hampstead-road, Ap. 20
 Lander, J. Birmingham, April 27
 Lemoine, L. J. Oxford-ro. Ap. 27
 Long, W. Hailham, April 20
 Lloyd, J. Old Broad-st. May 4

Le Cappelain, E. Gray's-inn, May 11
 Manby, A. Sipton, April 30
 Manning, J. Loddswell, April 37
 Macmichael and Co. Bridgenorth, April 37
 Metcalfe, B. Kingston, Hull, Ap. 30
 Mugrove, J. Swallow-st. May 7
 Medwin, H. W. Buckingham, May 11
 Norman, J. Wellington, April 33
 Newcomb, W. Vine-st. April 33
 Newton, W. Cannon-street Road, May 14
 Pierce, W. Holborn, April 30
 Palsart, J. London-street, April 16
 Pyne, T. Tooting, April 23
 Partridge, A. Wapping, April 23
 Prince, J. Sheffield, April 37
 Pitman, J. M. Sun-street, April 37

Page, J. Redbourne, Bury, May 7
 Porter, T. Birmingham, May 11
 Perce, W. John-street, May 11
 Philipp, M. Little Tower-st. May 14
 Rose, R. Chudley, April 16
 Read, W. Crediton, April 23
 Ramsay, J. Broad-street, April 23
 Reader, M. Bristol, April 30
 Reynolds, W. J. Tower-hill, May 14
 Seabrooke, J. Leadenhall-street, April 30
 Shuttleworth, H. Ladgate-hill, April 16
 Sharpeley, C. Cambridge, April 23
 Sack, S. Coggeshall, April 27
 Shoel, J. Houndsditch, April 27
 Scarratt, R. R. Cannock, May 7
 Saxon, K. Manchester, May 11
 Sutcliffe and Co. Lad-lane, May 11

Smith, T. Upper Battenhall, May 14
 Smith, J. J. Cannon-street May 14
 Stackley, R. Stafford, May 11
 Snell, W. Park-lane, May 14
 Stevens, G. M. Bethnal-green, May 14
 Thompson, G. Warrick-street, April 16
 Tazewell, W. Bridgewater, Ap. 23
 Tyndall, J. Birmingham, May 7
 Trent, S. York, May 11
 Voyce, J. Worcester, April 30
 Wilson, G. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 30
 Westwood, C. Bristol, April 23
 Walter, W. Crawford-st. April 27
 Watt, D. Durham, April 30
 Whitehouse and Co. Liverpool, May 4
 White, R. Queen's-st. May 11

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 284.)

JOSEPH MANTON, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, Gun-maker; for improvements in the construction and use of certain parts of fire arms, and also of the shoeing of horses. Dated February 29, 1816.

FRANCIS TURREL, of Long Acre, Middlesex, Coach-maker; for a wheel-guard. Dated March 2, 1816.

JOHN WOOD the younger, of Bradford, Worsted-spinner, and **JOSHUA WORDSWORTH**, of Leeds, Machine-maker, both in the county of York; for improvements in machines applicable to every description of spinning. Dated March 2, 1816.

BYRAN DONKIN, of Grange-road, Bermondsey, Surrey, Engineer; for a mean or method of effecting certain purposes or processes in which a temperature above that of boiling water is requisite or desirable, by applying the temperature requisite or desirable in the said certain process for effecting the said certain purposes in a manner not hitherto employed therein. Dated March 2, 1816.

GEORGE FREDERICK MUNTZ, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Roller of Metals; for a method of abating, or nearly destroying, smoke, and of obtaining a valuable product therefrom. Dated March 2, 1816.

JOHN LEIGH BRADBURY, of Gloucester, Gentleman; for improvements in the machinery for spinning of cotton, fax, wool, tow, worsted, or any other fibrous substance. Dated March 2, 1816.

PIERRE FRANCOIS MONTGOLFIER, of Leicester-square, Middlesex, Engineer; for improvements on the machine denominated *Bellier Hydraulique*, or *Hydraulic Ram*. Dated March 14, 1816.

JOHN STEAD, of Wicker, Brightside Bierlow, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Coach maker; for an improvement of a stage-coach, or other coach or carriage, for the carrying of passengers lighter and more commodious than usual, that is to say, for the carrying of four or more inside passengers, and six, eight, ten, or more outside passengers, with greater safety than those now in use carrying the same number of passengers. Dated March 14, 1816.

MARC ISAMBAUD BRONEL, Chelsea, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a knitting machine. Dated March 14, 1816.

WILLIAM WEST and **DANIEL WEST**, both of Bombay, in the East Indies; for certain methods of producing and applying power and motion to presses, and other mechanical apparatus. Dated March 14, 1816.

P. F. MONTGOLFIER, of Leicester-square, Middlesex, Engineer, and **H. D. DAYNE**, of the same place, Gentleman; for improvements in a machine, which acts by the expansion or contraction of air heated by fire, and which machine is applicable to the raising of water, or giving motion to mills or other machines. Dated March 14, 1816.

JAMES DAWSON, of the Strand, Middlesex, Esquire; for new or improved means of producing or communicating motion in or unto bodies, either wholly or in part surrounded by water or air, or any or either of them, by the re-action of suitable apparatus upon the said water or air, or upon both of them. Dated March 14, 1816.

JOHN FITKIN, of Old street-road, in the parish of Shoreditch, Middlesex, Truss maker, **WILLIAM FITKIN**, of the same place, Truss-maker, and

JOSEPH BARTON, of Lombard-street, London, Gentleman; for a new truss. Dated March 14, 1816.

SAMUEL JEAN PAULY, of Knightsbridge, Middlesex, Engineer; for an article or substance for making without seams coats, great coats, waistcoats, habits, cloaks, pantaloon, mantles, stockings, socks, and any other kind of clothing; covers for umbrellas and hats, and mattresses, seats, and cushions filled with atmospheric air. Dated March 23, 1816.

ENOCH TONEIN, of the city road, Middlesex; for a globe reflecting stove for light and heat. Dated March 30, 1816.

EMERSON DOWSON, of Wellbeck-street, Middlesex, Ironmonger, and **JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS**, of Titchfield-street, in the same county, Engineer; for improvements or additions to grates and stoves, and an instrument, machine, or apparatus for supplying grates and stoves with fuel. Dated March 30, 1816.

ROBERT CAMERON, Junior, of Edinburgh, paper-maker; for a machine for manufacturing paper on a principle entirely new. Dated March 30, 1816.

JOSEPH BOWLES, of Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, millwright; for improvements in or on oil-mills. Dated March 30, 1816.

SAMUEL BROWN, of Westgate, Norfolk, Iron-founder; for improvements upon the swing and wheeled plough-carriages and plough-shares. Dated March 30, 1816.

HENRY OSBORNE, of Borecity, near Buntingham, Warwickshire; for a method or principle of producing cylinders of various descriptions. Dated March 30, 1816.

JOHN MERRYWEATHER, of the Castle of Lincoln, Gentleman; for a means of propelling boats and vessels through the water. Dated March 30, 1816.

ABRAHAM ROGERS, of Sheff, Halifax, Coal Merchant; for a method of effecting a saving in the consumption of coal or fuel, by an improvement in the mode of setting or heating boilers of steam-engines, and other bodies of different descriptions, also for heating and warming stoves, drying houses, manufactories, and other buildings, and for burning different descriptions of glasses. Dated March 30, 1816.

LEBRICHT STEINHAUSER, of Old Bond-street, Middlesex, Mechanist; for a new or improved castor or roller for tables, sofas, bedsteads, and other articles. Dated March 30, 1816.

JAMES YOUNIE, of Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square, Middlesex, Ironmonger; for an invention for the prevention or cure of smoky chimneys. Dated March 30, 1816.

JOHN SORBY the younger, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, Edge-tool-maker; for a method of making an anvil, for the use of shipwrights, millwrights, carpenters, and other artificers, upon a new and improved construction. Dated March 30, 1816.

WILLIAM MACNAMARA, of East Smithfield, Middlesex, Plate Glass manufacturer; for a method or methods of manufacturing glass. Dated March 30, 1816.

URIAH HADOCK, of Holloway, Middlesex, Chemist; for a new species of paint, colour, and cement, for painting and colouring, and preserving, the interior and exterior of houses, ships, and other things. Dated March 30, 1816.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 20th, 1816.

WEST INDIA PLANT COFFEE.—Surinam, Demerary, &c. Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. Fine 90s. a 92s.—Fine middling 82s. a 88s.—Good middling 76s. a 80s.—Ordinary middling and middling 71s. a 75s.—Fine ordinary 68s. a 70s.—Good ordinary 63s. a 67s.—Broken, mixed, and ordinary 58s. a 62s.—Triage 35s. a 56s.—Jamaica, fine 100s. a 110s.—Fine middling 90s. a 98s.—Good middling 78s. a 86s.—Middling 70s. a 76s.—Fine ordinary 64s. a 68s.—Good ordinary 60s. a 66s.—Broken, mixed, and ordinary 52s. a 59s.—Triage 30s. a 50s.

SUGARS—CLAYED, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.—White 2me and 3me 72s. a 75s.—4me 64s. a 70s.—Petits Blancs 55s. a 62s. Terres 50s. a 52s.—Communes 45s. a 49s.—Tetes 41s. a 43s.

REFINED SUGARS.—Lumps, ordinary, or large (36 a 40lb.) 118s. a 115s.—Middling 115s. a 117s.—Good and fine middling 118s. a 122s.—Fine Canary 124s. a 128s.—Loaves, (single) ordinary (15 a 18lb.) 117s. a 119s.—Middling 121s. a 125s.—Fine 126s. a 131s.—Powder, ordinary (10 a 12lb.) 119s. a 121s.—Middling and fine 123s. 133s.—Hambro' ordinary (8 a 9lb.) 123s. a 125s.—Middling and fine 127s. a 134s.—Double ordinary 154s. a 159s.—Middling and fine 161s. a 164s.—Bastards or ground 70s. a 90s.—Mohasses 25s. 6d.—Candy brown 15½d.

TOBACCO.—Maryland, fine yellow 17d. a 18d.—Yellow and fine colour 15d. a 16½d.—Good colours 12d. a 13d.—Brown leafy 9d. a 10d.—Virginia, fine and black sweetcut 14d. a 16d.—Middling ditto 12d. a 13½d.—Ordinary and dry 10d. a 11d.—Porto Rice 9d. a 11d.—Brazil Roll 3½d. a 5d.—Ditto Leafy 0d. a 0d.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

COFFEE.—This article is still much enquired after, and prices have even in some instances improved, particularly in the Public Sales where the article goes off with much spirit, and in Thursday's Sale the ordinary descriptions sold high; the business done by Private Contract, is, however, not so extensive, as the buyers are very reluctant in giving the prices asked; it appears very clear, that the stock of this article in London is much decreased, and to which no material addition will come this year, (on account of the direct supplies to the Continent) and that from the reduced state of the prices, no material decline is probable; yet it should be remarked, that now daily supplies are dropping in, and the arrival of the Spring fleet approaching, a great rise becomes equally unlikely.

SUGAR.—The demand in general has become very limited this week for all kinds of Raw Sugars, and the article appears looking down; the Sales by Private Contract are of course very inconsiderable, but it is evident by the Public Sales, that some decline has taken place, and continues still dull; it is doubtful whether prices will recover soon, particularly if the West India arrivals should encrease.

TOBACCO.—Some parcels of Virginia Tobacco have been sold at former prices, and although the stock of Old Tobacco is much reduced, yet there is at present no appearance of advance in prices; and there are few orders, except at very low prices, from the Dutch and German Markets; the most shipped hitherto having been for France. In Maryland little or nothing doing.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ROTTERDAM, 16TH OF APRIL, 1816.

The arrivals into this Market are in general few, but goods also find but little demand. Cottons continue to be wanted, and with no arrivals, with the exception of 100 bales; the prices keep steady, and this small parcel will readily meet purchasers immediately on landing.—Tobacco is not much demanded, Virginia is flat, and ordinary qualities are placed with difficulty; Maryland is maintained; Rice is scarce; Carolina sells at 50s. and Bengal 44s.—There is a sensible scarcity of Sugars, and our refiners without stock on hand. They make for St. Domingo 14 a 15, Havannah 16 a 16½ a 17, and Guadeloupe 14 a 16½. There is but a trifle doing in Coffee, and few parcels in the first hands. Spices continue with little stirring, as likewise Dyewoods.—Hydes continue dull.—In exportation articles there is not much doing.

DANTZIC, 19TH MARCH.

In our Corn trade an entire stagnation has prevailed throughout the last season. According to all accounts from the interior, we have every reason to expect early and considerable fresh supplies this Spring, and it will then depend on the further demand how prices will rule.—The present stock of Wheat on hand consists in no more than about 2000 cwt. Wheat has been sold, (best white and high mixed) at 42s. good mixed 40s.—Rye, best 24s.—Of Oak Planks and Staves, we had but few fresh supplies last season, and the greater part of the stock on hand is consequently old.—Of Linen there is pretty good stock on hand, and more of it to be expected early in the season. Some purchases have already been effected at 10½ gr. best brown hempen 7½ gr. best leaden, best middling at 6.—Crocus per piece 4½.—With black beer we are pretty well supplied, and the owners seem inclined to sell at 10s. a 110, per last of 11 kegs.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, TO THE 22D OF APRIL, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	March 25 to April 1.	April 1 to April 8.	April 8 to April 15.	April 15 to April 22.
BREAD, per quarter.....	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0	30 0 a 55 0
Seconds.....	48 0 a 48 0	46 0 a 30 0	45 0 a 48 0	30 0 a 55 0
Scotch.....	40 0 a 45 0	0 0 a 0 0	40 0 a 44 0	30 0 a 55 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	48 0 a 70 0	45 0 a 75 0	30 0 a 78 0	30 0 a 55 0
Red.....	44 0 a 64 0	00 0 a 07 0	48 0 a 08 0	55 0 a 78 0
Foreign.....	35 0 a 54 0	35 0 a 55 0	35 0 a 54 0	30 0 a 75 0
Barley, English.....	24 0 a 28 0	28 0 a 27 0	25 0 a 30 0	24 0 a 33 0
Oats, Feed.....	15 0 a 27 0	17 0 a 25 0	16 0 a 20 0	18 0 a 22 0
Ore.....	26 0 a 30 0	25 0 a 32 0	25 0 a 30 0	28 0 a 42 0
Malt.....	30 0 a 60 0	35 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 60 0	35 0 a 65 0
Pollard.....	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	16 0 a 18 0	17 0 a 20 0
Bran.....	9 0 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 11 0
Beans, Pigeon.....	30 0 a 52 0	30 0 a 33 0	31 0 a 33 0	32 0 a 34 0
Pease, Boiling.....	32 0 a 37 0	32 0 a 30 0	32 0 a 37 0	34 0 a 40 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	15 0 a 21 0	12 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 21 0	14 0 a 21 0
White.....	8 0 a 8 0	7 0 a 9 0	3 0 a 8 0	5 0 a 6 0
Tares.....	3 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 5 0	5 0 a 5 0
Turnips, Round.....	14 0 a 18 0	10 0 a 18 0	14 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 20 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	62 0 a 60 0	52 0 a 60 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0
Cinque Foil.....	32 0 a 48 0	48 0 a 44 0	38 0 a 44 0	53 0 a 44 0
Clover, English, Med, per cwt.....	33 0 a 56 0	40 0 a 64 0	21 0 a 56 0	30 0 a 66 0
White.....	30 0 a 56 0	63 0 a 55 0	31 0 a 27 0	51 0 a 27 0
Trefoil.....	10 0 a 22 0	12 0 a 32 0	10 0 a 21 0	10 0 a 21 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	30 0 a 33 0	34 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 33 0	30 0 a 33 0
Linsed Cakes, per 1000.....	43 0 a 78 0	43 0 a 54 0	42 0 a 54 0	40 0 a 78 0
Rape Seed Cakes.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Opions, per bushel.....	3 0 a 9 0	3 0 a 9 0	9 0 a 0 0	9 0 a 10 0
Peasces, Kidneys, per ton.....	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	6 0 a 7 0	7 0 a 0 0
Champions.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 10	3 0 a 6 0	5 0 a 6 10
Beef.....	2 8 a 3 8	3 0 a 4 0	3 8 a 3 8	2 8 a 3 8
Button.....	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 3 8
Lamb.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Veal.....	3 0 a 6 0	4 4 a 5 4	4 4 a 5 8	4 0 a 5 8
Pork.....	4 0 a 5 4	3 8 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 2	4 0 a 5 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	2 16 11	2 10 31	2 3 21	2 8 3
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0
Carlow.....	30 0 a 95 0	30 0 a 95 0	30 0 a 95 0	30 0 a 95 0
Dutch.....	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 80 0
York, per cwt.....	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0	30 0 a 0 0
Cambridge.....	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
Dorset.....	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0	65 0 a 0 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
Ditto, New.....	72 0 a 86 0	88 0 a 86 0	88 0 a 86 0	82 0 a 86 0
Gloucester, doubled.....	87 0 a 90 0	89 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 80 0	80 0 a 90 0
Ditto, single.....	62 0 a 68 0	68 0 a 65 0	62 0 a 66 0	62 0 a 65 0
Dutch.....	51 0 a 54 0	51 0 a 54 0	51 0 a 54 0	51 0 a 54 0
Flour, Whitehall.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Wiltshire, per stone.....	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 0 0
Irish.....	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0	3 4 a 0 0
York, per cwt.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Eard.....	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 0 0	60 0 a 0 0
Yellow, per ditto.....	2 17 0	2 18 0	2 15 0	2 14 0
Candles, tallow, per doz.....	10 0	10 6	10 6	10 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	78 0	78 0	78 0	78 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	85 0	85 0	85 0	85 0
Ditto, Carded.....	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	165 0	156 0	156 0	156 0
Starch.....	3 8 a 5 10	3 8 a 5 10	3 8 a 5 10	3 8 a 5 10
Coals, Newcastle.....	38 0 a 49 0	36 0 a 40 3	36 0 a 48 0	34 0 a 45 9
Ditto, Sunderland.....	0 0 a 0 0	36 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 45 9	0 0 a 0 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	4 10 a 7 15	4 0 a 7 7	4 0 a 7 10	4 0 a 7 10
Sussex.....	4 0 a 6 15	3 15 a 6 10	3 15 a 6 6	3 15 a 6 6
Kent.....	6 15 a 11 4	6 6 a 10 0	5 15 a 10 0	5 15 a 10 0
Sussex.....	6 0 a 8 0	5 15 a 7 15	5 10 a 7 10	5 10 a 7 10
Farnham.....	11 0 a 16 16	10 10 a 16 16	10 0 a 16 8	10 0 a 16 0
Hay.....	4 0 0	3 15 5	4 3 0	4 4 0
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	2 3 6	2 11 0	2 3 6	2 3 6
Hay.....	4 12 0	5 3 0	4 10 0	4 12 0
Clover.....	5 13 0	6 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Straw.....	1 17 6	1 16 0	1 19 6	1 10 6
Hay.....	4 17 0	5 3 0	4 15 0	5 0 0
Clover.....	5 12 0	6 6 0	0 0 0	5 6 0
Straw.....	2 0 0	2 6 0	1 13 0	2 6 0

PRICES of SHARES in NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, and FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 22d April, 1816.

	Per Share.		Per Share.
Grand Junction Canal ..	120l.	Great Dover Street	30l.
Grand Union	34l.	Highgate Hill Archway	6l. 10s.
Leicestershire and Northampton-		East London Water-works	65l.
shire Union	50l.	West Middlesex	25l.
Kennet and Avon	13l.	South London	31l. 10s.
Wilts and Berks	4l.	Kent	24l. 10s.
Croydon	4l.	Portsmouth and Farington (New) ..	22l.
Lancaster	10l. 10s.	London Institution	42l.
Ellesmere	74l.	Surrey	12l. 10s.
Worcester and Birmingham	22l.	Russell	16l. 10s.
Crinan	1l. 1s.	Auction Mart	12l.
London Dock	70l.	Commercial Sale Rooms	60l.
West India	145l.	London Flour Company	4l.
East India	146l.	Globe Insurance	101l. 10s.
Commercial	86l.	Imperial	45l.
East Country	40l.	Albion	22l.
Strand Bridge	17l.	Hope	2l. 4s.
Ditto Annuities	59l.	Eagle	2l. 2s.
Vauxhall	58l.	Atlas	2l.
Southwark, 75l. paid	30l.	Rock	2l. 5s.
Commercial Road	80l.	Gas Light and Coke Company	3l. prem.

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 60 and under 61.

A single life of 35 receives for 100l. stock	4 12 0	average-rate 100l. money	7 12 1
40	4 17 0	.....	8 0 4
45	5 3 0	.....	8 10 2
50	5 12 0	.....	9 5 1
55	6 2 0	.....	10 1 8
60	6 15 0	.....	11 3 9
65	7 14 0	.....	12 14 7
70	8 4 0	.....	15 4 1
75 and upwards	11 11 0	.....	19 1 10

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 3l. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 80.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from March 26, to April 23, 1816, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U.	35—4 a 38—6	Barcelona	39½ a 84½
Ditto at sight	38—10 a 38—0	Hilboa, effective	34½ a 85
Amsterdam, c. f.	12—0 a 11—15	St. Sebastian	33 a 36
Ditto at sight	11—17 a 11—12	Gibraltar	31½ a 81
Rotterdam, c. f. & U.	12—1 a 11—16	Leghorn	47½ a 48
Antwerp, ex money	12—1 a 11—16	Genoa	44½ a 46½
Hamburgh, 3 U.	33—6 a 32—0	Venice Italian Liv.	26—0 a 26—30
Altona, 3 U.	33—0 a 32—1	Malta	47 a 47½
Paris, 1 day's date	60—40 a 25—10	Naples	36½ a 40
Ditto, 3 Usance	25—60 a 25—30	Palermo per oz.	113d. a 116d.
Roureaux, ditto	25—60 a 25—30	Lisbon	37½ a 38½
Frankfort on the Main, ex money ..	146 a 144½	Oporto	38 a 50½
Madrid, effective	35 a 35½	Rio Janeiro	40 a 62½
Cadiz, effective	34 a 33	Dublin	34½ a 16
Seville	33 a 34	Cork	14½ a 16

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	4l. 6s. 6d. a 4l. 2s. 6d.	New Dollars	4l. 4s. 11½d. a 4l. 5s. 6d.
Gold in Bars	4l. 6s. 6d. a 4l. 2s. 6d.	Silver in Bars, Standard	4l. 5s. 2½d. a 4l. 5s. 3½d.
New Doubloons	3l. 15s. 6d. a 3l. 17s. 6d.	New Louis, each .....	.....

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

25th April, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN APPRAISER.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 25, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3perCt Reduc.	3perCt Consol.	4perCt Consol.	5perCt Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Anns.	Omnium. pr	India Stock.	Sea An. Stock.	Old So. Sea An.	New So. Sea An.	5perCent Ind. Bon.	3perCt Ex. Bills.	Consol for Ac.	St. Lot. Tick.
1816																		
Mar 26			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
27			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
28			61 1/2	61 1/2	90	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
29			61 1/2	61 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
30			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
April 1			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
2			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
3			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
4			60 1/2	60 1/2	89 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
5			61 1/2	61 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				15 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	60 1/2	
6	6242	59 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
7	8242	59 1/2	61 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
8	9242 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
9	10242	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
10			60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
11			60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
12	Good	Friday	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
13			60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
14			60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
15	Easter	Mond.	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
16	Easter	Tuesd.	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
17			60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
18	18245	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
19	19250	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
20	20255	59 1/2	60 1/2	74 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2				16 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
21	22255	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
22	23258	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2				17 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
23	24246	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	91 1/2	15 1/2				18 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
24			62 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2				18 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	
25	St. Mark's	Day	62 1/2	76 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2				18 1/2					par 1spr.	1s 5s dis.	61 1/2	

All Exchange Bills dated prior to January 1815 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the Highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by
 JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, London.
 On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

European Magazine

FOR MAY, 1816.

[Illustrated with a Portrait of His Serene Highness LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERICK, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.]

CONTENTS.

A Brief Memoir of His Serene Highness Leopold-George-Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg	387
With various Illiberality	391
On the practical Abolition of the Slave Trade	392
A Conversation	393
Observations on Mr. Barker's "Classical Recreations"	396
King James's Speckled Sow	398
Redmond; or, The Temple of Pleasure	399
Thoughts on Impressment	400
FRAGMENTS: Being Thoughts, Observations, Reflections, and Criticisms, with Anecdotes and Characters, Ancient and Modern, No. IX	401
The Means of reducing the cruel Evils of the Impress, &c.	404
Answer to a Query	406
East Indian Anecdote	407
Horn Cyclopaedia [Continued].	408
Answer to a Query	410
THE LITERARY GARDEN. No. XV	411
On the Changes of the Seasons	ib.
A Journal of an Excursion made from Joppa (antient Joppa), Fifty Miles N.W. of Jerusalem, to Jerusalem	412
Query	414
Letters on Gay's Fables. Letter XI.	415
Some Remarks on the Improvement of the Fair-Sex	416
On the Pronunciation of the Word Aches	417
VAN HORN. No. XVII.	417
Bertholde's Legacy to the King of France	ib.
Mr. Collier's Sentiments on Church Music	418
True Happiness	ib.
The Contents of a Carthusian Cloister	ib.
The Countryman's Complaint against the Game Act	ib.
Pomeranian Clergy	ib.
A Curious Contract	419
CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES. No. XII.—PENN—Algernon Sidney.	ib.
THE OBSERVER. No. XV.	420
On Infidelity	ib.
THE RUFORVRY. No. XXVII.	421
Observations on the Application of Coal Gas to the Purposes of Illumination	421
RACISM. No. VII.	426
Pills for Indigestion, or Costiveness.	ib.
Apple Trees	ib.
Extract from Major Dala's Essay on the Study of the History of England	ib.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XXV.	426
Observations upon Provident Institutions	431
On the Advantages of a Provident or Saving Bank to Poor and Middling Classes of People	433
Table shewing the Produce of Weekly Sums at Compound Interest, at 4l. per Cent.	434
On destroying Slugs in Gardens	ib.
LONDON REVIEW.	
Rogers's Days of Harold	435
Lord Byron's Siege of Corinth and Patrisins	437
Phillips's Speech in the Case of O'Mulvan v. M'Kerhill, for Defamation	438
Reply to S. W. X. Y.	441
THEATRICAL JOURNAL:—Count of Amjou—Bertram, of the Castle of St. Aldebrand—Royal Nuptials, &c. &c.	442
POETRY	
Sir Jerome's Heiress	ib.
Extract from Dr. Brown's Poem on Honour	445
Ode, by Lord Byron, for Defamation	449
On the Star of "The Legion of Honour"	ib.
Waterloo	450
Farewell to France	451
Madame Lavaloue	ib.
On an Entertainment given at Newcastle, when a Human Skull was presented to the Guests as a Drinking-Cup	ib.
Birthday Wishes	452
Parliamentary Journal	ib.
Intelligence from the London Gazette	459
Abstract of Foreign Intelligence	462
Abstract of Domestic Intelligence	464
Births—Marriages	465
Monthly Obituary	466
Literary Intelligence	468
List of New Publications	470
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	ib.
List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Certificates	471
New Patents	472
London Markets	477, 478
Prices of Canal, &c. Shares	479
Rates of Government Life Annuities	ib.
Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion	ib.
Price of Stocks	480

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. April 1816.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF MAY

Stations.	Line.	Days at Sea.	Days in Port.	Days at Yards.	Days at Home.	Days at Sea.	Days at Sea.	Days at Sea.	Days at Sea.	Days at Sea.
Downs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English Channel and Coast of France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Station	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mediterranean and on Passage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coast of Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Indies (Leeward Islands)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indies and on Passage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL AT SEA	18	4	35	20	0	47	2	0	0	107
In Port and Fitting	15	5	20	30	0	10	1	0	0	100
Guard Ships	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL IN COMMISSION	42	0	64	70	0	67	3	10	0	218
Ordinary and repairing for Service	100	17	11	75	10	78	4	5	0	400
Building	10	1	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	63
GRAND TOTALS	204	57	105	145	10	145	6	25	0	744

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN from May 11 to May 18, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTRIES

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	76	2 37	0 28	8 26	8 41	0	Middlesex	82	5 47	2 29	2 28	2 31	5 31
Kent	77	4 00	0 30	9 27	4 31	0	Surrey	83	8 38	0 34	0 29	0 39	6 00
Sussex	86	6 00	0 38	6 36	0 38	0	Hertford	78	0 30	0 29	0 24	0 36	0 00
Suffolk	78	1 00	0 36	8 29	3 78	0	Bedford	70	0 48	0 26	0 22	0 31	0 00
Cambridge	77	1 00	0 36	10 28	0 30	6	Hampshire	76	6 00	0 26	10 21	4 29	1 00
Norfolk	77	5 38	0 24	9 29	3 31	10	Northampton	75	2 00	0 26	2 24	0 29	2 00
Lincoln	77	10 41	2 28	2 80	11 30	0	Rutland	76	0 00	0 28	6 21	9 31	0 00
York	70	1 41	4 27	9 21	6 32	1	Leicester	78	8 48	0 27	0 20	4 32	9 00
Durham	73	8 00	0 37	0 28	8 00	0	Nottingham	80	8 40	0 29	4 31	4 34	0 00
Northumb.	73	0 44	7 28	4 23	1 26	8	Derby	77	6 00	0 30	3 43	1 28	6 00
Cumbezl.	78	8 46	0 27	4 30	0 00	0	Stafford	79	8 00	0 30	1 23	4 26	4 00
Westmorl.	78	4 46	0 28	9 28	7 00	0	Salop	84	4 47	0 28	8 20	1 37	4 00
Lancaster	78	0 00	0 00	0 28	4 32	6	Hereford	76	2 35	6 26	3 20	10 00	8 00
Chester	75	9 00	0 00	0 31	11 00	0	Worcester	73	0 33	4 29	6 23	0 32	0 00
Gloicester	76	4 00	0 29	3 24	4 37	7	Warwick	73	8 00	0 30	7 26	8 26	0 00
Somerset	82	0 00	0 31	3 23	0 38	5	Wilts	28	8 00	0 29	10 20	10 40	8 00
Monmouth	82	6 00	0 32	0 23	0 38	5	Berks	72	6 00	0 28	6 27	9 37	9 00
Devon	80	6 00	0 27	9 00	0 00	0	Oxford	77	6 00	0 26	0 23	9 28	3 00
Cornwall	82	7 00	0 30	3 18	6 00	0	Becks	72	6 00	0 27	6 28	8 32	0 00
Dorset	78	0 00	0 30	9 25	0 38	0							
Hants	79	4 00	0 28	2 23	0 36	2							

WALES.

N. Wales	74	8 00	0 25	8 16	10 00	8
S. Wales	62	4 00	0 20	0 13	9 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 23, CORNHILL.

1816	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1816	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Apr. 25	29.95	55	E	Fair	May 12	29.31	45	NW	Fair
26	30.10	52	N	Ditto	13	29.45	42	NW	Ditto
27	30.03	53	E	Ditto	14	29.35	50	SW	Ditto
28	29.78	59	E	Ditto	15	29.86	51	SE	Rain
29	29.53	57	SW	Ditto	16	29.84	59	E	Fair
30	29.50	58	S	Rain	17	29.70	63	NE	Ditto
May 1	29.67	54	W	Fair	18	29.76	59	NE	Ditto
2	29.74	57	SW	Ditto	19	29.82	51	NE	Ditto
3	30.00	54	S	Ditto	20	29.90	55	NE	Ditto
4	30.07	51	NW	Rain	21	29.93	57	E	Ditto
5	29.83	50	S	Ditto	22	29.82	56	NE	Ditto
6	29.86	52	NW	Fair	23	29.90	55	E	Ditto
7	29.71	55	SW	Ditto	24	29.81	50	N	Rain
8	29.58	53	W	Rain	25	29.80	54	S	Ditto
9	29.45	51	W	Ditto	26	29.89	59	S	Fair
10	29.48	49	S	Ditto	27	30.03	54	E	Rain
11	29.20	46	N	Ditto					



LONDON, Published for the European Magazine by James Asperne N^o 32, Cornhill 1st June 1796.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS
Prince Leopold,
of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld

Engraved by T. Bussell from an original Drawing

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1816.

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERICK,

PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG, OF SAALEFIELD, K. G. AND G. C. B. AND
FIELD-MARSHAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY T. BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.]

This Royal Union (Heaven shift move about us),
Yet new promises
Upon the land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness.
They shall flourish,—
And like a mountain cedar reach their branches
To all the plains about them;—Our childrens' children
Shall see this, and bless Heaven!

SHAKESPEARE.

THE volume of history, in its record of the "tide of time," bears but upon its ample pages the annals of a race more celebrated than that of LEOPOLD of COBOURG. Alike distinguished in council and in the field, the fame of his gallant ancestry lives in the rolls of glory, and

"The bright blazon of their stainless coat"

beasts of imperishable honours. Previous, then, to our outline sketch of their descendant, a few earlier details of his illustrious family cannot, we presume, at the present moment, be regarded as irrelevant, or passed over as uninteresting.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS LEOPOLD GEORGE FREDERICK, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringua, and Prince of Cobourg of Saalefeld, is descended from one of the most ancient dynasties in Germany; being, in fact, derived from Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who was only sixth in descent from Charlemagne, and last claimant of the Carolingian race to the diadem of France. Although deprived of his legitimate throne by Hugh Capet, ancestor of the Bourbons, Charles's descendants were subsequently allied to some of the first families of Europe; and about the thirteenth century, Frederick the Brave (Margrave of Meissen and Landgrave of Thuringua) became connected with the House of Brunswick, by his intermarriage with Catherine, daughter of the sovereign Duke Henry. The second Margrave, their son

Frederick, was, about 1444, married to Margaret, daughter of Ernest Ironside, Archduke of Austria, and left a son, also called Ernest, who became Elector of Saxony, and was afterwards united to Elizabeth, daughter of Albert, third Duke of Bavaria. John Constant, the son of Ernest and Elizabeth, was Elector of Saxony in 1539, and by his wife Sophia, daughter of Magnus, Duke of Mecklenburg, left a son, John Frederick, the Magnanimous, who had several children by Sibylla, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, one of whom, John William, was Duke of Saxe Weimar, and married Dorothy Susannah, daughter of Frederic the Third, the Elector Palatine; their son John inheriting the duchy of Weimar, and marrying Dorothy Mary, daughter of Joachim Ernest, Prince of Anhalt, left a son, Ernest Fins, who was the first Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Philip, Duke of Altesburg. A numerous family were descendants from this union; and one of the younger sons, John Ernest, was Duke of Saxe Saalefeld Cobourg, as heir of an elder brother, the first Duke, and leaving a son, Francis Josias, by his second wife, Charlotte Joanna, daughter of Josias, Count of Waldeck, that son became the third Duke of Cobourg, marrying Anna Sophia, daughter of Lewis Frederick, Prince of Schwartzbourg-Roudstadt, about the year 1722. They son, Ernest Frederick, born in 1724 married Sophie Antoinette, daughter of

Frederick-Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, ancestor of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and had a son, Francis Frederick Anthony, born in 1750, who during his father's lifetime, was well known to the world as Commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies, in the early part of the French revolutionary war, and was grand uncle to LEOPOLD GEORGE FREDERICK, born December 16, 1790, the illustrious subject of our present Memoir.

His father, Duke Francis, dying of a broken heart, in the latter part of the year 1806,—when his castle had been stormed by the French, after the battle of Jena,—Prince Leopold, then only fifteen years of age, was the companion and first support of his afflicted mother, as it was not till after the peace of Tilsit, that his brother,—the reigning Duke,—was enabled to return to his Capital, where he found his country, to the last degree, impoverished by the arbitrary exactions of French rapacity.

Though then under the overwhelming supremacy of France, the Princes of the House of Cobourg retained their original principles and independence, and in 1808, when the present Duke went to Russia, his dominions were left under the care of his brother, Leopold, to whom he has frequently since entrusted various branches of the executive administration. The latter was then enrolled in the military service of Russia, but left it, on the demand of Buonaparte, to save his family from ruin; and during that interval of retirement, conducted a difficult but successful negotiation with the Court of Bavaria, by which a frontier arrangement of importance was finally adjusted. In 1811, Prince Leopold made overtures to re-enter the service of Russia, but the Emperor, thinking the time not yet come, in which he might provoke Buonaparte, without involving his own safety, persuaded him to defer his intention; and, in the leisure of 1812, his Serene Highness made the tour of Switzerland and Italy.

In the commencement of 1813, the three brothers of the House of Cobourg exerted themselves, as far as was then practicable, for the emancipation of Germany. The Duke repaired to Berlin;—Ferdinand, the second brother, to Vienna;—and Leopold, first to Munich but subsequently to the Emperor of Russia, in Poland, who received him

with the most cordial friendship; and he was indeed the first prince of the then existing Confederation of the Rhine, who openly declared against the French. On the 2d of May, in that year, he was in the battle of Lützen.—In the battle of Bautzen, on the 20th, he was employed in supporting the weakened line; and on the evening of 31st, covered the army's retreat, in the midst of a severe cannonade, with the cavalry to which he was attached. During the armistice and negotiations at Prague, he went there, with the consent of the Emperor Alexander, and was the only stranger admitted to an interview with the Emperor of Austria. On the recommencement of hostilities, being detached with a corps to the support of Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, he maintained a position, for five hours, against a force thrice as numerous as himself, and after the two wings of the main force were nearly surrounded, relinquished it only at night, when it could be of little service to the enemy. Prince Eugene fully acknowledged this most effectual support, which had the happy effect of preventing Vandamme from attacking the allies, either in flank or rear, during the succeeding battle of Dresden.

Our memoir would be too extended were we to mention all the subsequent services in which Prince Leopold distinguished himself with his corps of Russian cavalry.—In an affair near Peterswalde he was nearly taken prisoner, and Buonaparte's bulletin stated that he had been so; but he fortunately cut his way back to the troops from which he had been separated; and shortly afterwards the allied Sovereigns joined the Emperor of Russia in acknowledging the merit of his services by the honourable presentation of several distinguished orders of foreign Knighthood. During the three days of the battle of Leipzig he was constantly engaged, and on the last pushed forward with his cavalry to the environs of Leipzig. In February, 1814, he was in the battle of Brienne; and in the advance upon Paris, he attacked the right flank of Marshal Marmont at Concu-trai, and took five pieces of cannon. This was the last battle in which he served, as after the surrender of Paris, on the 31st of March, 1814, he accompanied the allied Sovereigns in their visit to England.

At the congress of Vienna, Prince Leopold attended as the representative

of his House, and his services were acknowledged by an increase of territory to his brother's dominions, by which the Duchy of Cobourg-Saalfeld will be augmented nearly one third.

Introduced more immediately to our notice, in consequence of the recent marriage of this distinguished Prince with the presumptive heiress to the Throne of Great Britain, it will be expected that we should trace some outline of this connexion; and from an unquestioned document, we venture to lay before our readers the following statement:

"The first personal interview between these illustrious parties took place in the summer of 1814, when the Metropolis was visited by the royal and noble personages from the Continent. On that occasion his serene Highness was the bearer of a letter from the late Duke of Brunswick-Göls, to his cousin the Princess Charlotte. His pleasing manners produced an invitation from the Princess, with the most perfect approbation of the ladies of her establishment, to repeat his visits, as a tea-table companion, at Warwick-house. The instant that Prince Leopold thought he discovered that his company was agreeable to the Princess, he waited upon the Prince Regent, and in a most manly and candid manner, stated the circumstances in which he was placed as delicately as he could. His Highness then added, that 'proud as he must be of such an illustrious alliance, he came to take the commands of his Royal Highness to quit the country instantly, if his prosecution of the affair did not meet with the entire and cordial approbation of his Royal Highness.' The answer was what might have been expected from the dictates of a generous and magnanimous breast. The Prince Regent gave his sanction to the continuance of an intercourse, which was commenced, and carried on, upon such honourable principles.

"From that period down to the present, the mutual attachment first conceived, has been strengthened by a more unrestrained intercourse, which has nevertheless been conducted with so much prudence and good sense on both sides, that until very lately, only those in their most intimate confidence knew of the existence of any particular feelings of the parties towards each other."

Having once ascertained the state of the Princess's heart, her Royal Father

no longer left her subject to that suspense and uncertainty which are so painful in all cases where the affections are interested. Sir Charles Stuart was directed to dispatch Mr. Vick, the King's Messenger, from Paris, who proceeded to Saxe-Cobourg; where, finding that Prince Leopold was going on a visit to Berlin, he followed on, and arriving there on the 27th of last January, instantly delivered the letter with which he was charged for the Prince, who returned his answer on the succeeding day. Immediately the intelligence spread; so quick indeed, that an article from Meutz, the very same day, announced "that Prince Leopold, of Cobourg, was destined to marry the heiress of the triple kingdoms."

Called to such high destinies, in so unexpected a way (as the *Gazette de France* well said), he left Berlin at once, arrived at Frankfort on the Main on the 10th of February, and on the following day pursued his journey to England.

The important object of his mission naturally incited him to advance with rapidity, and even caused him to be negligent in a due regard to his own health and constitution; from which he has suffered much, and, indeed has scarcely yet recovered.

Although he arrived in England sooner than was expected, yet preparations were ready for receiving him; the King George packet being in waiting to bring him over from Calais, from whence he landed at Dover on Tuesday, the 20th of February, at eleven o'clock at night; and arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, on the following day. Computing, therefore, the time between the 27th of January, when the letter was delivered by Mr. Vick, and the 20th of February, when Prince Leopold landed in England, it will be found that his serene Highness was scarcely twenty-four days in travelling from Berlin to London.

Viscount Castlereagh was the first Nobleman who had the honour to congratulate Prince Leopold on his arrival here, by inviting him to dinner in St. James's-square. Notwithstanding the illness of his royal Father-in-law at that time, the Prince was speedily summoned to Brighton, and re-introduced, in a few days, to his illustrious bride elect, the Princess Charlotte: and while domesticated at the Pavilion, he proved how truly he was entitled to the character of a "Protestant Prince," by his regular atten-

dance on the duties of the Established Church.

His leisure hours were devoted to the study of our English history and language, and the Constitution, &c. of that kingdom with which he was so soon to become assimilated; and in these laudable exertions he was most ably assisted by the Regent's Librarian, the Rev. James Stanier Clarke.

Upon the bringing in of an Act for the Naturalization of his Serene Highness, passed the 29th of March last, Parliament were pleased to dispense with the usual forms observed in the tardy progress of other bills, so that the measure was not only carried through both houses on one day, but received the Royal assent in the course of the same evening.

For many of these particulars we are indebted to a very interesting work, recently published by Mr. Schoberl, in which he thus speaks of the moral and intellectual character of Prince Leopold, and whose words we shall here beg leave to quote *verbatim*.

"In his early youth he manifested an excellent understanding, and a tender and a benevolent heart. As he advanced in years, he displayed a strong attachment to literary and scientific pursuits, and even at that time all his actions were marked with dignified gravity and unusual moderation. His propensity to study was seconded by the efforts of an excellent instructor, and, as he remained a stranger to all those dissipation with which persons of his age and rank are commonly indulged, his attainments, so early as his fifteenth year, were very extensive. His extraordinary capacity particularly unfolded itself in the study of the languages, history, mathematics, botany, music, and drawing, in which last he has made a proficiency that would be creditable to a professor."

Prince Leopold is universally represented to be a most virtuous, accomplished, and amiable man. "Speaking from the best authority, with respect to the illustrious Personage to whom it is the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to give his daughter in marriage, I can assure you," declared the Earl of Liverpool, to the House of Peers, when his Lordship brought down the message which recommended a due provision for the union, "there is but one sentiment on the continent of Europe with reference to his personal merits. I speak this from a knowledge,

not only of the illustrious family to which he is connected by blood,—not only with a knowledge of the government under which he has served,—but I speak it with respect to all persons in Europe—to those who possess high rank,—to those below him,—to all who have had the honour of his acquaintance, and who all unite in opinion as to his excellent conduct and amiable character." His manners have been described not only as mild and obliging—for they are much more—there is a peculiar suavity in his behaviour, with a corresponding elegance in his address, which must interest all who have the honour of being introduced to him.

As he is most justly entitled to some pre-eminent marks of distinction, the wisdom of Parliament has provided (by the late Bill of Naturalization in favour of this Prince) for the bestowment of such farther titles and honours as the Prince Regent may be advised to confer on his son-in-law; and the Gazette of Tuesday, May 14, officially appointed his rank of precedence immediately succeeding our own Blood Royal.

On Thursday, May 23d, at a Court held for the occasion at Carlton House, Prince Leopold was invested by His Royal Highness the Regent with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Ribband, &c. of the most noble order of the Garter, at which ceremony his illustrious relatives the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, assisted, with several other distinguished members of each order. This double investiture forms a proud addition to the many similar distinctions previously conferred on his Serene Highness, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to his own feelings from the manner in which it was conducted, as marking the country's high sense of respect and attachment towards the husband of England's future Queen.

On Friday the 24th of May, the title of Field-Marshal was also given to him in addition to his previous rank of a General in the Army of the United Kingdom.

Thus connected with the Throne of Britain, his Serene Highness is henceforth an Englishman; and long—very long—may he deservedly enjoy that celestial happiness which has given to him this proud distinction. England hails in him the future "Father of a line of kings," who shall perpetuate to latest times, her glories—her lib-

"—and by renown; and confidently we trust a Nation's anxious hopes will all be realized. United to a British Princess,"

"God—the best maker of all marriages—
Combine their hearts in one!"

"Beloved and honoured, may they learn to feel the sacred blessedness of blessing others, and with fidelity discharge those humbler duties of society, which, while they ennoble the lowliest rank, add unfading splendours to the brightness of a regal diadem. T.

WIT versus ILLIBERALITY.

Man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority;
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep.

SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent gratifying decision of a Kentish Jury in the case of the *General Sea Bathing Infirmary*, having once more brought upon the tapis a subject which occupied the Margate conversaziones during the whole of last autumn, I avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded, to solicit your insertion of the following admirable *jeux d'esprit* circulated upon that occasion, and which yet unpublished, are now copied by permission from the original MSS.—Their ungracious subject has been already too minutely canvassed in all its bearings, not to be well known to a large majority of your readers, and I will therefore merely give an outline sketch sufficient to introduce and connect those poetic merceurs, whose merits, will I am persuaded, amply apologise for the admission of "a twice told-tale," and at the same time, justify your endeavours to rescue from oblivion those sparks of genius, and give to them "a local habitation and a name."

In the summer of 1812, the minister of St. John's Church, Margate, having most unaccountably refused his pulpit the usual annual sermon in aid of this salutary Institution, some public spirited characters then visiting in the

Isle of Thanet, patronised a ball at the Royal Hotel, in order to supply the deficiency of revenue arising from this breach of accustomed beneficence. Their arrangements were happily attended with the most complete success; but still aware that there were doubtless many persons who though absent from the ball-room would liberally contribute to the plate at a charity sermon,—some Gentlemen proposed attending near the Church-yard gates, at the close of service on the following Sunday morning to receive the subscriptions of the congregation, and hand bills were consequently circulated through the town, announcing their intention. Indignant at such temerity, the official preservers of the peace immediately issued their placards, denouncing the parties thus daring to be active in the cause of benevolence, as "*Vagrants*," "*Rogues*," and "*Sturdy Beggars*," and stating that all the vengeance of a disregarded act of parliament ("*17 Geo. 2d. cap. 5.*") would be hurled upon their devoted heads, in the event of such unhallowed perseverance. Heedless of these anathemas, on Sunday, October the first, the Gentlemen who were excluded from the Church, took their stations outside the church-yard, and there received about 30 guineas in donations of those who could feel for the woes of others, until assailed *vi et armis*, and dragged to *durance vile* by the legal conservators of public tranquility. Satisfactory bail however speedily released the prisoners, and thus deprived them of the honour of occupying the "black hole and clean straw," which with such considerate kindness had been prepared for their reception and entertainment. It was in the course of the subsequent week that the following poems were circulated at the Libraries and Bathing rooms, and ultimately copied upon all the writing desks, and porte-fortraits in Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs.

"THE VAGRANTS' REPLY.

"O thou!—whose station marked thy crime more flagrant,
Who darest to brand us with the term of Vagrant;—
Go,—seek the Libraries,—there blushing look,
If blush thou canst—upon thy begging book,
That book,—Oh foul disgrace!—that notes each knave,
To cast his pearls to swine,—and give a guinea!

For the colonization of the Royal Marriage at Carlton House, vide page 459.

They say the Devil loves his own,—if we;
In very deed such rogues and vagrants be,—
Why not receive each dear,—each welcome
guest,
O Brother Beggar ! to thy kindred breast ?”

“ THE VAGRANTS’ PETITION.

“ DREAD Sir !—who so late condescended
to seize us,
For daring to stroll within sight of the
church;
With the fangs of the law bade your myr-
midons tease us,
And issued the edict that order’d their
search;—

“ In mercy now list to the *Vagrants’* peti-
tion;
Our case you must own is exceedingly
hard;
And though drove from the Church by your
worship’s commission,
Oh ! deign to permit us to walk in the
Yard.

“ We acknowledge the justice that doom’d
us to roam,
’Twas a punishment due to our vagabond
sins;
Whilst your charity always beginning at
home,
As certainly finishes—where it begins !

“ Unannoy’d then by lawyers, in freedom,
and gaily,
Let our wishes and prayers o’er your
sternness prevail;
Let us walk without fearing the gripe of a
BAYLIV,
And beg—without danger of going to
jail.”

The preceding stanzas were replied to
by one of the party of persecution, in a
poem of which I have to regret my in-
ability to present you with an authenti-
cated version. Amongst many other sin-
gularities of this extraordinary produc-
tion, the word author was spelt *Authour*.
This unique composition was, however,
answered, and the correspondence closed
by the following hints to the poet in a
farewell to Margate.

“ RETALIATION.

“ Accomplish’d Youth !—look not so very
sad;
What though you strive to write, but can-
not spell;
I do not marvel that your lines are bad,
My only wonder is—you write so well !

“ When *Æsop’s* fabled skin conceal’d your
ears,
Why not in silence ’midst our wittlings
pass ?
Nor to a sneering crowd expose your fears,
And give that bray—which proved your-
self an ass !

“ A little learning is a dangerous thing,
The brain confuses and disturbs the head,
Take deeper draughts then from the *Muse’s*
spring,
And write a poem worthy being read.”

“ To aid the virtuous,—not distress the
poor,
Was the rich boon of godlike genius
given;
And though you cannot boast it,—yet be
sure,
’Tis charity, not pride, that leads to
Heaven.

“ One short hint more,—Thou *Hunter* after
Fame,
And then to thee, and Margate Cith,
adieu !
Urge to Parnassus’ wreath a poet’s claim,
And naming authors “ none will leave
out “ U !”

It only remains to mention, that the
question of sales imprisonment came on
to be tried at the recent Lent Assizes at
Maidstone, when the Magistrates were
cast in *FIFTY* pounds damages, and the
amount immediately presented as a Do-
nation by the Plaintiffs, to the funds of
the General Sea Bathing Infirmary.

I am, sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
A “ STURDY BEGGAR”
In the Cause of suffering Indigence,
Hawley-square, Margate,
May 6, 1816.

IMPORTANT QUESTION respecting the PRACTICAL ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

57B, London, April 3, 1816.

MUST not the governments, and
nations of Europe, and those of
the United States of America; conclude,
particularly with their present prejudices
as to our colonial policy, that Great
Britain is at best but lukewarm respect-
ing the actual abolition of the slave
trade (however the reverse may be the
fact), when they must plainly see, that
with our constitutional means, we have
not, after all our professions, petitions
to Parliament, publications, &c. on the
subject, caused to be stationed an ade-
quate naval force (instead of a mere no-
minal one), whereby effectually to
scour the entire track of the trade to
the utmost practical extent, that “ un-
certain” political circumstances will ad-
mit ?

NO VISIONARY.

A CONVERSAZIONE.

(Continued from page 302.)

THIS courteous intimation of the Donna of the party produced a momentary pause between the interlocutors, whose pride of judgment had raised itself into a higher tone of argumentative repartee than might have been found, in its progressive elevation, altogether consonant with her hospitable design.

This pause, however, was very agreeably relieved by a vivacious parley between the modern poet and Miss Julia, the baronet's daughter; the former enforcing an earnest claim to her silence, which she seemed as anxious on her part to disallow—"Nay, sir, I must insist upon it, for the common amusement of our friends—I must and will read it to the company."—"Pray, madam, forgive me, I cannot on any account permit it—It's a mere bagatelle for the birth-day of an infant relative, besides you must remember our treaty—I ventured to shew you the lines, for verses I dare not call them, upon the faith of your assurance, that you would not suffer them to transpire."—"But, good sir," rejoined the contracting fair one, "I must not treat without my allies, and before I submit to your secret compact, I must have it ratified by the other powers with whom I am bound to act.—My dear father, what say you? Here is a very pretty effort of poetry, which our friend T. has gratified me with the sight of; and although it is true that I did say I would not read it aloud, yet I verily think that the *ut possidetis* ought not to be insisted upon by him, and therefore I shall put it into the hands of my brother, who is more used to things of this kind than myself; and with the assent of the belligerents, whose war of words I hope is over, I shall desire him to gratify the room by reciting them."—"Faith, my dear sister, you forget I came so lately from Cambridge, where, except in a solitary Seatonian prize poem, now and then, not a ray of poetry is seen to illumine our spheres—all mental energy in that seat of the muses is measured by the standard of Sterne's critic; Squares and rectangles, Sursum and infinitesimals, constitute the ratio of taste, and all elegant superiority of genius is very correctly measured by what, without an hypothesis, may be termed problematic skill. With the exception of a neat

little prize-poem, by R. of Queen's, which tells in tolerable smooth versification a story about Jonah and his Whale, I have not read a single line of poetry since I have been at college; my tutor was too good a mathematician to allow its encraving influence to weaken the vigour of my abstruser lubrications—unless, indeed, he himself sometimes trimmed his lamp to read a Soph's Tripos in which a Joe Miller's jest or a hackneyed double entendre was shrouded in school-boy latinity—beyond this I have not seen any thing in the shape of verse since I have had the honour of being a fellow-commoner of St. John's.—So I must beg it may be handed over to one who has lately amused the town with his classic lyre; come, good sir," addressing himself to the Author whom the Publisher introduced, "do us the favour to read this specimen of our friend's talents, for I fear I shall not do it justice."—"By all means," answered this gentleman; "and should it meet with the concurrence of your friend, I will use my interest with this worthy man here to have it inserted in the paper of his trade, the British Press; I'll be bound, it will not disgrace the columns of that journal, if I may venture to judge from the Icarian flights which I have seen in it."—"A truce to sarcasm," exclaimed the Bibliopolist of the Row; "I would have you to know, sir, that a lord and a banker have not unfrequently courtied the countenance of our Press to aid their flights, as you call them—the former has often put on his waxen wings at my shop, and soared in a Turkish sonnet or a patriotic stanza; and though he has met with a fall, and sung at last his swan-like requiem to his fame, yet I have no doubt I shall have some more last dying words to give to the public shortly, and with a slight puff or two his Pegasus may flutter a little while longer through the town.—But be that as it may, if I like the verses and the Reverend corrector of our paper think they'll do, I'll take care they shall have a place in Saturday's Press, provided I have not a list of new publications to insert. Now, sir, let's have them; and as for the poet, I trust his modesty will not stand in the way of his merit. For as a lecturer on the belles lettres at your institution, Mr. P. once said, when somewhat puzzled for an idea, which you know did sometimes happen to P—— in his extemporary

ebullitions, "there is no affinity between modesty and merit, except that they both begin with an M!"—"Did he say so, sir?" exclaimed the Lecturer.—"O yes, that he did, Mr. P," cried the East India Director's Wife, "for I was there and heard it—Mr. F—— was a very great wit, a very delightful creature—he said such odd things, and gave such new illustrations of his subjects, that all the ladies were delighted—And when he published his sweet lively sermons, I made a point of getting him all the subscribers I could among his female auditors at the Institution—I am really quite shocked at the idea that the merry creature is doomed to rusticate among the farmers of Yorkshire—upon a living of not more than eight hundred a-year."—"Pray, madam," asked the Domestic Superintendant, "is that the same Mr. F—— who made the unfortunate mistake in the direction of the two letters which he sent to Lord —— and Mr. ——?"—"I really cannot tell, madam," replied the Lady Directress, with something more of pique in her tone than strict courtesy seemed to justify, "I never heard of any mistake that he made"—"Except that of taking orders," tartly observed her husband—"Pray, Miss B., what is the anecdote?"—"Why, sir, I had it from my cousin, the Marquis of ——, who declared he heard Lord —— relate it at his own table;—Mr. F—— received invitations for the same day to dine with each of the parties whom I have mentioned—He answered both, but in a luckless hour sent to each the answer intended for the other—they were rather facetiously penned, for the Catholic question, which to do him justice he had handled in a small anonymous volume of letters with some share of the same lively spirit as pervaded the graver effusions of his pulpit, had introduced him to the familiar intercourse of both his hosts.—To my Lord —— he wrote, that he really regretted he could not dine with his lordship, being unhappily condemned to dine with the Brewer on the day fixed.—His letter to Mr. —— conveyed the lament that he should have just before engaged himself to eat venison with Don Puffendorf. These letters he sealed; and having directed them, sent Mr. ——'s to Lord ——, and Lord ——'s to Mr. ——.

The answers brought the unwelcome conviction of the fatal mistake, by which, as it may naturally be concluded, he was never again condemned to dine

with the Brewer or with Don Puffendorf—But I beg your pardon; I have prevented the reading of the verses, and have very ill compensated for suspending your better gratification. The Author then proceeded to read the lines in question, with all due regard to the tediousness of their subject:—

"THE ROSE-BUD.

Shrined within the Rose-bud's covering,
All its sweets are wrapt in gloom;
Viewless sylphs, around it hovering,
Shield from blight the future bloom—
But when every charm disclosing
To the noon-tide sun-beams power;
Midst its briary leaves reposing,
Glorious hold the new-born flow'r—
Thus in infant Beauty's bosom,
Whilst the cradled virtues sleep,
Heav'n shall guard the promised blossom;
Scorn'st there their vigils keep;
Every wish'd for bliss possessing,
Ne'er may fate the bloom destroy;
Father's pride and mother's blessing,
Source of comfort, hope, and joy!"

"Good, very good," cried the Baronet.—"Charming! charming!" exclaimed Miss Julia.—"Very pretty, sweetly pretty," added the Aunt.—"Now, sir," said the Author, turning round to his friend the Publisher, whose brow and under lip were bent into two parallel curves of deliberative importance, "when did Lord ——, or his compiler Mr. —— put your reverend corrector's judgment to a happier test? What would you say to a neat little pocket volume of such flights?"—"Ha! what! I can't tell," replied the wholesale dealer in lordly lyrics (adjusting his frill, and crossing his legs); "for since the one has become a fugitive piece, and the other only a fragment of himself, I have given up all intention of dealing in such matters—but were I to think of this, I must measure the MS. that I may judge how much margin it will bear—besides, there's a material difference between the poems of a lord and an untitled gentleman unknown to the public—Lord ——'s present notoriety would of itself sell a stereotype edition of 2 or 3000 copies in a week, but this gentleman has only his natural genius and a virtuous mind to recommend him, and all this will never be to speculate upon now a-days!"—"I published a small well-written poem, *Reflections upon Conjugal Happiness*, for I have returned one half of the profit upon it in the last six months," said that I had upon the Farewell Ode and the Vain

page Satire in six days. It won't do now to make verses upon what is out of date. Fashion is a bold prurient jade, and must be courted with daring enterprise, rich imagery, and warm colouring—murdered fathers, runaway daughters, amiable assassins, delightful seducers, with all the soul-subduing episodes of adulterous intrigue—these are the poetical banquets of the present age—Ginours and Corsairs, left-hand wives and maiden mistresses, alone can enliven the boudoirs of our tender-hearted misses, and soothe the easy-chair-slumbers of our modern matrons, in this reign of Romance. A Little, a Moore, a Byron, are the arbiters of all our die-away sentimentalists—a sonnet of a dozen lines with about as many prominent ideas worked into description, to correspond with a vignette of a Nude or two, will do more for the poet and publisher than a hundred moody, melancholy, moralising stanzas of strait-laced rhymes; Sir, I would advise you to turn your talent to a better account.”—I saw the flush of genuine dignity spreading over the poet's cheek; and willing to spare him the pain of yielding to the impulse of his displeasure, I was about to take up the cause against the Bookseller, when the Author, with a liberal smile, interposed that common-place quotation, which he paraphrased for the Publisher's better information—

*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Eget.*——

“You may spare the columns of your paper, good sir; my young friend, I foresee, will stand in no need of its aid until he write a selfish Farewell to his Wife, or a low-bred satire upon her Governess—and go off with a puff.”—The conversation then took a turn towards the stage, the Editor of one of the Morning Prints having entered into a discussion with the Manager upon the merits of the new tragedy, *Bertram*, or the *Castle of Aldobrand*. The celebrity of this successful piece made it the subject of a general conversation.—“So,” said the Editor, “we have another clergyman to add to our list of clerical playwrights—and if the taste of the public may be trusted, he will have the satisfaction of finding himself among the successful candidates for dramatic fame.—I understand he is the son of Archdeacon Maturin, and curate of St. Peter's, Dublin.”—

“Well,” said the Manager, “your position of the reverend gentleman's probable success, I must think, is but a feeble criterion of merit; for, in my opinion, the public taste at present, as to its acceptability, is fast declining into the bankrupt condition of a man whose pecuniary credit is gone; ‘it is better known than trusted’—and in the instance of this play, I verily think”——Here the Actor was interrupted by a question from the Superintendent put to the Reverend Doctor, “Pray Dr. —, what's your opinion of clergy-men's writing plays? do you think it is quite consistent with the sacred pursuits of the cloth?”—“Madam,” answered the Doctor of Divinity, in a full tone of nasal importance, “I do not think it consistent, and I take upon me to answer your very proper question with my decided disapprobation of all such deviations from the solemn decorum of the sacerdotal function.”—“Truly, good Doctor,” said the Editor, “I cannot but shudder at your anathema when I recollect the many excellent dramatic productions with which your brethren have dignified the stage.—To select only two divines, out of the number of those who have enriched the British drama—Mason and Young; men who, both in the pastoral and literary character, rank among the highest ornaments of your profession.—I am of opinion that you will find some difficulty in maintaining your charge of inconsistency against two such men.”—“Sir,” replied the Doctor, “The time and talent which were consumed by them in their dramatic compositions were due to the avocations of their spiritual office, and ought not to have been sacrificed to the purpose of drawing people to a theatre, which, in my contemplation of it, is a medium of dissipation that ought not to be encouraged.”—“Nay good Sir,” I observed “such sentiments may very well accord with the puritanic age of a Cromwell, but I am willing to think that religion has nothing of this severe aspect with which you would pourtray her.—True indeed, it would not be altogether decorous, I admit, for a clergyman to assume the sock and buskin in person; but if the charge of dissipation is to be allowed against theatres, I can see no good reason why a clergyman should not write a good play to lead the mind of the public into a more correct train of thought.”

by occupying it at a theatre with just and moral sentiment, as that he should preach a sermon against dissipation from the pulpit—and if more people go to see a play than to hear sermons, I really hope that not less good may be effected in the former than in the latter application of his time and talent—at all events, if I may judge from the present mode of delivery, adopted by your most popular preachers of the day, it will be better *acted*.—And so far, perhaps, the impression may be more forcibly fixed—I have always thought poor Home was most inhumanly dealt with when the fanaticism of the Reverend fraternity to which he belonged stripped him of his benefices, and thrust him out of their pale, because he wrote that admirable tragedy of Douglas, in which filial piety and maternal affection, are more appositely and beautifully delineated than in any discourse which his holy persecutors ever wrote, or could have written.—What's a poor curate to do in the present ill-provided condition of the subordinate clergy?—Is he to make a fruitless sacrifice of his time and talent, to the ungrateful rigour of a system which contradicts, by its unequal partition of its remuneratory resources, that divine decision—"The labourer is worthy of his hire."—Is a man to plough, to dig, to hedge in the vineyard, and to receive for the recompense of his toil only a scanty pittance of sour grapes?—And if he finds that, with the same indefatigable application of his powers he can drive his plough over a more grateful soil: and not depend on his Egyptian task masters, is he to be told that he departs from his function, only because by a different application of it, he makes it more productive?—but Doctor you are certainly right in your feeling, for with all the talent that you possess, you have succeeded without much labour in reaching some of the higher and richer bunches of the vine.—But, Sir," turning to the Manager, "you were going to give us your opinion of the Play in question; perhaps we may anticipate a milder judgment on your part, at all events, as to the propriety of a clergyman's turning a dramatic author, whatever may be your conception of the merits of "Bertram."—"As to the cause of the Reverend Doctor's dissent, Sir," said the Manager, "I am unused to treading upon holy ground,

and therefore beg to leave the path untraversed by the profane steps of a player—but as to the tragedy of Bertram, or the castle of St. Aldobrand, I am sorry that I cannot agree with you in your idea of it, and I will give you such reasons as my inferior powers of discrimination will admit of, and in doing so, I will submit my impartiality to this honorable tribunal, while "I nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

Here the servant coming in with tea and coffee, broke in upon the Manager's object and held the company's expectation in a suspense of a few minutes.—At length, the jingle of cups and saucers having subsided, the Manager addressing himself to the Editor, thus opened his critique.

(To be continued.)

"CLASSICAL RECREATIONS."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1812, Mr. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, published a volume, which he called "*Classical Recreations*." It has been a matter of doubt with some scholars (amongst others may, I believe, be reckoned Mr. Blomfield, the very learned editor of *Æschylus*, and the present Greek professor at Cambridge. Mr. James Henry Monk), how far the work is entitled to the assumption of such a pleasing and alluring title. That these *recreations* are not always founded on truth, will be apparent when I have shown the futility of a criticism which Mr. Barker has put forth, in the 182d page of the work before us, upon the following verse of the *Prometheus of Æschylus*.

v. 973.

οὐβου, προσωχου, θῶντι τοι κρατὸν' αἰ,

"Optime reddidit Butler *Unumquemque regnantem*, Anglice, *Whoever happens to be in power*: hæc vis τοῦ Αἰ, cum apud Scriptores Atticos, præsertim Oratores, frequentissima sit, sæpius tamen minus perspecta interpretes in errorem duxit. Thucyd. 2. 11. αὐτο θρασυῖα τοι αἰ κρατῶνται. Eurip. Hecub. 1164. οὐδ' αἰ ἐστύχον μιστάται confer Valcken. ad Theocrit. Adoniz. p. 212. Koen. ad Gregor. p. 80. Touss. ad Longin. 44. Gloss. p. 192. Thus we have in the fifth book of Thucydides τῷ αἰ γρηγοροῦντων, and in Plato's *Menæxenus*, p. 27.

Ed. Bentham. τα; δὲ ἀρχὰς δίδωσι καὶ πρῶτος τὰς αἰ. δοξαῖν ἀριστοῖς ἴσαι. Though Dr. Butler, Mr. Elmsley, and Mr. Blomfield, thus interpret the passage of Æschylus, yet I must confess, 1st, that I see no necessity for this interpretation; and 2d, that I doubt whether the αἰ, which in every other instance, which I have seen, is placed between the article and participle, can give this meaning, when it is not so placed, and to establish their point, they must produce some examples, where αἰ is similarly displaced." Hæc notavit E. H. Barker.

To the necessity of adopting Dr. Butler's interpretation I have only to reply, that Mr. Barker is unable to interpret the phrase in so good a manner. When he next proceeds to remark that, αἰ is always placed between the article and participle, he falls into a great error, which the following citations sufficiently prove. Eur. Electra 1368 (edit. Gaisford, καὶ τοῖς λευκοῖς οὐ νόμος πύθεται. Νικᾷν ἰσας ψευδοῖται τοι φευγόντι αἰ.) Orest. 819. Alcest. 716. αἰ τῇ παροῦσαν καθαυτὴν πρῶσις αἰ, ubi vide quæ notavit vir doctus et diligens Jacobus Henricus Monk. So also Aristoph. Vesp. 1319 κωμωδοποιχῶν περὶ τοῖς ἰσπραττοῖς αἰ, whatever happens to be fortunate: see Malby's Thesaurus, p. 573.

From these passages I have clearly demonstrated, that Mr. Barker's objections to Dr. Butler's interpretation of the line in the Prometheus are futile, and consequently fall to the ground.

Before I bring my imperfect remarks to a conclusion, I will just observe, that Mr. Barker has been accused of retaining the errors which are to be found in the originals whence he has made his extracts. The truth appears to be, that he has in many instances preserved them with great felicity and accuracy. Thus in p. 84 we meet with the following line as a citation from Juvenal 13. v. 164. Cerrula quis stupuit Germanorum lumina? In p. 178. Plautus is wrongly cited by Lambert Bos, "incipere multo quam impetrare facilius;" which ought to have been "incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius:" this, however, is a venial error. We have in p. 195 a passage quoted from Ovid de Art. Am. 2. 574. which stands thus, "Acta conjugis cognita Vulcano." This we presume is intended for "Cognita Vulcano conjugi acta

lucæ." The following curious line is attributed to Horace, p. 186. "Jam autem Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu:" the scanning of which must be left to Mr. Barker to reveal. But to make amends, we have in p. 261, from Propertius, "Invidiæ sumus num me Deus obruit?" We have also a most ludicrous error in a passage quoted by Mr. Barker from Ovid. Fast. 4. v. 781. (p. 313) "Omnia purgat ignis edax, vitiumque metalli Excoquit." Why the word ignis should take precedence of edax we are at a loss to conjecture! But in p. 383, "Nova fuit tunc hora" is metamorphosed into "Nova fuit tunc hora."

I will now proceed to examine briefly Mr. Barker's accuracy in his own remarks. In p. 15 he professes, to cite a passage from Tacitus, c. 8. "Nec rebus infinita aut libera potestas at ducere exemplo potius quam imperio, si prompte (si conspicui) si ante aciem agant admiratione præsent." Besides the omission which we have supplied, the reference should have been to c. 7. Mr. Barker, p. 257, quotes 1 Cor. 15. 33. φειουσιν (φειροουσιν) πῶς α. v. λδ. A similar omission of a letter occurs in the index, καπτειν (καμπτειν) γονυ. In p. 329 we have a passage from the Agamemnon, v. 633, the fourth line of which stands thus, οὐχοντ' ἀφάρτοι ποιμῆς; κακού στρεβῶ. In our editions the word is οὐχοντ'. In the succeeding page Mr. Barker prints ἀνδροθήτους for ἀνδροθήτας, without informing his readers the cause of this emendation. These, however, are probably venial errors. Would I could say the same for the following specimen of an Iambic verse to be found in page 330! ἀσπαρταροὶ τῦχος· τῷ δ' ἵππῳ κυτῖ. I prefer Stanley's arrangement of the passage, ἡ ἀσπαρταροὶ τῦχος ἡ διχόροπος Ψηφους ἔδντο· τῷ δ' ἵππῳ κυτῖ. We pass on to p. 370, where Mr. Barker quotes Theocritus, οὐδὲ ποτ' ἔπειτα, πικρὰ φάρμακον ἀλλὰ Νίκη, οὐτ' ἔφραστον, ἱμνῶ δακνῖ, οὐτ' ἐπὶ πρᾶστον, Ἡ καὶ Πυριδῆς. I cannot account for the novel reading in the third line, and therefore must continue to read ἡ καὶ Πυριδῆς, till Mr. Barker explains what is to be said in favour of his emendation κα. In p. 410 he cites Propertius 3. 3. 1. "Magna vix merces:" we do not believe vix to be the true reading, and much may be said in defence of "Magna vix merces." Neither do I

expressed of "utrusq. Eo decolor Indus equo," cited p. 481, from Propertius for "Utriusq. Eo decolor Indus equo," in p. 281 Mr. Barker speaks of "the *κρηδμυον*, or *fillet* of Ulysses." I beg leave to assure him that there is no such word as *κρηδμυον* in existence. What he means is *κρηδμυον*. Thus in Homer's hymn to Ceres, v. 151. we have *κρηδμυον* *πυλιν*, where the learned Buhaken cites Hesiod Asp. 105. *ο* *Θυβρις κρηδμυον* *ιχθυ*, *φυσται* *τι* *πυλιν*. See also II. II. 100. X. 470.

Mr. Barker has an amazing fondness for giving new names to the works of authors. Thus the *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles he dignifies with the title of *Theban Oedipus*. The *Heraclidae* of Euripides he terms the *Heraclides*, p. 391. "The Professor oppositely cites the *Heraclides*." I profess myself to be a great admirer of consistency, and therefore cannot allow Mr. Barker at one time to write Hippolytus, and at another Hippolytus (see p. 357).

Should a second edition of these "Classical Recreations" be called for, I sincerely hope that Mr. Barker will avail himself of my remarks. But my end will be sufficiently obtained, if they are the means of exciting more accuracy in the second volume of "Recreations."

London, May, 1816.

A. B. C.

KING JAMES'S SPECKLED SOW.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

HAVING been lately engaged in some historical enquiries relative to the characters of our sovereigns of the house of Stuart, I was much surprised at meeting with a paper, bearing every mark of authenticity, containing a most pointed and direct contradiction to the generally received opinion, respecting the character and habits of our British Solomon, James the First:

The pedantic character and peculiar prejudices of that monarch, have been often dwelt upon by historic writers, and may indeed be sufficiently gathered from the works which he committed to the press. Among other ridiculous singularities, which pervade his writings, his "*Counterblast to Tobacco*" abounds with anathematizing observations on the use and properties of that "*wicked weed*," the smoking of which he de-

scribes as a custom "leathome to the eye, hateful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Moreover it is remarked by Mr. Granger, in his *Biographical History of England*, that it was a saying of the same royal author, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes:—first, a pig; second, a poll of ling, and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco for digesture.

Now, the evidence to which I allude is directly opposed to the above observation, and to the general belief of James's inveterate dislike to at least one of the articles above enumerated; for, however he might have held in abhorrence the custom of smoking tobacco, or the eating of salt fish and mustard, it certainly does here appear that he entertained no small degree of affection for certain favourite, of the *savish* order, however that body may have been held in disesteem by some of his royal successors.

The paper referred to is a letter deposited in the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, among a bulky mass of materials, relating chiefly to the history of Britain during the seventeenth century. It was written by the Earl of Pembroke to Sir Edward Zouch, and has, I believe, been printed in Scotland, among the collections of Sir David Dalrymple. It is as follows:—

"HOBERT NED,

"I know you love your master dearly, and his pleasures, which makes me put you in trust with this business, myself not being able to stay in the town as late.

"I pray you therefore, as soon as it grows dark, fail not to send the close cart to Bassingborn, for the speckled sow ye saw the king take such liking unto this day, and let her be privately brought to the man of the wardrobe, by the same token that I chid him for letting the other beasts so carelessly into the garden while it was day, and he will presently receive her into his charge. Some may think this a jest, but I assure you it is a matter of trust and confidence; and so, assuring myself of your secret and careful performance of it,

"I rest,

"Your affectionate friend,

"PEMBROKE."

Upon the above epistle I shall make

no comment, but leave it to the sagacity of your readers to draw their own conclusions; some of which will, without doubt, be a little curious, considering the premises from which they are to be deduced.

I remain,

Your humble servant,

SIMON SUSSUM.

Boar's-head-court, May 2.

REDMOND,

OR THE

TEMPLE OF PLEASURE.

AN ALLEGORICAL TALE.

"Oh guard me safe from joys enticing snare!
With each extreme that Pleasure tries to hide;

The poison'd breath of slow consuming care,
The noise of folly, and the dreams of pride."

OSILVIA.

IT was one lovely morning in the month of May, that youthful Redmond prepared to leave his paternal cottage to prosecute a long and tedious journey. (The dew-drops of the dawn hung on the jasmine which clung round the walls, the songsters poured forth their notes of praises to the giver of all good; and all nature seemed to join in the general harmony.) Redmond's path was over dangerous precipices, where no grateful herbage cheered the eye, or broke the sharpness of the stony soil: but the journey could not be delayed; and the young adventurer hoped that on his arrival at the land of Eternity, whither he was bound, that he should reap the reward of his toil by a succession of the most refined enjoyments. Education, the aged parent and instructor of the tender Redmond, accompanied him on the first stage of his journey, and pointed out to him the best method of avoiding the precipices, with which he was well acquainted, whilst he cautioned him against yielding to the invitation of his sensual passions, which might lead him from the uneven, but only path, and so bewilder him in the mazes of Fire. Redmond promised to remember the injunctions of his parent; and after parting with him, pursued his way, reflecting on the lessons he had received. Soon the young wanderer found the difficulties of his path increase, and no sooner had he surmounted one hill, with considerable exertion, than he found another present itself, more lofty

and formidable. His father's advice was quickly lost in the hardships he had yet to encounter. He viewed with despair the mountains which yet intervened between him and the place of his destination; the meridian sun glowed upon him like the fire of a furnace, and he seated himself on a stone, parched with thirst, and exhausted with travelling. He beheld nothing which could relieve the distress of his situation; already had he called at the doors of two cottages and begged a cup of water; but alas, in one resided Avarice; in the other, the twin sisters, Poverty and Misfortune; the former unwilling, the latter unable, to relieve his wants. He had indeed beheld a neat cottage at a little distance before him, which he knew was the residence of his father's friend Fort Severance; and thither he was about to proceed when he was interrupted by the appearance of a lovely female, who approached with easy step towards the place where he sat. Her form was elegant and sylph-like, her dress loose and disorderly, disclosing beauties which it had become her better to have concealed. Her face was lively, but of a deadly paleness, except her cheeks which evidently owed their delicate tint of redness to art. She advanced, whilst Redmond arose, and with all the modesty of youth and inexperience, gazed with wonder on the fair intruder. "Pleasure, for that was her name, took his hand, and looking in his face, said—"Young man; you seem fatigued; whither are you wandering, and for what are you in search?" "I am travelling to the land of Eternity (replied Redmond) but, alas! I am weary and faint with thirst." The lovely female now expressed much pity for his distress, and assured him he had chosen the worst road to the place of his destination. Redmond replied, he had proceeded according to the directions of Education. "The errors of Education are proverbial, young man, replied Pleasure, and I find he has pointed out the most difficult passages; look forward, you can see nothing but lofty and barren mountains, cluttered here and there by rough and uneasy resting places; I can direct you by a much more pleasant path, but tarry a short time with me and recruit your weary spirits." "Whose cottage is that on the top of the nearest mountain," enquired Redmond "that cottage answered the bewitching female, "is inhabited by Mo-

denation and Virtue, the one a mean wretch who scarcely allows his friends enough to support nature, the other a stiff old maid, whose face is always clothed in frowns, and who delights to thwart the desires of youth; as for myself I have long ceased to visit her—"I have heard very opposite reports of them," said Redmond. "The lies of your superannuated father," replies Pleasure, "but come and refresh yourself in my temple which is at hand," so saying she took his hand, and led him reluctantly onward. Reluctant, because he recollected the lessons of Education, who always assured him there was no path to happiness but through the dwelling of Moderation and Virtue.—However he suffered himself to be enticed from this path by the allurements of Pleasure. Not far had they proceeded, when on a sudden the most delightful scenes burst on the eye of the youth: he beheld a beautiful country, in the midst of which stood a large building which Pleasure informed him was her temple—Rivulets of the clearest water ran through the plain, and he beheld a number of both sexes sporting in the dance or extended on luxurious sofas beneath canopies of silk, whilst the dark recesses of delightful groves concealed the wanderings of the enraptured inhabitants. Redmond now mingled in the throng: costly viands were set before him, and at the side of pleasure his joy knew but one diminution. Amongst the rest of his attendants, was one of a most forbidding aspect. He gazed with looks of severity on the youth, and wherever he strayed with his fair hostess was continually at his elbow, and prevented him from taking his fill of delight. To his anxious inquiry Pleasure replied, "It is *Conscience*; he is a troublesome fellow, who always torments my guests in this manner, but after you have remained with me a few days he will cease to be troublesome; at present I have no power to restrain his intrusion"—Redmond therefore regarded not the warnings of Conscience, and plunged into every kind of luxury and delight, but yet his mind was not at peace; often amidst his revelry he beheld beings of a demoniac form mixing with the crowd, and he was informed their names were *Despair*, *Disease*, *Pain*, and *Reflection*—Pleased with the delightful banquets of the temple of pleasure, Redmond was not anxious to

leave them; he candidly changed his friends, but excess was constantly in his company. Pleasure soon left him for some other prey, and indifference supplied her place. It was now that the youth began to detest his situation; Disease had singled him out; and Pain, a most odious and unlovely being, forced herself upon his society. He began once more to think of prosecuting his journey, but found himself much too emaciated to return to the rugged path he had left: whithersoever he went Pain and Disease still followed him, and he knew not how to rid himself of their attendants. At length he met with Suicide who offered to direct him to the wished-for country; but the monster delighting in the blood of man, decoyed the lost and despairing Redmond to his den, and deprived him of his existence.

R. PORTER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING read with pleasure in one or two of your last published Magazines, some observation on that abominable and disgraceful practice of impressment, existing in this so much boasted civilized country, I herewith beg leave to offer one or two remarks on that subject; that is, which I am well convinced in time of war or peace, this country would never want spirited men, to man any quantity of ships upon the following condition: to let the men volunteer for a certain number of years agreeable to the station the ship is going on; then, at the expiration of the time they volunteer for, pay them off. Then the consequence will be that Jack will spend his money as fast as ever he can, and when all is gone, he is no longer happy ashore, but glad of the opportunity of going again; for when a man has once been used to the sea, facing life, he never can settle to any thing else; and this maxim, with a little kinder treatment on board of men of war, would make more seamen than any other ever yet adopted.

Your's, &c.

A. SKAMAN.

Should you think the above worth inserting in your Magazine, it may serve for a hint for some one to enlarge on the subject, more able than myself.

FRAGMENTA.

BRING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. IX.

INCONSISTENCY.

CONSTANCE, wife to Robert, King of France, accompanied her husband, in 1012, to Orleans, in order to crush a set of heretics, who had lately made their appearance in that city. The populace were so exasperated against the new religionists, that it was with difficulty that they were prevented from tearing them to pieces, even before they were judged. The queen, struck with horror at such barbarity, advanced to repel those blood-thirsty bigots, but at the same time happening to spy a priest, who had been her own confessor, led away among the impenitent heretics, her sweetness of temper gave way, and with a cane she thrust out one of her old acquaintance's eyes, as he passed before her.

The subsequent extracts from Sir John Hersby's Memoirs will serve to evince that tyranny and cruelty may reside in the same heart, with the extremes of frivolity and wanton caprice.

1685. "A few days afterward, I dined with the Lord Chancellor (Jefferies), where the Lord Mayor of London was a guest, and some other gentlemen. His Lordship, having, according to custom, drank deep after dinner, called for one Mountfort, a gentleman of his, who had been a comedian, an excellent mimic; and to divert the company, as he was pleased to term it, he made him plead before him in a feigned cause, during which heaped all the great lawyers of the age, in their tone of voice, and in their action, and gesture of body, to the very great ridicule, not only of the lawyers, but to the law itself, which, to me, did not seem altogether so prudent in a man of his lofty station of the law.

"To resume the Lord Chancellor once again. He had now like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he virtuously brought on himself by a furious debauch of wine, at Mr. Alderman Duncumb's, where he, the Lord Treasurer, and others, drank themselves into that height of frenzy, that, among friends; it was whispered they had stripped into their shirts, and that had not an acci-

dent prevented them, they had got on a sign-post to drink the King's health, which was the subject of much derision, to say no worse."

Under what head, except that of inconsistency, can the strange, paradoxical character of Catherine de Medicis be introduced? Its features are so peculiar, and its parts so disproportioned, that I tremble when I attempt to delineate it.

The abilities of this celebrated lady had nearly been confined to a much smaller field than that of France; for had not Philibert de Chelons, Prince of Orange, been slain at the siege of Florence (after his exploits at the sack of Rome and the defence of Naples), he meant to marry her, young as she was, and to have made himself Duke of Tuscany, under the protection of the Emperor Charles V. Notwithstanding the unlucky fate of her husband Henry II. she continued to govern the kingdom of France during the reigns of Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. Her beauty, wit, and taste, could lure from his army a rival prince, who knew her to be his bitterest enemy.† Indifferent to religion, except as it suited her ambitious purposes, she was yet credulous to the most absurd degree; and the woman who could coolly say, on hearing that the Huguenots had gained an advantage, "Well, then, we must say our prayers in French!" was actually the architect of a hollow column;‡ built expressly for the purpose of examining the stars, that she might judge the better of their influence. Though delicate as to the ornaments and nicety of her person as a Messalina, she could yet give way to a passion for hunting with such eagerness, that she often received bruises, once broke her leg, and another time fractured her skull in so dreadful a manner, that she was obliged to be trepanned. Her inquisitive disposition went hand in hand with her fortitude, and she had courage enough to listen with calmness, through a tube which she had contrived for the purpose, to a conference between the King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Mareschal St. André, wherein she heard

* Brantome, in his "Hommes Illustres."

† Sully's Memoirs.

‡ Now standing before the new "Halle aux Bleds;" where, although irregularly placed, it is permitted to remain, from respect to old times.

one of the three maintain, that the best way, for the peace of France, were, to tie her up in a sack privately, and throw her into the Seine: a proposal which she found was negatived by a very small majority.* To sum up her character, we will take the words of a favourite servant of hers, who had just been endowing her with every virtue, and every grace:—† “Non e perque sto, che anco tra tanta eccellenza di virtu, non germogliasse il solito loglio della imperfettione mortuaria. Percioche fu tenuta di fede fallacissima, conditione assai commune di tutti i tempi, ma molto peculiare di quel secolo. Avida, o piuttosto sprezzante del sangue humano, piu assai di quello che alla tenerezza del sesso femminile si convenga, e apparve in molti occasione, che nel conseguire i suoi fini, quantunque buoni, stimasse honesti tutti quei mezzi che li parivano utili al suo disegno, anchora che per se medessimi furono veramente iniqui et perfidiosi.”—“Some weeds were to be found among this harvest of divine virtues; indeed she was reckoned perfectly faithless (a very common fault, particularly in that age) and greedy (or rather thoroughly regardless) of human blood, much more than suited with the natural tenderness of her sex. Nor did she scruple any means, however wicked and perfidious, to gain those ends which appeared to her desirable.”

In the Memoirs of Captain Carleton (a book deserving credit, as the author was a veteran, of good family, and irreproachable character), remarkable testimony is given to the bravery of James Duke of York, particularly in the celebrated fight of May 28, 1672; in which he was obliged to change his ship several times: “nevertheless,” says the author, “on his entrance upon the London, which was the ship I was in, and on our hoisting the standard, De Ruyter and his squadron seemed to double their fire upon her, as if they resolved to blow her out of the water. Notwithstanding all which, the Duke of York remained all the time on the quarter-deck, and as the bullets plentifully whizzed around him, he would often rub his hands, and cry, “*Spragg, Spragg, they follow us still.*” He adds, “I am very sensible latter times have

not been over-favourable in their sentiments of that unfortunate prince's valour, yet I cannot omit the doing a piece of justice to his memory, in relating a matter of fact of which my own eyes were witnesses, and saying, that if intrepidity and undauntedness may be reckoned any parts of courage, no man in the fleet better deserved the name of courageous, or behaved himself with more gallantry than he did.”

And yet this very Duke of York, when become King of Great Britain and Ireland, could demean himself so far as to desert his friends and his troops after the battle of the Boyne, at a period when his army might have been recruited with ease, and when affairs were in such a situation in Great Britain,‡ through the cabals of the profligate great, that a little steadiness and a moderate exertion of personal courage must have insured him an easy restoration.

INUMANITY.

It seems strange that a passion for the arts should more than once have been made a pretext for the most exquisite barbarity. The story of Giotto and his dying Christ is within one's reading; that of Parrhasius, the Athenian painter, which seems to have been Giotto's model, is not so universally known. When Philip of Macedon had taken Olynthus, and had consigned the inhabitants to slavery, Parrhasius, who had resided in the Macedonian camp, walking among the ruins of the place, was struck with the exquisite expression of sorrow which agouized the features of an old captive, a man of rank,

‡ This assertion supposes that the account of court intrigues brought forward by Mr. M'Pherson and Sir John Dalrymple, is grounded on facts. This is, it is true, a painful supposition; but the degrading story has never been controverted by any descendants from the noble families, whose ancestors it covers with indelible disgrace. Among other paradoxical affirmations, in the books alluded to, the most striking, perhaps, is, that Admiral Russell was under an engagement to restore King James, at the very time when he defeated the French fleet. One would think that the charge of so palpable an inconsistency might have been easily overturned; but no pen has stirred on the occasion. Nor has any one attempted to defend John, Duke of Marlborough, from the charge of having betrayed the expedition against Brest, in May 1694!!!!

* Brantome, Vie de C. de Medicis.

† Davila, lib. 9.

whose children had been just torn from him, and exposed to public sale. He purchased him, immediately; carried him to Athens; and whilst he made the wretched Olynthian perish under every torment which art could inflict, he drew from the writhings of his tortured frame, a Prometheus under the beak and talons of the Vulture, which was allowed to be a masterpiece of art. If any circumstance could add to the horrors of this story, it is, that Olynthus had actually suffered in the cause of the very city in which Parrhasius acted this detested scene of cruelty. The piece was given by the artist to the temple of Minerva, in Athens; and Seneca coolly argues the point, whether or no it ought to be received there, from his hands.

An act of more unfeeling inhumanity has seldom been perpetrated, than that of the Cardinal de Lorraine, who being at the head of the council under Francis H. and finding the avenues of Fontainebleau thronged with wounded officers, and with the widows of such as had lost their lives in the king's service, had the brutality to erect a gibbet, "in order to get rid of the beggars," as he expressed himself; and by sound of trumpet proclaimed, that whosoever of the petitioners should not be gone within twenty-four hours, should be executed, without mercy, upon the same.*

The same age, however, produced instances of cruelty almost beyond belief, and, from their abundance, it should seem that they did not strike the minds of men with that degree of horror which they would raise at a milder period. Coconnas, an Italian of rank, having been executed in the reign of Henry III. of France, on suspicion of treason, the king rendered him the following public testimony of his character. "Coconnas was brave enough, but he was one of the wickedest fellows in my realm. I have often heard him boast of having, at the massacre of St. Bartholemey's, purchased upwards of thirty Huguenots out of the hands of their enemies, merely for the sake of killing them in a more cruel method. He began with making them renounce their religion, and then he tortured them to death by slow degrees." To this eulogium the tender-hearted prince added, "I never liked Coconnas thoroughly

after I knew this story, and am not sorry for the end to which he brought himself."†

All is not inhumanity which goes under that name. It is true, the effect is the same to the sufferers, but the motive is less detestable. The cookmaid who weeps at a tale of woe, although, as a poet sings—

"All the while she skins live eels,"

is by no means to be blamed for inconsistency. The same tenderness which makes her weep at a melancholy narrative, would interest her in favour of the wretches whom she tortures, were but any one kind enough to reason with her on a barbarity in which she is hardened by custom; and to acquaint her, that by putting the animal's head in boiling water, she might shorten its pains.

The drayman who cruelly lashes the poor animals trusted to his care, thinks himself only chastising them for their perverseness. For, ridiculous as it may appear, there is no doubt but he believes that they *might* comprehend all he says to them, if they pleased. Listen to a carter, who thinks himself not overheard; he will talk to his forehorse; he will give his orders to him in a language which he thinks very intelligible. The horse turns this and that way, but, unhappily, cannot hit the right species of obedience. Then the driver, after, with the strictest impartiality, blaming the horse's eyes and limbs, and his own too, begins to use his whip, and actually believes himself only chastising an obdurate rebel. These mistaken men ought surely not to be punished merely for doing what appears to them to be just. No, they should be sent to Bridewell, as to a school; there they should be ordered in the *Lutin* language to perform some task, and should be heartily flogged, not for idleness, but for not comprehending the directions of their teachers.

May I be indulged with the repetition of a juvenile tale? When a boy, I was charmed with the tricks which an itinerant rat-catcher had taught to a beautiful white ferret—"But what mean those bloody marks round his

† Journal de Henri III.

† "They be used to it," was the excuse made by a thoughtless fair one, to a friend who began an argument on the subject.

* Brantome.

mouth?"—"Why, that is where I sows up his chaps, that he ma'nt bite the rabbits in their berrys."—"How can you be so barbarous to so tame and so lovely an animal?"—"Laud, master, a' likes it. A' will hold up his chaps to be sewed!"

That species of cruelty which has given occasion to so many elegant effusions of poetry, has scarcely ever been more beautifully lamented than by the celebrated Buchanan, in the following epigram—

*Ille, mihi semper presenti, dura, Nemra,
Me quoties absum, semper abesse dolet.
Non desiderio nostri, non meret amore,
Sed se non nostro posse dolore frui.*

Lib. I. Epig.

Nemra, present, to my vows unkind,
When absent, still my absence seems to
mourn;
Not mov'd by love, but that my tortured
mind
With anguish, unenjoy'd by her, is torn.

**The Means of reducing the CRUEL EVILS
of the IMPRESS, and of better MAN-
NING the NAVY.**

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, 30th April, 1816.

WHEN men are impressed, and more particularly when they enter, they should not be sent immediately on a foreign station, until they visit the port to which they belong; which might be done by permitting them to find a proper substitute, or to give security to a certain amount. There are very few who will not be able to obtain one or the other. A certain time of liberty should then be allowed them.

The *impress service* should be confined to very different persons from those to whom it is generally entrusted, and who are frequently the refuse of mankind; a seaman never forgives the outrage of being seized upon by such miscreants. This abuse too often arises from the neglect of the Admiralty orders to officers commanding gangs, who leave it to men most improperly selected. A gang is seldom headed by a proper officer. The persons employed upon that service should possess a knowledge of seamen, with a great share of prudence.

When people are impressed from any ship, it should be the duty of the officer who performs that service to afford the ship immediate help, and to take her into her destined port, and their wages

ought to be secured to them while on board, and be under the control of the officers of such ship.

No impress should take place *abroad*, except under the most imperious necessity, and rules should be laid down for its proper regulation.

No ship bound to a foreign station should be permitted to send on board of outward-bound vessels, and take from them one or two men, as is often the case at present, contrary to the orders of government. It is also necessary that "Apprentices" should be protected by some better rules; which upon any officer presuming to transgress, he should be amenable to punishment.

When men have served a certain time in the navy, according to rank, situation, and trade, they should be free from the impress, agreeably to certain regulations, different situations, and tonnage of ships, making a difference between those who have entered, those who are impressed, and those who have left their country, during the time of war, to evade their services in the navy.—Perhaps the following propositions would give the outlines to obtain the object in view.

The East India trade, as now conducted, is a waste of men, instead of raising them, having no apprentices as seamen (except officers' servants and midshipmen are considered such, which I do not); and while they can navigate their ships with foreigners and Lascars, *no change will take place!* This trade ought to raise at least as many seamen as it now gives you, instead of drawing upon the navy, or other trades, to answer its purpose.* What advantage government can possibly deem they obtain from the present mode is beyond my comprehension. That it tends to *impede* the raising of seamen is sufficient proof against it, without advancing any further upon the subject. With respect to this trade, I should propose, that at the commencement of a war, the first and second officers be exempt from the impress, either on board or on shore. If the third officer had served *one year* in the navy prior to that time,

* It is an understood arrangement between government and the East India Company, or the owners of ships, that each ship shall turn over in India a certain number of British seamen to the men of war on the station. This is a negative mode of raising men for the navy.

He should also be exempt. The fourth officer, *two years*. The fifth and sixth officers, of all ships above six hundred tons, *three years*. Boatswains, carpenters, and gunners, *four years*. Cooks, stewards, &c. *six years*. Seamen, *eight years*. And if it should be necessary to retain them one year longer, in that case they should be allowed double wages. All those who fill such situations, at the commencement of a war, not having served in the navy during war, provided they enter into that service, shall be discharged at the ends of the periods above-mentioned; but if *impressed*, then *two years* more to be allowed for exemption. Every ship should carry one apprentice during war for every fifty tons of tonnage; half of whom should be indentured from seventeen years and upwards, for three years. And no apprentice should be impressed under the age of twenty, if he has not been five years at sea. All men who leave the country during time of war, and go into foreign service, or that are in foreign service, and do not return within a limited time, should be liable to *double servitude* if impressed.

In the West India trade, the first mate should be exempt as above, the second mate at the expiration of *three years*, in ships of five hundred tons, and upwards. Third mate, *four years*. Boatswains and carpenters, *five years*. Gunners, stewards, and cooks, *seven years*. Seamen, *eight years*. And the same regulation should apply to all other vessels trading southward of the Canaries.

The West India Dock system, at present, with respect to apprentices, causes the loss of at least—*one thousand seamen annually*!

In the American, Mediterranean, and Baltic trades, the first mate, if he has served *one year* in the navy, should be exempt from the impress. Second mate, *four years*. Boatswains and carpenters, *six years*. Gunners, stewards, and cooks, *seven years*. Seamen, *eight years*, &c.

In the coal and coasting trades, first mate, *three years*. Second mate, *five years*. Other officers, *seven years*; and seamen, *eight years*, &c.

No vessel under fifty tons should protect a master, except he has served *three years* in the navy, unless such vessel have two apprentices belonging to her, one of whom shall be seventeen years of age, or upwards, when indentured.

Ships employed in the Greenland Trade and Fisheries should have regulations adapted for their purpose, suitable to the above.—Apprentices the same.

All running ships and packets should carry four apprentices to every ten of their complement of men. Half of each class.

All ships under the British flag, sailing to or from Europe should be manned with British-born subjects, at least to the extent of two-thirds of their complement, with their proportion of apprentices.

A certain regulation should take place with respect to men in all other water employments, for whom I do not presume to offer regulations, from want of information on the subject.

Transports should have three apprentices to every one hundred tons, half of whom should be above seventeen when indentured.

Apprentices should not be permitted to enter into the navy, without the approbation of their masters; and in that case, the unexpired term of their apprenticeship should not be allowed, as a part of the term of exemption, and the regular bounty should be granted to their masters.

All men who have performed their services in the navy agreeable to these rules, should have a decided preference, as long as their conduct deserves it, during and after a war, in all shipping employment belonging to government, public docks, pilotage, &c.; and the freedom of any town in the kingdom, where they might choose to settle or reside, after the war, should be theirs by right.

It would be desirable to institute public schools, founded upon voluntary contributions, in or near sea-ports, devoted to the education of children of persons actually serving in the navy. And when their service expires, the education might be continued; but this must be regulated by the extent of the funds.

At the conclusion of a war, or the expiration of the time of servitude, the men should be conveyed, free of expense, to their nearest place of residence.

That no ship should be allowed to sail outwards at the commencement of a war, with more than *one third* foreigners for the first *two years*. One fourth for the *third year*. One sixth for the *fifth year*. One seventh for the *sixth year*. One eighth for the *seventh year*, and

the remaining period of war. This may be governed as circumstances require.

Four years, actually employed in the merchant-service, should be equal to two years in the navy.

All masters, and half the mates and midshipmen, employed in the navy, should be required to have served three years in the mercantile service.

A certain portion of lieutenants employed in the navy should be taken from those who have been brought up in the merchant-service.

All trading merchant shipping, in a political point of view, ought never to have direct takes laid upon them, with a view, if possible, to restore the carrying trade we formerly had; but which is comparatively much diminished. This is absolutely necessary to keep up the number of seamen required to man our navy in time of war.

These suggestions are offered under a strong impression of their great utility; and I feel persuaded that the outline drawn, when systematically arranged, would, in the course of a few years war, supply the navy to its full extent with merchant seamen, would conquer the strong aversion our seamen at present feel for the naval service, and be fully adequate to render it far more efficient in officers and men.

By allowing men the liberty of retiring from the navy, at the expiration of a fixed period, it will prevent them from flying their country at the commencement of a war; it will also have the effect to induce them to enter freely, and greatly lessen the temptation to desert. In this case, they will have an object in view, after a certain servitude; which, commenced at the early part of life, will not appear long, particularly to respectable young men, who look forward to advancement in the mercantile service, and who will have ties upon them to keep them in the country. These will not now enter into the sea service, from having fear of being impressed; and all their hopes blasted through life!!!

THE SHADE OF ALFRED!
Anno Domini 1816:

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to *Indagator*, who wishes much to be informed concerning the Annesley and Anglesea cause, that made

a noise in Ireland so many years ago, I should suppose that if he or any of his active friends who would give themselves a little trouble about it, have any connexions in Dublin, or in the county of Dublin, and particularly about *Bray*, where Lord Anglesea lived many years, some very old people of those neighbourhoods might be found able to give him, or direct him where to obtain the information he wants. I remember reading the trial when I was about the age of six or seven years; viz. in 1757 or 8: it was a large folio, very voluminous; the letters, if I recollect right, not larger than long primer, and each page in two columns.

I believe Annesley was kidnapped to America by his uncle (a custom very common in those days) and his restoration to his own country, was owing to the good offices of one M'Kercher or some such name, who found him in slavery, interested himself for him, and finally expended a large fortune, and totally ruined himself in his endeavours to procure justice for this injured young man. Some account of these transactions is given in the third or else the fourth volume of *Peregrine Pickle*; but how far this account may be embellished with fiction I cannot say. Possibly the very large folio book (the trial) may still exist in some of the public libraries in Dublin, or in the private library of some gentleman of the law, whose taste may lead him to form a collection of remarkable trials. George Faulkner, the printer, published all the particulars of it, perhaps his executors may have a copy.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

W. C.

Aylesbury-street, April 12th, 1816.

MAY 3.—Since the above was written, I have seen a bill stitched in with the cover of your Magazine, advertising *Howell's State Trials*, in twenty-one volumes.

In vol. 17, I read, *Annesley versus the Earl of Anglesea*, (Ejectment) Anno 1743; and in vol. 18—the *Earl of Anglesea*, and others, *Assault*, 1744. I believe both these trials refer to the person that *Indagator* enquires after; in all events, the enquirer will receive some information, if he will take the trouble to look into one or both these trials.

W. C.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
THE following anecdote is so very remarkable, that I am inclined to think you will deem it worthy a place in your Publication.

To render it more interesting, I have subjoined some elucidatory notes.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TURNER.

London, 15th Feb. 1816.

EAST INDIAN ANECDOTE.

(From the *Bombay Courier* of Jan. 20, 1808.)

WE have been requested to insert the following account of the ceremony which took place in the Synagogue of White Jews at *Cochin*, on last Christmas Day:—

All things being prepared in the Synagogue, and the Rabbies, Elders, and the whole of the people, male and female, assembled and arranged, each in their allotted places:—

The *exan* of the *Rajah* of *Travancore*, attended by the British Resident, approached in procession, and entered the Synagogue at sunset of the 25th December. They were received by the Elders at the gate of the congregation, standing up, and were led to seats which had been prepared for them, in front of the *Ark*; and under the extended wings of the *cherubim*. Being seated, the service of the evening commenced.

The Chief Priest standing before the Altar of the Lord, in the presence of the congregation, spread forth his hands towards Heaven, and with prayer and supplication, the whole standing, implored a blessing upon his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland*—all the people saying Amen. The words of the favourite air of God save the King having been previously translated into the Hebrew language, were then chaunted, the whole congregation joining in the chorus.

Following this, a benediction was implored for his Highness the *Ram Rajah* of *Travancore*; and a compliment suited to the solemn occasion, was addressed by the Chief Priest to the Resident, and to the *Dewan*.

The service having concluded, the *Dewan* of *Travancore*, in a few words,

neatly delivered, expressed for his Master, and himself, the high sense which was entertained of the honour and favour conferred on them,—and turning round to the Elders, requested that the *Rajah* of *Travancore* might be permitted to make an offering of a crown of gold to be placed within the *Ark* of the *Tabernacle*, upon the sacred books of the *Law*.—And requested farther, that he himself might be permitted to make an offering of a rich chandelier, to illuminate the *Sanctuary*.

These requests having been gratefully acceded to, and suitably acknowledged, the Resident and the *Dewan* retired in the same manner, and with like ceremonies as had been observed on their entrance.

NOTE I.

The preceding anecdote will appear more especially interesting, by the addition of circumstances which are supported by good authority.

In the year 1695, or thereabout, *Myaher Vancore*, Commissary-General of the Dutch East India Company, had an abstract of their history translated into Dutch.

They declare themselves to be of the tribe of *Manasseh*, a part whereof was, by order of *Nebuchadnezzar*, carried to the most eastern province of his large empire; which it seems extended as far as *Cape Komori*;* including the whole of the western side of the nether Peninsula of India, or coast of *Malabar*; together with the kingdom of *Travancore*; and this journey, 20,000 of them performed in three years from their setting out from *Babylon*.

When they arrived at the *Malabar*, they were received with great civility by the inhabitants, who allowed them liberty of conscience, and the use of their own customs. There, having increased in number and riches, they at length purchased the little kingdom of *Krangano*; and chose two sons of an eminent family to govern the commonwealth, and reign jointly over them. But one of the brothers, ambitious to reign alone, killed the other at a feast; and his son, having revenged his father's death by that of the murderer's, the State fell again into a democracy; which still continues among these Jews. Many of them, through poverty, have embraced the *Hindú* religion: the lands having for many ages reverted into the hands of the *Malabars*.

They could once reckon 80,000 families, but are now reduced to 4,000. They have a synagogue at *Kochin*, not far from the king's palace, about two miles from the city, in which are preserved their records,

* And doubtless, considering him as being, virtually, lord paramount of India,

* Or *Comori*.

engraved on copper-plates in Hebrew characters; and when any of the characters decay they have them new cut.—*Universal History, Modern Part, Vol. vi. book x. pages 550, 551.*

Kochin or Cochin, is situated in east longitude 75, north latitude 9° 30' on the Malabar coast, 100 miles south of Calicut.

Cranganôr or Kranganôr, is situated in east longitude 75° 5', north latitude 10, thirty miles north of Cochin.

Cape Comorin or Kamori, the southern point of the peninsula, is in east longitude 76, north latitude 8, north-west of Ceylon.

NOTE II.

The Jews have found their way into the interior of China, and have a synagogue in the city of *Kay-fong-fu*, capital of the province of *Ho-nan*, in the centre of the empire.

They are supposed to have settled in that country about 1900 years ago. They have the Books of Moses, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and some of the Prophets; also others containing their liturgy, commentaries, &c. They know nothing of the coming of our Saviour—nor, *precisely*, when they entered China—See *Universal History, Vol. viii. Modern Part, Book i. cap. i. pages 194 to 199.*

HORE CYCLOPÆDICE.

(Continued from page 312.)

BAKING. Col. 2. What blockheads the people of Otaheite must be, not to dig the pit that serves for an oven, before they kindle the fire! A little below they are said to mix with the uppermost layer of embers and leaves some of the hot stones, all of which had been previously covered up with the articles to be baked, cocoa-tree leaves and embers.

BALAGAT. "Balla Gaut means literally the Higher or Upper Gauts; or perhaps more correctly the countries lying *above* or *below* the Gauts." I have known a very learned gentleman, above the degree of a squire, contend, that the *bottom* of a vessel, when it was turned bottom upward, was the *top*; but I do not recollect an instance before of a person considering *above* and *below* as synonymous.

BALANCE. L. 2, for fig. 8 read fig. 9. *Assay.* Fig. 13 is referred to; but this instead of representing the assay balance, described in the text, is a delineation of the balance made for the Royal Society by Ramsden.

BALDEC. Col. 1. "A ruined wall ascends the declivity to the right."

A man may ascend an acclivity, if it be not too steep; or descend a declivity: but to go from the *top* of a hill up to the bottom would be an extraordinary thing for any man; what then must it be for a wall?

What part of a pavilion is the bottom angle? col. 2.

Col. 4. "Solomon never was acquainted with the Corinthian order, which was only in use under the Roman emperors.... Others have thought, that these buildings were erected by the Greeks, who succeeded the Phœnicians in the possession of this country, because they are of the Corinthian and Ionic order; but as they are not mentioned from the time of Alexander's conquest to that of Pompey, there is great reason to suppose, that they are of later date." Excellent reasoning!

BALIOI. l. 15. For brother read mother.

"BALLS, in *Architecture*, are represented at C in the figure of the basilic (see BASILIC)." Under BASILICA, not BASILIC, four plates of Basilica are mentioned, but I see no references to their parts, and no explanation of them: indeed there are various instances in this work, from which it might be inferred, that the writers of articles knew very little about the plates to which they refer.

BALL, *Tennis*, is mentioned, but no person could make one from the description given. The fires ball, which is commonly, but not always, the same as that used for tennis, is not mentioned; and the cricket and trap balls are equally unnoticed.

BALLAST, col. 9, l. ult. and col. 3, l. 1, for L put W.

BALLISTA. If no better descriptions of this implement could be extracted from Marcellinus and Vitruvius, than are here introduced, they might as well have been omitted. I am unable to turn to Marcellinus, but I cannot think it possible, that he should have given such an unintelligible account of it. Dr. Hutton, in his Mathematical Dictionary, has illustrated his account of this instrument and the catapults by plates: but it would not have been amiss, if the learned doctor had favoured us with a proper explanation of the plates.

"BAMFRESHIRE gives name to one of the counties of Scotland." What is the difference between a county and a shire? and to what county does Bamfresshire give a name?

BANDALIER. "The French soldiery still retain the bandalier." That they should do this, now cartridge boxes have been so long known, is incredible.

BANQUE. "They take of the powder of the seed and leaves as much as they think sufficient; and add to it an areca, or green Indian hazel-nut." Under **ARECA** this hazel-nut is said to be a berry; and under the word **DATURA**, to which we are referred from **BANQUE**, apparently for its effects, not a syllable about the matter is to be found. Probably *hazel-nut* is a blunder for *betel-nut*, the popular name of the fruit of the areca.

BANIANS. These people are said to be "very frugal;" but, when they settle their children, spend at least twelve thousand guineas. They need be tolerably rich then; at least if they have many children.

BANK. The credit of that of Venice is said never to have been shaken. If not shaken, it was destroyed by the French revolution.

Sheet 4 C, p. 2, col. 1, l. 37, for *silver road gold*.

— p. 4, col. 2, l. 27, 28. A repayment of 3 per cent. per annum cannot extinguish a debt in 22 years.

— p. 6, col. 1, l. 33. The seat on which rowers sit, is called by our seamen not a *thought*, but a *thort*; properly *thwart*, from its stretching *athwart* the boat.

BANKER, in "*Bricklaying*:" read "*Brickmaking*."

"**BANNOCK**, in Food, is an oat-cake." I should never have supposed, that the "*bannocks of barley-meal*," of which the old poet sang, were *oat-cakes*.

To BAN or strike a Vein, among *Farmers*. A lame account of it.

BARBARIAN. "A name given by the ancient Greeks to all who did not speak the Greek language, or did not speak it so well as themselves. In which sense the word signified with them no more than *foreigner*, and did not carry that odium with it, which it does now.... The Greeks had such an [a] high opinion of the preeminence to which they were raised by civilization and science, that they seem hardly to have acknowledged the rest of mankind to be of the same species with themselves. To every other people they gave the degrading appellation of *barbarians*; and, in consequence of their own boasted superiority, they asserted a right of domi-

nion over them, in the same manner, to use their own expression, as the soul has over the body, and men have over irrational animals."

I should like to know the writer's idea of a *foreigner*; or what he supposes to be understood by a *barbarian* now. Is he a Frenchman of Napoleon's school?

BARBARY, col. 3. "The principal quadrupeds.... are.... the mule, the kumrah, produced between an ass and a cow.... Each of these kinds of quadrupeds is very numerous and prolific." If the existence of the kumrah; which word, by the by, does not appear in the order of the alphabet, or under the head mule; be not questionable, it is to be presumed, that neither it nor the mule can be *very prolific*.

"**BARBING** is sometimes used in ancient statutes for shearing. Cloth is not to be exported till it be barbed, rowed, and shorn." If barbed mean *shorn*, this direction is absurd. Is not barbing the same with *curling*?

BARDS. Ossian is quoted as an authority, as if Macpherson had really been an honest translator of an ancient Scottish bard.

BARGE. Eight different names of so many different kinds of barges are mentioned, without the least description of either, or intimation of the manner in which they differ from each other.

BARGUSIN. The baths here "have proved of great benefit to persons afflicted with rheumatism, scurvy, phthisis, and other complaints of a like nature." As if these were similar complaints!

"**BARLEYCORN** is used to denote a long measure, containing in length the third part of an inch:" so far so good; but when it goes on, "and in breadth the eighth;" this is making superficial measure of it.

BARN. The explanation of the improved barn. Pl. I. fig. 3, is very imperfect. Col. 4, l. 28, to fig. 1 add 2 and 3; Dotted line (ib. l. 3; 4), not in the plate; l. 43, for *laying read lying*? l. 45, for fig. 2 read fig 3; l. 52, to fig. 4 add 5 and 6; l. 3 l. b. for *corner read center*. Col. 5, l. 20, for *i read l*.

BARN-FLOOR. The explanation of Pl. II. fig. 7, is very imperfect, and the plate itself is inadequate to its purpose.

BARNET, l. 15. "At the 12th mile stone beyond the town." What? was the *decisive* battle of *Barnet* fought beyond St. Albans? for there will be found the 12th mile stone from *Barnet*. The

fact is, the pillar stands near "the 12th. mile stone from London, which is a little beyond the town of Barnet." A little farther on we are told, that "This was a decisive victory for the Yorkists, although in a subsequent battle at Tewkesbury the queen of Henry VI. and her son were taken prisoners." He must be a curious reasoner, who can perceive in the captivity of this prince and queen any thing to render a former battle less decisive in favour of their enemy.

BARNSTABLE. "A pleasant walk, denominated Northern Hay, from the fine prospects it commands." In what language does *Northern Hay* imply *fine prospects*?

BARON, col. 2, l. 21, for 260 read 266.

BARRA, col. 2, l. 6. "The fishermen also take some dry-fish, the oil of which they burn in their lamps." What can these dry-fish be? In the Newfoundland trade, cod salted and dried are so called, to distinguish them from those cured without drying; but I never heard of their being caught ready dried, or of any person drying fish to extract oil from them. However, in the absence of *cod. vet.* I would venture the conjectural emendation: for dry-fish read dog-fish.

"**BARREL of a Pump** is the wooden" [add or metal] "tube, &c."

BARREN. "It is remarkable, that hybrid animals, as the mule, are incapable of propagating their like. See *HYBRIDS*." As this unqualified assertion is false; for instances of mules propagating do occur, though rarely; I looked for the word *HYBRIDS*, expecting there some better information on the subject; but no such word occurs in the order of the alphabet. On turning to *MULE*, indeed, I find the assertion very properly contradicted in an article of some value; though the information it contains is evidently composed of shreds and patches jumbled together without much trouble in selection. In the article *BARBARY*, as already noticed, mules are said to be very prolific!

Soils. The little said here would have been much better omitted, and a mere reference to *Soil* given for the whole.

"**BARRETRY.** See *BARATRY* and *BARRATRY*." Why was not the whole given under one word, without saying the same things over again under two?

BARSALE. "The king and court pro-

ceed the Mahometan religion, though they pay little regard to that part of it which forbids the use of wine; for the king cannot live without brandy."

BARTHOLINE, *Thomas*, l. 40. Rudbeck's discovery of the lymphatics is termed an *invention*. This was originally, no doubt, a blunder of the translator from the Latin: and people, "who go on making new books, as apothecaries make new mixtures, by pouring out of one vial into another," seldom take the pains to examine the ingredients they employ.

BARTON. In those parts of Dorset and Somerset, with which I am acquainted, I always found *barton* used exclusively for the farm-yard.

BARUTH. "An Indian measure containing 17 gantans; it ought to weigh about three pounds and a half avoirdupois." Admitting that it does not signify the measure itself, but its contents, it might have been as well to have told us, whether the *baruth* would hold 3½lbs. of cotton, or be filled by 3½lbs. of quicksilver. *Gantan* does not occur in the order of the alphabet, and under *Measures* I find no information on the subject.

BARWICK, *Peter*, col. 2, l. 11, "*late* dean of St. Paul's," who died in 1664!

BARYTES. The argument against this earth being a metallic oxid from its alkaline properties, is completely done away by the discovery of the metallic bases of potash and soda. Col. 1, l. 13, for *Gahn* read *Cahn*.

BASE, or BASIS, in Chemistry. At the end—"Sometimes also the word *base* is employed in a more indefinite manner; as in the expression, *phosphat of lime* is the *base* of animal bone, *azot* is the *base* of muscular fibre: where it means merely the characteristic or principal part." In this sense *basis* is the proper word. *Azot* too is an improper term, for which *nitrogen* is now generally adopted.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*,
SIR,

May 10, 1816.

YOUR Correspondent E. R. S. (page 304) should be informed, that the inscription at Colchester is no other than the old *Dog Latin* of the school-boy—*MVS CVCurrit PLENum SED CONTRA MEVM MAGNum AD*.

But as it is *Dog Latin*, it is precisely that species of Latin which might be expected from the pen of E. R. S.

Your's, C. B. F. T.

THE LITERARY GARDEN.

No. XV.

*Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ.*

*Mulat terra vices, et decrescuntia ripas
Flumina prætereunt.*

HOR.

The snow dissolved, the field its verdure
spreads,
The trees high wave in air their leafy
heads;
Earth feels the change; the rivers calm
subside,
And ansooth along their banks decreasing
glide.

FRANCIS.

To Nature's voice attends, from month
to month,
And day to day, thro' the revolving year;
Admiring sees her in her every shape;
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart—
He, when young Spring protrudes the
bursting gems,
Marks the first buds, and sucks the health-
ful gale
Into his freshen'd soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.

THOMSON.

THE influence produced by the
changes of the seasons upon the
animal and vegetable world, has in all
ages attracted the notice of contempla-
tive minds, and given birth to many
beautiful reflexions among the poets.
Indeed, it is impossible for beings en-
dowed with sensibility to view without
emotion the varied and opposite scenes
which Nature exhibits in the different
stages of the Earth's annual revolution.
Each season possesses distinct and pecu-
liar advantages, and the contrast that
exists between them is itself a source of
pleasure.

The brute creation are affected by
these periodical changes only so far as
relates to their corporal feelings and im-
pulses; but on man they produce a mo-
ral as well as a physical effect. In win-
ter, his natural appetites and enjoy-
ments, in common with the rest of the
animal world, are diminished; but his
mental energies, and the desire for ra-
tional pursuits, are at that season in-
creased. Then is the time for deep
thought and persevering intellectual ex-
ertion; then it is that we are compelled
by the gloom which reigns without to
creep, as it were, into ourselves, or to
seek relief in the society of friends.
Then it is that cultivated and enlight-
ened minds beguile the darksome hours
by reading; or, joining the fire-side

circle, participate in the refined plea-
sures produced by an interchange of
thought.

When Spring arrives, a new train of
ideas is excited. The scene without is
totally changed. From the gay produc-
tions of Flora, which decorate the gar-
dens and fields, thousands of colorific
rays are reflected to the eye, filling it
with inexpressible delight, and impart-
ing a softly-cheering influence on the
mind. We now derive reflexion and
amusement from the surrounding ex-
ternal objects. If we have a taste
for Natural History, what numberless
sources of curious investigation appear
before us—vegetables of every class—
insects—not to mention the larger ani-
mals, of every kind. Common ob-
servers are struck only by the gay co-
lours and sweet odours the various
flowers possess; but the botanist enjoys
a much higher gratification. He pene-
trates into their interior structure, and
occupies himself in referring every
species to its proper genus, order, and
class. Common observers are apt to
suppose, that the violet, the primrose,
and the daisy, with which the fields are
enamelled, are sportive and ornamental
productions of nature—a sort of holi-
day-dress, serving no other purpose
than that of gladdening the sight; but
the Naturalist knows that every wild-
flower has its appropriate use, and that
if it be not browsed upon by any of the
quadruped race, it is subservient to the
support of various insects, on which
insects many of the feathered tribe sub-
sist; and those odours, which we are
wont to regard merely as pleasing pro-
perties in the plants from which they
are exhaled, have doubtless been be-
stowed upon them for the purpose of
drawing towards them that minute part
of the animal creation which feeds upon
them, and which, but for the attraction,
would probably pass beside them; for
although many species of insects are in
a wonderful manner provided with or-
gans of vision (as the microscope shows);
yet is there every reason to believe, that,
when they fly from flower to flower
in quest of food, they are guided more
by their smell than their sight.

In other points of view, how great is
the contrast between winter and spring.
During the former season the whole ani-
mal creation, except man, remained in
a dull and almost torpid state; but now
every creature is full of life and motion.
What activity and bustle among the

feathered race! What expressions of joy in their sweet warblings! In the dark and chilly months of winter, man derived all his solace from literature, or conversation with man; but now his sources of pleasure are multiplied, and the whole animal and vegetable world minister to his delight.

These are some of the advantages which result from the variety that attends a change of season, and particularly from the change from winter to spring. It cannot be doubted that these transitions are favourable to mental exertion, as the mind is apt to become inert where the scenery is perpetually the same. Hence the finest intellectual productions are the boast of northerly latitudes; whilst in those climates, where the difference between the seasons is less striking, the efforts of the human understanding are comparatively feeble.

A JOURNAL of an EXCURSION made from JOPPA (ANTIEN JOPPA) FIFTY MILES N. W. of JERUSALEM, to JERUSALEM. By G. HILLIER, LIEUTENANT of his MAJESTY'S SHIP TIGRE.

ON Sunday, June 2d, 1800, in the afternoon, went ashore with Sir Sidney Smith, who introduced me, and the gentlemen that accompanied me in this excursion, to the Grand Vizier, and mentioned to him our intention of visiting Jerusalem. The Grand Vizier immediately gave us the necessary passports, and ordered guards and horses, and a proper guard, to be ready to attend us the next morning. This night we spent in the tent of the Reis Effendi, in a very uncomfortable manner, being annoyed dreadfully by various descriptions of vermin.

On Monday morning, after much trouble and delay, we procured horses, and two soldiers as guides and guards, and departed from the camp about ten o'clock; at three-quarters past ten arrived at a small village, called *Zadeur*; at 12 arrived at *Ramla*, a town in ruins, where we stopped, and refreshed ourselves out of the provisions we had provided for our journey. We received at this place an additional guard of five men, and proceeded about six miles, by a very good road, to a place called *Al-kabab*, a small town, where we baited our horses at a place occupied by a horde of Arabs, who reside, in a miserable manner, among ruins; three-quarters past three we passed by the

ruins of a town called *Fee* (near the place where David slew *Goliath*). In this town there appears to have formerly been some very good buildings; but it is now a most wretched place, inhabited by *Arabs*; about four we entered the pass leading through the mountains, which are inhabited by *Bedouins*, that subsist generally by plundering travellers that are not sufficiently armed to oppose them. We saw a few of them, who passed us very peaceably. The road from this place to *Jerusalem* is beyond description bad; being rocky and narrow, only one horse could pass at a time, and, I think, few English horses could travel it; but so sure-footed were the horses we had, although many wanted shoes, and some all, not a single accident happened. About nine we arrived at a place the *Arabs* called *Caryetebarm*: it is now in ruins, but was formerly of some note; there are very visible remains of a large *Christian* convent. The only cultivated spot between the entrance of the mountains and *Jerusalem* is a small valley, adjoining this town, extending about three or four miles towards *Jerusalem*, planted with vines, fig-trees, olive-trees, and apple-trees, with a small spot of tobacco and Indian corn. About twelve o'clock, after travelling in the dark for some time, over a most dreadful road, we arrived at the gates of the *Holy City*, which were shut, and could not gain admittance till three o'clock: the gates were then opened to us, and we entered through a crowd of people, that seemed much pleased at seeing us, and conducted us to a convent of *Franciscan* friars, who treated us in the most friendly manner. After reposing ourselves three or four hours very comfortably, we waited on the *Turkish Beke*, and delivered our letters from the Grand Vizier; he entertained us in the *Turkish* manner, with pipes, tobacco, and coffee. The house in which he resides is said to have been the residence of *Pontius Pilate*. Mount Calvary, on which our Saviour was crucified, and which stood then without the walls of the city, is now in the centre of it. After dinner we rode out of the City to Mount *Sion*. To the eastward of the town stands a *Turkish* mosque, which was formerly a convent of *Franciscans*, built on the spot where Christ set the *Passover* with the *Apostles*. From thence we descended into the valley of *Jehoshaphat*; at the entrance

of it we saw the well, where the sick and hurt were made whole. The valley is very narrow, and parts the spot where the old City of *Jerusalem* stood, of which there is not the least vestige remaining; passed two large caves, cut out of the solid rock, said to have been made for the concealment of the concubines of *Solomon*; a little to the westward of it is the sepulchre of *Zacharias*; and a few paces further is the temple of *Asa*; the grandson of *Solomon*, and the sepulchre of *Madonn*. From here we began to ascend, in a north-easterly direction, the *Mount of Olives*; at the foot of which is the place where *Judas* betrayed *Christ*. On the top of the mount was shown us the stone on which *Christ* stood when he ascended into *Heaven*, on which the mark of a foot appears. A small hut is built over the stone, which contains four or five lamps kept continually burning. A little further, westward, is the ruins of a church, built on the spot where the Apostles were sitting when *Christ* appeared to his disciples after his resurrection, and where they were assembled when they saw him ascend into *Heaven*. On the *Mount of Olives* are a great number of olive-trees, many of them decayed, and filled with stones, said to have been standing there at the time of our Saviour. About a mile westward of the *Mount of Olives* is the burial-place of the *Kings of Israel*, in which are several apartments, about fourteen feet square; the entrance was so very narrow, that we were obliged to enter it on our hands and knees. The remainder of the day we spent with our friends the friars at their convent.

On Wednesday, the 25th, went from *Jerusalem* to *Bethlehem*, a distance of six miles southerly and westerly, over a very barren rocky country. At some distance to the eastward is shown the spot where the Angels appeared to the *Shepherds*. Even after we passed the tomb of *Hachash*, near where *Rameth Gilead* formerly stood, about a mile to the northward of *Bethlehem*. On our arrival at *Bethlehem* we were conducted to a convent of *Franciscans*, who received us, as usual, in a friendly manner. From the top of the convent we had a distant view of the *Dead Sea* (or the *Lake of Jordan*), so remarkable for its pestilential effects, that birds drop down crossing it; and when the winds blow from that quarter, the villages

near become very unhealthy. The convent is built on the spot where *Christ* was born; the place we were shewn in the chapel of the convent, and also the manger in which he was laid, which is richly decorated, and lamps about it kept constantly burning. It was also here where the *Wise Men of the East* brought their presents to our Saviour. We likewise were shown the Grotto of *Joseph*, and many other sacred curiosities; among which, the *Sepulchre* of the *Children* slain by *Herod*, and that of *St. Jerome*, and his Study. After being handsomely entertained here, we proceeded a few miles further to the town of *St. John*, the birth-place of *John the Baptist*, where there is a convent of *Franciscans*, who have an exceeding handsome church built on the spot where *St. John* was born, and on which is the following inscription:—*Hic, Precursor Domini natus est*. We were much pressed to spend the night here by the friars, but declined it; and, about seven, we returned to our friends at *Jerusalem*.

On Thursday, June 26th, having previously obtained leave of the *Basha*, without whose permission no Christian can go, we went, accompanied by one of our friends from the convent, to see the Church of the *Sepulchre*, where *Christ* was laid. It was built by *St. Helena*, the mother of the Emperor *Constantine*, and contains four chapels; viz.—*Roman* (Catholic, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic. (descendants of the original Egyptians). At our entrance into the church is shown the spot where *Christ* was embalmed, after he was taken down from the cross, and which is now covered with an elegant marble slab, about seven feet long. From which we went to the Holy *Sepulchre*. It is cut out of the solid rock, and has a small dome over it, within which are a number of silver lamps, kept continually burning. We were afterwards shewn the places (all within the church) where our Saviour was scourged and crucified, and the very stone pillar to which our Saviour was bound when scourged. We then proceeded to the cell of *St. Helena*, cut out of the rock, from the window of which were discovered the crosses upon which our Saviour and the two thieves suffered; and they related the following account:—not being able, at first, on finding the crosses, to ascertain the cross on which our Saviour suffered, it was proposed that trial should be

sands whether any particular virtue might be attached to the cross of our Saviour, and a woman troubled with leprosy was procured for that purpose. She was laid on two of the crosses for several days without any effect; but on her being laid on the third, in a short time the disease left her; they therefore supposed that was the Cross on which our Saviour suffered, and shew it as such. After viewing every thing worth notice in the Church, we visited the Armenian Convent: the Chapel of which, for richness, surpassed any thing we had seen; the pillars were covered with China tiles, and the interior part with tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl. We proceeded from hence to the Greek Convent, and then to that of the Carmelites; at the latter place we saw a number of large casks, which we supposed would contain near 1000 gallons each; they were filled with most excellent wine, which they generously allowed us to taste. We also visited the Coptic Convent, which appeared the most miserable we had seen; from this place we returned to the Franciscan Convent, where we regaled ourselves upon every thing they could procure for us. It would be the greatest ingratitude were we not to take particular notice of the generous and hospitable treatment we met with at the different convents we visited: the instant we entered, wine, sweetmeats, aqua vite, pipes, tobacco, and coffee were placed before us; and at our departure from each they burnt frankincense, and each of us were sprinkled with rose-water and other perfumes. At our departure in the evening, when we went to take leave of the Superior of the Convent, he seemed very much distressed at our leaving so soon, and with tears in his eyes importuned us to make our stay longer, and told us every Christian in Jerusalem were under the greatest obligation to the English nation, and particularly to Sir Sidney Smith and his Officers and ship's Company; for they had, by their means, been preserved from the merciless hands of Buonaparte; and then he related the following anecdote of that wretch:—When General Dumas had advanced with a detachment of the French army within a few leagues of Jerusalem, he sent to Buonaparte for leave to make the attack upon it; Buonaparte replied, when he had taken Accre, he would come in person, and plant the tree of liberty on the very spot where Christ

suffered; and that the first French soldier who fell in the attack should be interred in the Holy Sepulchre. "Such impiety," said the old man, "makes us detest the monster, and bless our preservers, the English." Sir Sidney Smith was the first Christian who has been suffered to go into Jerusalem armed, or to go into it in the dress of a Frank, and we were allowed to do the same, and all who have visited it by his means.

Jerusalem stands on the north side of Mount Zion, surrounded on every side by high rocky hills; it is walled all round by a very strong wall with square towers round it, about three hundred feet apart; but there did not appear to be a single gun mounted, or any thing for defending it; indeed, the only cannon we observed in the city were three or four small ones on the ground before the residence of the Cadi, or judge, merely for ceremony; from a window in the Cadi's house, it is said David first saw the fair Bathsheba.

Jerusalem is said to contain about 16,000 inhabitants; viz. Turks, 10,000; Greeks, 1000; Franks, 400; Armenians, 1000; Jews, 3500; at our leaving Jerusalem, the Superior of the Franciscan Convent made each of us presents of crosses and beads; and on Friday night at seven o'clock we arrived on board his Majesty's ship Tigre much fatigued, though highly gratified with our journey.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
SIR,

IT has been an old established custom for a class of musicians to perambulate the streets of the metropolis at midnight, or an early hour of the morning, once a week, for two or three weeks preceding Christmas, to amuse, or rather to lull to rest its somniferous inhabitants; and I understand, they are designated the waits or weights.

I shall be very much obliged, if any of your Correspondents can inform me the origin of this custom, why so called, and the reason of so unseasonable an hour being appropriated, as I should have thought an earlier one would not only have been more likely to have gained an audience, but have been more advantageous, if emolument were the object of the performers.

Your insertion of the above will oblige

INQUISITOR.

London, Feb. 6, 1816.

LETTERS ON GAY'S FABLES.

LETTER XI.

ON FABLE THE TWENTY-NINTH OF GAY.

THE FOX AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

(By the Author of "Fables for the Fire-Side.")

THIS fable is meant to exemplify the horror attending the death-bed of the wicked, who defer repentance to the last hour, and die unreformed; and further, to point out benefits, which their posterity may derive from such a scene.

To make the example the stronger, a fox, the chief personage of the fable, is described as having reached the extreme decrepitude of old age without amendment. In his last sickness, and near the hour of dissolution, a numerous race of descendants surround his bed, "to learn," says the fable, "their dying sire's commands."—With much expression of sorrow, and in a feeble tone, he thus exhorts them;—

Ah, sons! from evil ways depart;
My crimes lie heavy on my heart.
See! see! the murder'd geese appear!
Why are those bleeding turkeys there?
Why all around this cackling train,
Who haunt my ears for chickens slain?

Though the subject, regarded in its proper light, is of much too awful a nature to be represented by such an actor, the bitter reproaches of an evil conscience are here not unnaturally exhibited in the phantoms, which crowd the fox's imagination. But how is it possible, that the fabulist, if he had felt any of those serious sentiments, which this subject is calculated to inspire, instead of describing the natural impression which such a scene must be supposed, and ought, of all others, to make, on young minds, and all minds, could, with the levity of a buffoon, have so misplaced his wit, as to make the effect of the old fox's advice, and his tormenting conscience, to be nothing better than the two next lines describe?

The hungry foxes round them star'd,
And for the promised feast prepar'd;
Where, sir, is all this dainty cheer?
Nor turkey, goose, nor hen is here:
These are the phantoms of your brain,
And your sons lick their lips in vain.

It is no defence, to say this effect was not unnatural in that species of animal. When animals are made to represent men, many of the innate characteristics

of the former cannot always be displayed, if you would produce moral impressions. This the author well knew; for the nature of the fox is not attended to by him in making the old one subject to reproaches of conscience on his death-bed, any more than it is in his being made to speak like a man. Moral instruction is the first thing to be aimed at in this species of composition; and though the fable is the more ingenious where the characteristic qualities of the animal interlocutors can be brought naturally to express those which belong to men, yet when that cannot be effected without sacrificing sound morality, the main intention of the fable is lost, and often contradicted. For what effect of the awful scene of a wicked man's death-bed can be conceived more immoral, than that his children, or his friends or neighbours who attend it, after having witnessed the tormenting rebukes of the dying man's conscience, and heard his exhortation to avoid the crimes he has confessed, should immediately, as in the present case, be looking out for means and opportunities to commit the very same crimes, and that they should express too this horrid impiety to the dying man himself?—We may be perhaps told, that the old fox's answer is meant to correct the unnatural impressions and wicked desires of his impious race, which had discovered themselves on this occasion. His last reflexion and advice, I grant, are in some degree properly directed to this end; but their wrong ideas, so bad and so unnatural in the actual circumstance, displayed too in so slipshod a manner, should have been entirely suppressed. They should not be suffered even to pass through the minds of children, and the dying fox's advice would still have been a *propos*, as regarding the general ill disposition and character of foxes, and on the same ground not at all less instructive and useful to them. His concluding words are perfectly right and good.

Would you true happiness attain,
Let honesty your passions rein;
So live in credit and esteem,
And the good name you've lost redeem.

With the omission of the young foxes' exceptionable reflexions on the old one's speech, the fable would have ended well here. But the fabulist's inconsistency and want of judgment has spoilt the whole by a foolish addition, and rendered whatever of morality appeared before nugatory and unmeaning. Ad-

verting only to the natural instincts of the animal, which we know are unalterable, and by wrongly applying them he misrepresents the nature of man, which, however perverted, is still capable of moral correction. He therefore needlessly prolongs his fable till he loses all that was good in it. But let the answer of one of the youngsters speak for itself—

The counsel's good, a fox replies,
Could we perform what you advise;
Think, what our ancestors have done,
A line of thieves from son to son:
To us descends the long disgrace,
And infamy hath mark'd our race.
Tho' we, like harmless sheep, should feed,
Honest in thought, in word, and deed;
Whatever henroost is decreased,
We shall be thought to share the feast,
The change shall never be believed;
A lost good name is ne'er retrieved."

Suppose it even true, which it is not without many exceptions, that a lost good name cannot be regained, it is a very dangerous doctrine to teach; since it may be made, as it is here, and too often in the world, a reason for not attempting self-reformation. But who would believe, without ocular proof from chapter and verse, that the author could have made a joke of all ideas of conscience and self-reproach in the last moments of life by a most immoral and burlesque conclusion of his fable in the four lines following—

Nay, then, replies the feeble fox
(But hark! I hear a hen that crows)
Go! but be mod'rate in your food;
A chicken too might do me good.

"Well then, my youngsters, since you have been a pack of rascals almost from the cradle, and think nobody would believe you reformed were you to become saints, I see no reason why you should give yourselves the trouble of any endeavours to become honest. Be but a little moderate in the commission of your crimes, so as not to alarm that suspicion or apprehension which might preclude the opportunities, and all is well. And since I myself have lived a rogue to this age, I find myself converted by your reasons, and may as well die one."—I do not think it possible to cast too severe a censure upon this conclusion of the fable.

Are we to be satisfied with the stupid apology offered by some people in such cases, that the writer only meant to be witty, and could never intend what he has really done, both in the lines first

quoted and in the concluding ones, to burlesque the most awful scene that can be witnessed in this world, the horrors of a wicked man's death-bed?

The fabulist's proceeding on this occasion far exceeds his ordinary want of judgment. It appears nothing less than a temporary dereliction of his reason, and of all sense of religion, as well as of morality. It is the conduct of Solomon's madman, who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, and saith, "Am I not in sport?"

[Inscribed by the Author to the Misses Mathews, Governesses of an Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, at Union-place, Regent's Park.]

SOME REMARKS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FAIR-SEX.

"Auld nature greets, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes O;
Her prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the ladies O."

BURNS.

"You will see in a little treatise of mine, just published, in what an honourable point of view I have considered your sex—not as domestic drudges or the slaves of our pleasures, but as our companions and equals; as designed to soften our hearts and polish our manners; and, as Thomson finely says,

To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
And sweeten all the toils of human life.

DR. GREGORY.

SHALL women, who are capable of scrutinizing the works of Nature and Art, and can, with understandings generally peculiar to themselves, form systems and write productions which please and improve their fellow-creatures, merely hop and dance about a ball-room, practise for hours on a musical instrument, and, like moving pictures, attract the attention of fops and fools, and, alas! too often become the prey of artful villains, who, like alligators, tempt to destroy. Forbid it, Heaven! let them be cultivated by useful and sublime knowledge; let them become what they were designed, rational beings; then we shall more frequently have good wives and more amiable companions—our own sex will become wiser, for shame will make us enter into a competition with the weaker, our children will imbibе virtuous opinions from their mothers, and many plain neglected females will find em-

employment and consolation in their studies, and feel the satisfaction of knowing, that though they are not wives, yet they are not useless members of society, as they are capable of instructing many of their own sex, and can in various ways improve mankind.

How much more interesting would be their company, how prepossessing their manners, how engaging their conversation: no longer confined to dress and trifles, but consisting of remarks on men and manners, on the glorious works of Nature and the invaluable discoveries of the gospel, their presence, instead of causing satiety (as is now too frequently the case), would check our absurd rhapsodies, and hold us in a bondage far more preferable than liberty.

With her widowed mother lives Sophia, the most amiable of her sex: her features express the purest benignity—meekness and sympathy dwell in her bosom: though timid as the hare, her innocence and blushes protect her: but why talk of protection, when her eyes, like a good monarch, govern all beholders: who would not become her subjects, who would not bow before her throne. When she frowns, it is on the libertine, who instantly repents and sins no more. Her spacious understanding is improved by books and edifying conversation; her manners cheerful and unaffected. When she speaks, it is the language of music and wisdom; when she touches her harp, her auditors are enchanted; when she moves, she graces accompany her: like Ruth, she attends to the duties of domestic life; like Chapone, writes for the improvement of youth; like Benevolence, relieves the afflicted; and like Piety, adores her Creator in silence.

This is a pattern for my countrywomen—may they admire and imitate—may they claim their rights—may they shine in wisdom as they shine in beauty may man with rapture exclaim—

“O woman, loveliest of the lovely kind,
In body perfect, and complete in mind.”
J. M.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
IN your Magazine for April (page 306); the 2d line of the 13th stanza of “a Hermit’s Meditations” confirms Mr. Kemble’s reading of the word “Aches” as a dissyllable, for the *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXIX. May, 1816.

severance in which he long sustained such constant and vehement opposition on the boards from the audience.

“Oppress’d perhaps
With aches and with aged cares,
Down to the grave thou brought’st
A few, and hoary hairs:”

There seems, moreover, a design of the poet to form an alliteration between “aches” and “aged.”—Some persons have, however, thought, that if Mr. K. had pronounced it *ake—ēs*, he would have been less censured, because we always read the singular of the noun *ake*, not *aitch*, and indeed, from analogy, this were better, because it is originally from the Greek *ΑΧΟΣ*, Dolor, Mœstitia.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER,

May 13, 1816.

THE HIVE.

No. XVII.

BERTHOLDE’S LEGACY TO THE KING OF FRANCE.

HAVING been always willing to remain poor, I have nothing to leave my king; but as I believe he has received some benefit from my advice, I will now give him such counsel as shall not be less salutary both to him and his people. I advise him then, for the good of his subjects, and even from a regard to his own advantage, constantly to hold the balance between the rich and the poor with an even hand; to examine carefully before he determines; never to pronounce a sentence whilst moved by anger; to preserve the love of his subjects; to recompense good and wise men, and to chastise the wicked; to drive away flatterers, liars, and calumniators, and, in general, all those pests of a court, who carry fire in their tongues; not to overburthen the people; to protect widows and orphans; to cause speedy judgments in all suits at law, and to put a stop to the tricks and quibbles of courts.—If he exactly follows these rules, he will live happily, his reign will be immortal, and he will be proposed as a pattern of wisdom and perfection to all the kings of the earth, till the end of time. Amen.

(Signed)

3 H

BERTHOLDE

MR. COLLIER'S SENTIMENTS ON CHURCH MUSIC.

I should imitate the *perfume* of the *Jewish tabernacle*, and have as little of the composition of common use as is possible. There must be no voluntary *Maggots*, no military *Tatoos*, no light and galliardizing *notes*, nothing that may make the fancy trifling, or raise an improper thought: this would be to profane the service, and bring the *play-house* into the church. Religious harmony must be moving, but noble with all; grave, solemn, and seraphic; fit for a martyr to play, and an angel to hear. It should be contrived so as to warm the best blood within us, and take hold of the finest part of the affection; to transport us with the *beauty of holiness*; to raise us above the satisfactions of life, and make us ambitious of the glories of heaven.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

Mercurius Trismegistus taught the *Egyptians* to place all their wisdom of man and happiness of souls in divine worship. *Zoroaster*, the *Persian* philosopher, summed up all his doctrines in this short rule, *Submit to reason and do justice*. The *Chaldeans*, who also acknowledged *Zoroaster*, as the institutor of their philosophy, made perfection to consist in purging the soul from the corruption it contracted at its union with the body. The *Indians* believed it to be the true good of man, to serve God and to practice virtue. The chief maxim of the *Celtæ* was, that all actions ought to be ruled by piety towards God, and justice towards man. And the very *Mahometans* have placed happiness in this life wholly in living virtuously.

THE CONTENTS OF A CARTHUSIAN CLOISTER.

A person who went to take a view of the *Carthusian* cloister at *Marien* (ron, near *Hugenwalde*, and of the donations given to those monks, expected, at least, to find a library, but there was no book, nor any other provision for learning, except a skin of parchment, two reams of paper, and a pair of spectacles, and this had been a whole century collecting: whereas in the kitchen and cellar he found no less than 15 great pieces of wine (which was then a very scarce commodity so far north), 230 barrels of beer, 260 cheeses, 54 cakes of

gingerbread, and 5 pounds of quicksilver, put down in their register as a remedy against lice.

THE COUNTRYMAN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE GAME ACT.

Gentlemen, I am a plain contree fellho; and tho'ff I saay't, an honest won: I love my contree, follow my plough, 'get my own children, go to church on a Sunday, and read the gornall once week to my contree *nigh-boars*. We foind thereby, that when foke bin aggriev'd, they apply themselves to soome suk foke as yeo to make their kase knoown. The matter is thus — We heer the parlmeant (but howtrew it is we know no') is gooing to maake it *fel-hon-y* and transformation to kill the geame: Now yeo must knoow, that I and many of us contree foke don't like it at all. I have a smaal cott of my oown, with a tin'y bit a ground to't, and son voat for kneet o'th'sheer, and 'tis very hard that I mayn't be tolerated to kill a *pater-hedge*, or hayer, in mouy oown graund, tho'ff she spoif'd and eat me more green coorn and gardenen stuff, than her heads worth: whilst our b'oobie, squoire, and half the reakes ooff the countree shal breake down my fences, tread my coorn under foote, and threaten maw into'th' bargain, if I dar but oppen my mouth! We read i' th' skriptur, that the beecasts of the feeld, and the fowls of the yair, were more meade for the yense of man, but not for the yense of gentilmens: I have red aw the *Aokts* oore and oore, and oddshear, I conno find won word o' th' Voi bill in 'um. If they woud maack a law 'gainst pochin let 'um begin with th' parson o' th' parish, for he's the greatest i' th' whole countree: but how'd theer, if they should infringe his *pre-rouge-alth*, as like as not, he maack a bilthy bustle about it, cry out the church was in denger, as he do's for the loose of a toith pig, and so draw the hole countree to our seide, and prevent monny a poor fellho from going to the Wash Hinges (West Indica).

So having meade my kase knoown to ye, I arrest my self, sur, your varce umbel sarvant.

POMERANIAN CLERGY.

The statutes of *Henning*, the popish Bishop of *Camin* in 1454, shews that the clergy were no better in *Pome-*

even than elsewhere; for the clergy, especially the curates, were forbid going with the laity to taverns, &c. which were places infamous for murders, robberies, swearing, and debaucheries, and other scandalous crimes, and where the clergy drinking *tele-a-tete* with their parishioners, led the sheep astray which were committed to their pastoral care, and plunged them in the depths of hell. Another statute complains against the marriage of priests in these terms; viz. We think it a grievous and unheard-of offence against God, and a public scandal to the clergy, that the priests, not having the fear of God before their eyes, keep women, with whom they always converse, make collations and cohabit, engaging never to part from one another, just as if whom the devil had joined together no man was to part asunder, and begetting animals that walked upon two feet. Here 'tis observed, that the Bishop did not esteem the children, born of such marriages, to be human creatures. For this heinous crime of marrying and cohabiting with their wives, the priests were charged with consuming the patrimony of Jesus Christ in whoredom, and continued to pay a fine of ten marks in silver.

A CURIOUS CONTRAST.

In a Romish ritual printed at Doway, appears this curious contract of matrimony, made and confirmed by the man and woman before the priest: it runs in these terms—

“The Man repeats thus after the Priest.

“I, M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death us do part, *if holy church will it permit*; and thereto I plight thee my troth.”

“Then the Woman repeats thus after the Priest,

“I, M. take thee N. to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, *to be bonnair and buser in bed and at board*, till death us do part, *if holy church will permit*, and thereto I plight thee my troth.”

In which there seems to be a clause reserving a power to their church to dissolve and annul this marriage made

per verba de presenti. And if so, *quæra* the hazard they run who unthinkingly are persuaded to be married by that form!

CHARACTERS
OF
ENGLISH WORTHIES.

No. XII.

PENN.

FEW persons have done so much good as quakers, whether we consider them individually or as a peculiar body of Christians—They are generally industrious, great lovers of truth, patient, meek, pious, and benevolent—their benevolence is the most liberal, as it comprehends the whole human race—the American and the negro, as well as the European, have cause to bless them; this is an encomium virtue demands. Truth bids us refer to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, to the abolishers of the slave trade, to the relations of the maniac, to the instituters of the bible society, to the British and foreign school, and to the memoirs of Penn. This upright quaker not only possessed the characteristics of his sect, but in the hours of danger and temptation, sacrificed both his fortune and his freedom at the altar of religion. When providence restored his freedom, and reconciled him to an affectionate parent, he made others free and happy by treating Indians as men, by translating the oppressed into the land of liberty, and by establishing among an unfortunate people a code of laws seldom equalled, and never excelled. Thus he lived beloved by his friends as an affectionate benevolent companion, and admired by mankind as an author, a lawgiver, an undaunted foe to tyranny, and an universal philanthropist.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

The opinions of Sydney were his own—he searched human nature and judged for himself—how few imitate him. He was indeed austere and rash, and like another Brutus would have sacrificed his children at the altar of liberty; but, under whatever garb, despotism he abhorred, he would have had man as free as the eagle. Freedom without anarchy was his wish, but freedom with it, rather than slavery. This he hoped to see in his native land but was disappointed. He left his country but did not forget her—he satirized her follies.

but loved her as his life. When to gratify his beastly appetites the monster Charles roused war with all its horrors, this English worthy exposed him, but alas! Charles murdered his accuser. Thus for liberty Sydney lived, for liberty died; great in the field, great in the cloacet, great in the hour of death, great in the annals of history.

OBSERVER.

No. XV.

*A daring Infidel, (and such they are
From pride, example, lucre, rage, revenge,
Or pure heretical defect of thought,
Of all earth's madmen most deserves a
chain.*

YOUNG.

THREE are no men who deserve worse of posterity, or who leave their names to more merited execrations, than sceptical or deistical writers—They injure mankind in a most vital part, and the wounds inflicted by their venomous weapons are generally incurable, from their being aimed at those passions and sentiments to which the minor faculties, and almost inherent prejudices of the human mind are too strongly attached, to be easily severed.

Of this truth they appear to have been pretty generally aware, and have therefore disguised their nefarious designs, whose native hideousness would also disgust the most cursory and superficial observer, under that universal cloak, "a search after truth," under whose sanction they boldly issue to the world their destructive poisons, bearing the plausible appearance of wholesome food.

One of the causes to which the more general prevalence of sceptical doctrines may be ascribed, is the eagerness of mankind to pursue variety and novelty in whatsoever shapes they present themselves; but the more immediate reason appears to me to be, the unwillingness of submitting to those restraints which are imposed upon us by religion, the necessity of dispensing with the gratification of those various vanities and passions which we are commended to forego, and to avoid the imputation of being thought singular, by adopting any principles which excite the ridicule of those whom we desire to associate with. But these and all other arguments on which deistical notions are founded, are so extremely

fatile, that they require but little reflection to convince us of their errorneousness—we should do well, however, seriously and impartially to examine the question, and take as a leading principle the very great probability that the sentiments and reflections of many thousands are more likely to be correct than the solitary opinion of a new individual, because we have every reason to suppose that no one would decide on a principle of such extreme importance without the most mature and perfect deliberation.

Atheism compared with the principles of Deism, has not been of so serious an injury to the world, for the numbers have been so few, and its ascendancy over the mind of man is in general so transient, that its insignificance is the best safeguard against its attacks. Very few men (I can hardly think any) could ever seriously determine on embracing atheistical principles; it requires no small share of ingenuity to give it even an outward appearance of respectability, and then the cheerless prospects it presents and the insulated state in which it places its votary, are considerable arguments against its generally prevailing. Man is a social creature, formed for enjoying the blessings of life in common with his fellows, and for contributing the share produced by his own efforts for the increase of human felicity; and to a being of this description the existence of a creator is the great link from which depends the harmonious chain of causes and effects forming the noble system of creation—to deny the existence of a Deity is to subvert all order, and to destroy every hope or idea of a future state, which alone is sufficient to plunge the unfortunate sceptic into the most deplorable situation that can be well imagined; it weakens all those ties which nature and affection have twined round the heart of man, and whose beams have power to gild the darkest hour of adversity, and to add a lustre to the brightest sunshine of prosperity; for what permanent affection can the man have for worldly objects, when he is deficient in that love which is the essence of human felicity, and who believes that when the grave covers over the inanimate frame of a friend he has for ever parted with him, or who believes that the hour of death is—

The first dark day of nothingness.
The last of danger and distress.

The misery attendant upon those who possess atheistical tenets and the disastrous consequences of denying the Creator, are too evident to need further illustration; indeed, in the words of Dr. Bulguy, I may justly observe, that "atheism offers such violence to our faculties that it seems scarcely credible it should ever really find any footing in human understanding." Unfortunately for the world it has happened that the cause of Deism has been espoused by some few men of learning whose opinions the unthinking part of mankind look up to with a peculiar degree of deference, and are too ready to imitate the example afforded them by those; from whom something better might have been expected.—The mischief created in this manner is by no means trivial, and affords a convincing proof of the extreme danger resulting from the connection of learning with infidelity.

The celebrated Mr. Mallett, who edited Lord Bolingbroke's philosophical works, and of whom Dr. Johnson said that "Bolingbroke dying, left his blunderbuss charged up to the muzzle against the peace of the world—and could find no one hardy enough to pull the trigger but Mallett," was a most violent and professed Deist, and never failed to introduce the subject when he had an opportunity—it was a constant topic of conversation at his table, and he urged the subject so continually that the servants became in turn as able disputants as their master, and the discussions of the kitchen were carried on and conducted with about the same degree of reason and ability, as those of the drawing-room: the servant who waited at table, and who had of course rather a better opportunity of hearing his master's doctrines, soon became so much a convert to the system, as to believe he should not suffer any punishment for his vices hereafter, and that of course virtue was of no consequence in this world, further than it conduced to his own convenience, and fancying he could make rather more of his vices, resolved to profit by the doctrine, and accordingly stole as much plate and other valuables as he could well make off with—he was pursued and fortunately for Mallett brought back with his booty.—The fellow was examined before a select party of friends, and at first absolutely refused to answer any questions; but being strenuously urged

by his master, to give a reason for his conduct, said, "that it was in consequence of his repeated representations that there was no future state, no reward for virtue nor any punishment for vice, that he was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well! but were you not afraid of being condemned to suffer by the laws of your country?" returned Mallett—"Sir," said the fellow, looking sternly at him, "You by your constant harangues removed my greatest terrors, and why should I fear the least."

The peculiar justice and appropriateness of this answer is worthy of remark, and adds another argument against the principles of the Deist which will on inspection be found in the end to be fallacious and delusive.

"Before these rejecters of revelation" says a learned divine "thoughtlessly calumniate it, they would do well to consider what they are able to give us in its stead, better calculated to alleviate the distresses and bind up the bleeding heart of humanity."

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXVII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING; IN PROSE AND VERSE.

"The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a REPOSITORY to lay up those ideas."—LOCKE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF COAL GAS TO THE PURPOSES OF ILLUMINATION.

BY WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, F.R.S.L. AND E. PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE employment of the gases evolved during the destructive distillation of common pit coal for the illumination of streets and houses, is a subject of such intrinsic and increasing importance, as to render some account of its progress and improvement a proper subject of discussion in this journal.

That coal evolves a permanently elastic and inflammable aeriform fluid seems first to have been experimentally ascertained by the Rev. Dr. Clayton; and a brief account of his discovery is published in the Philosophical Transactions

for the year 1739. The following is an extract from his paper: "I got some coal, and distilled it in a retort in an open fire. At first they came over only phlegm, afterwards a black oil and then likewise a spirit arose, which I could no ways condense; but it forced my lute, or broke my glasses. Once when it had forced my lute, coming close thereto in order to try to repair it, I observed that the spirit which issued out, caught fire at the flame of the candle, and continued burning with violence as it issued out in a stream, which I blew out and lighted again alternately, for several times. I then had a mind to try if I could save any of this spirit, in order to which I took a turbinated receiver, and putting a candle to the pipe of the receiver whilst the spirit arose, I observed that it caught flame, and continued burning at the end of the pipe, though you could not discern what fed the flame. I then blew it out, and lighted it again several times; after which I fixed a bladder, squeezed and void of air, to the pipe of the receiver. The oil and phlegm descended into the receiver, but the spirit still ascending blew up the bladder. I then filled a good many bladders therewith, and might have filled an inconceivable number more, for the spirit continued to rise for several hours, and filled the bladders almost as fast as a man could have blown them with his mouth: and yet the quantity of coals distilled was inconsiderable.

"I kept this spirit in the bladders a considerable time, and endeavoured several ways to condense it, but in vain. And when I had a mind to divert strangers or friends, I have frequently taken one of these bladders, and pricking a hole therein with a pin, and compressing gently the bladder, near the flame of a candle till it once took fire, it would then continue flaming till all the spirit was compressed out of the bladder: which was the more surprising, because no one could discern any difference in the appearance between these bladders, and those which are filled with common air.

"But then I found that this spirit must be kept in good thick bladders, as in those of an ox or the like; for if I filled calves' bladders therewith, it would lose its inflammability in twenty-four hours, though the bladders became not relaxed at all."

But the application of the gas thus

generated to the purposes of economical illumination, is of much more recent date, and the merit of introducing it is principally due to Mr. Murdoch, whose observations upon the subject are published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1808. He first tried it in Cornwall, in the year 1792; and afterwards in 1798 established an apparatus upon a more extended scale at Boulton and Watts' foundry at Birmingham; and it was there that the first public display of gas lights was made in 1802, upon the occasion of the rejoicings for peace. These, however, were but imperfect trials, when compared with that made in 1805 at Messrs. Philips and Lee's cotton mills at Manchester; and upon the results of which, all subsequent procedures, with regard to gas lighting, may be said to be founded. The whole cotton mill, with many adjacent buildings, were illuminated with coal gas to the exclusion of lamps, candles, and other sources of artificial light. Nearly a thousand burners of different forms were employed; and the light produced was estimated equal to that of 2500 well managed candles of six to the pound.

The most important and curious part of Mr. Murdoch's statement, relates to the cost of the two modes of lighting (namely, by gas and candles,) per annum. The cost of the coal used to furnish the gas, amounting annually to 110 tons, was 135*l*. Forty tons of coals to heat the retort, 20*l*. and the interest of capital sunk, with due allowance for accidents and repairs, 550*l*. From the joint amount of these items, must be deducted the value of seventy tons of coke, at 1*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. amounting to 93*l*. which reduces the total annual expense to 602*l*.; while that of candles to give the same light, would amount to 2000*l*.

Such was the flattering result of the first trial of gas illumination upon a tolerably extensive scale. In regard to its efficacy, we are informed by Mr. Murdoch, that the peculiar softness and, clearness of the light, with its almost unvarying intensity, brought it into great favour with the work people; and it being free from the inconvenience of sparks, and the frequent necessity of snuffing, are circumstances of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard from fire, to which cotton mills are so much exposed.

When Mr. Lee was examined by Mr.

Brougham, in 1809, before a committee of the House of Commons, against the Gas Light and Coke Company's bill, his evidence was then equally favorable. He said, it gave no disagreeable smell; and when questioned as to the purity and goodness of the light, "I burn it," said he, "every night in my own house, instead of thirty pairs of candles." He further added, that he found it perfectly wholesome, and that it was never complained of either in his own dwelling-house, or in the mill.

The President and Council of the Royal Society proved the high opinion which they entertained of the value and importance of Mr. Murdoch's communication on the employment of the gas from coal for the purpose of illumination, by adjudging to him Count Ramford's gold and silver medals.

To prove that gas is economically applicable upon a small as well as a large scale, reference might be made to Mr. Cook's statement in the Phil. Mag. Dec. 1808, which, with some other amusing particulars, is noticed in the Edinburgh Review, vol. XIII. page 477.

I have thought it right to state these particulars concerning the earliest trials of gas lights: and now, without adverting further evidence from those remote sources, shall proceed to information gained at the establishments lately instituted in the metropolis; and to that afforded by my own experiments. The apparatus, required for gas illumination, consists of retorts for the distillation of the coal, of condensers for the reception of the tar and ammoniacal liquor, of purifiers containing cream of lime, through which the gas passes, and is freed from carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, of gasometers or reservoirs with their main conduit pipes, and of the burners with their tubes and stop-cocks. Of the construction and expense of the whole of this apparatus, a tolerably correct estimate may be formed, by consulting Mr. Accum's "Practical Treatise on Gas Light."

We are indebted to Dr. Henry, of Manchester, for some valuable researches, concerning the composition of the aeriform products of several varieties of coal. (Phil. Trans. 1808.) He has pointed out the various composition of the gas at different periods of the distillation, and has shewn the important influence of the circumstances un-

der which the coal is distilled, upon the proportion of gas yielded, and its fitness for the purposes of illumination. This fact has lately attracted the notice of Mr. Clegg, the engineer of the Gas Light Company, who has founded upon it several ingenious improvements in the construction of the retorts employed at the Westminster gas works. Coal in large heaps, and gradually heated, affords less gas and more water and tar than when it is extended over a considerable surface, and suddenly brought to a red heat. It is also very advantageous to dry the coal before its introduction into the retort.

In a small gas apparatus, erected in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, we find that 4 lib. of good Newcastle coal, introduced into the retort previously heated red, in a shallow iron pan, may be made to afford a produce of from twenty to twenty-six cubic feet of gas, consisting of

- 8 Olefiant gas
- 72 Carburetted hydrogen
- 13 Carbonic oxide and hydrogen
- 4 Carbonic acid
- 3 Sulphuretted hydrogen

100

The carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen are separated by the lime in the purifiers.

The same quantity of coal introduced into the cold retort and gradually heated, afforded only twenty-two cubic feet of gas, consisting of

- 5 Olefiant gas
- 70 Carburetted hydrogen
- 18 Carbonic oxide and hydrogen
- 6 Carbonic acid
- 1 Sulphuretted hydrogen

100

The specific gravity of the former gas, that of air being = 1000, was = 560, and of the latter = 555: the fitness of gases for the purposes of illumination is, generally speaking, directly as their specific gravity.

These experiments lead to the conclusion that a chaldron of good Wallsend Newcastle coals would afford from 17,000 to 20,000 cubical feet of gas, but the process of distillation as now carried on in the large establishments for lighting the metropolis seldom affords a larger average produce than 12,000 cubical feet. There can, however, be little doubt that by improvements in the construction and manage-

ment of the retorts, the highest of the above averages might be procured, and calculating upon this produce of gas, and upon the other substances yielded by the operation, we obtain a curious and striking result.

The average value of a chaldron of the best Newcastle coals is $\approx 3l.$ The value of the products of its distillation is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1½ chaldron of coke, at 31s.	1	18	9
12 gallons of tar, at 10d.	0	10	0
18 gallons of ammoniacal liquor, at 6d.	0	9	0
20,000 cubic feet of gas, at 15s. per 1,000 cub. feet.	15	0	0
	£17	17	9

From the value of products must of course be deducted the value of the common coal employed in the furnaces for heating the retorts, amounting to about five chaldrons for every five and twenty chaldrons submitted to distillation, and the expense incurred by wear and tear, with the wages of the labourers, and lastly, the interest upon capital. Mr. Murdoch's estimate, already quoted, will be found pretty accurate upon these heads.

The tar is frequently employed for the production of gas, either by mixing it with small coal in the retorts, or by passing it through a red hot tube. Every pound yields between seventeen and eighteen cubic feet, containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of olefiant gas. When therefore, it has been cleansed by lime, it burns with a very brilliant flame and is a most improving addition to the common gas. Wigan and Cannell coal yield the best and largest proportion of gas for the purposes of illumination, but it is seldom it can be employed on account of its high price.

The burners, or tubes whence the gas issues for combustion, may be infinitely and tastefully varied. The varieties commonly employed are the bat's wing burner, and the Argand burner. The former consists of a brass tube having a slit at its extremity about a quarter of an inch long and one-fortieth of an inch wide. The latter is composed of two concentric brass tubes about two inches long, closed at bottom by a ring of brass, and at the top by one of steel perforated with sixteen or eighteen holes of

one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter. The gas enters the cavity between the tubes, and issues from the circular row of apertures, where it is inflamed, and having a due supply of air within and without, burns very beautifully when a proper glass is placed over the burner. These burners, when very carefully regulated, consume about three cubical feet of gas per hour, and give light equal to that of six wax candles; but it is requisite, on account of carelessness and mismanagement, to allow four cubical feet to each burner per hour. The bat's-wing burner should not consume more than three cubic feet per hour.

At the three stations belonging to the chartered Gas-light Company, situated in Peter-street Westminster, in Worship-street, and in Norton Folgate, twenty-five chaldrons of coals are carbonized daily, which actually yield 300,000 cubical feet of gas, equal to the supply of 75,000 Argand's lamps, each lamp giving the light of six wax-candles. But if the full proportion of gas were obtained; viz. 20,000 cubical feet from each chaldron of coals, then the produce should be 500,000 cubical feet, equal to the supply of 125,000 lamps of the same size, and the light afforded should equal that of 750,000 wax candles, instead of 450,000, which is the real produce.

At the City gas-works, in Dorset-street, Blackfriars-bridge, the daily consumption of coals, for distillation, amounts, at present, to three chaldrons, which afford gas for the supply of 1,500 lamps; so that the total consumption of coals daily in London, for the purpose of illumination, amounts to twenty-eight chaldrons, and the number of lights supplied to 76,500.

Besides the different varieties of coal, some of which, as has been hinted, are much preferable to others, and coal-tar, an useful gas may be procured from a variety of other substances; and in the laboratory of the Royal Institution we often feed the retort with waste paper, saw-dust, pieces of wood, &c. and consume the gas for a variety of purposes, where oil was formerly employed.

The following are the results of some experiments upon these subjects compared with the produce from coal.

1. The retort was charged with four pounds of coal. The quantity of gas amounted, after having passed the

purifiers, to twenty cubic feet. The coke remaining in the retort weighed 2lb. 8.7oz.

The heating power of the gas flame was compared with that of a wax candle, by ascertaining the time required by each to raise two ounces of water, in a thin copper vessel, from 55° to 81.2°. The flames were made as similar in dimensions as possible, and so placed that their points just touched the bottom of the vessel. The heating power of the candle being assumed as = 1. that of the coal gas flame was = 1.5.

2. Four pounds of the dried wood of the common willow yielded sixteen cubical feet of gas, and fourteen ounces of charcoal remained in the retort. The gas burned with a very pale blue flame, and was unfit for the purpose of illumination, and contained no olefant gas.

3. Four pounds of the wood of the mountain ash afforded fifteen and a half cubical feet of gas, and thirteen ounces and a half of charcoal. The flame was very pale and blue.

4. Four pounds of white birch wood gave fourteen cubical feet of gas and twelve ounces of charcoal. The flame similar to 2 and 3.

5. Four pounds of hazle wood yielded thirteen cubical feet and a half of gas, and twelve and a half ounces of charcoal. Its heating power was = 1.2. It burned with a better flame than 2, 3, and 4, but the intensity was not sufficient for any useful purpose of illumination.

6. Four pounds of writing paper gave eighteen cubical feet of gas, and the remaining charcoal, which beautifully retained the form and texture of the paper, weighed eleven ounces and a half. The heating power of the gas was = 1.8. It burned with a flame nearly approaching in illuminating power to that of coal gas.

These experiments along with others which it is thought unnecessary to notice, prove that the gas from woods is not fit for the purposes of illumination, although as evolved during the production of charcoal, it may conveniently be consumed in the laboratory as a source of heat.

Respecting the advantages of gas illumination in streets, open places, large manufactories, &c. there can but be one opinion; but its introduction into dwelling-houses involves some

more important considerations. It may be urged in its favour, that the light is more equable, beautiful, and agreeable to the eye than that obtained from any other source; that superior cleanliness is attained, and the troublesome operations of filling and trimming oil lamps are superseded; that there is no danger from sparks and snuffs, as where candles are employed, and that by closing the main pipe of supply, a certain extinction of all the lights throughout the building is insured.

The following are the principal objections that have been adduced. When the gas escapes unburned, its smell is extremely disagreeable, and this may happen either from some fault in the pipes or burners, or from a stop-cock connected with a burner being accidentally left open. In the latter case the remedy is obvious, but in the former the escape of gas may prove very troublesome; but it may be guarded against by employing double pipes, by carrying them as much as possible upon the exterior of the house, and above all, by employing careful and good workmen in the construction of every part of the apparatus.

The idea of the explosions, in rooms lighted by gas, has frequently occurred, but when the probability of such an event is calmly considered, much of the alarm that it has excited must vanish. For the formation of an explosive atmosphere a large quantity of gas must escape into an apartment which must be nearly air-tight; and in a room with an open chimney, and two or three doors and windows, it would scarcely be possible to obtain a dangerous mixture, though it might occur in a cellar or any other very small and close apartment. In a dwelling room the gas would announce itself by its smell, very long before any dangerous mixture could ensue, and the quantity of gas required would be very great. A room, twelve feet square, or containing 1728 cubical feet of atmospheric air, would require an addition of 247 cubical feet of coal gas to render its atmosphere explosive. If we suppose a large Argand's burner accidentally left open in this apartment, whence gas is flowing at the rate of 4 cubical feet per hour, it would require sixty-two hours for the above quantity of gas to flow into the room, which also must be nearly air tight; these circumstances can scarcely be supposed.

ever to occur; a very little attention to ventilation, which whenever gas is used should be strenuously insisted on, would remove all possibility of danger. But the best proof of the safety of gas illumination is, that notwithstanding the many thousand lamps nightly burning in London, six* accidents only are known to have occurred, and those of a very trifling and almost unimportant nature, though the pipes and lamps are generally very badly and very carelessly managed. In matters of this kind, facts, and not arguments, must be looked to for evidence.

It was my intention to have concluded this paper with some observations on the common construction of burners, and with an account of several important improvements lately made in the general apparatus of Mr. Clegg: the hope of rendering my account of these subjects more correct and perfect than it is at present in my power, induces me to defer it.

RECIPES.

No. VII.

PILLS FOR INDIGESTION, OR COSTIVENESS.

TAKE of the best succotrine aloes, finely powdered $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce, gum mastic, also powdered, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce; mix them well together, with a little syrup of wormwood, and make them into pills of 3 grains each, and take one or two at dinner. Avoid eating sallads or any thing acid, while taking the pills. The two powders must be well incorporated. The pills may be made up either with magnesia or liquorice powder.

If the pills are to be taken for indigestion, take them *at dinner, the first time you want to drink*; and if for costiveness, take 2 or 3 *going to bed*.

These pills have been used in many respectable families for several years, with the most complete success.

APPLE TREES.

The following recipe has been used many years with success by an experienced farmer in Somersetshire, who says, "that for the last seven years he has had full half a crop, while many of his neighbours, although with the same prospect before the blossom appeared, had scarcely enough to make a pie:"

* Two of these arose from holes having been mischievously bored in the pipes of supply.

To every acre of orchard take a load of muck straw, or orts raked from the grass fields; lay it in about six or eight heaps, into which divide a pound of sulphur; endeavour to choose a clear day to burn it, with a brisk air, and it will not only destroy the insect in the bud, but kill all worms and other insects that breed under the moss of the trees and the bark.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT present conventicles are making very rapid strides towards a democratical supremacy, and overthrow of the established church; you will oblige one of your old readers, by inserting the following very whimsical, but very sensible remark, from a very curious book; "Major Dale's Essay on the Study of the History of England," page 211.

"These two men, Messrs. Whitfield and Westley, have done incalculable mischief; from their ashes have sprung thousands of Mountebank Preachers, who have erected Gospel traps to catch the unwise and unwary: in many parishes have they already entrapped nearly half of the congregation of the established church: and this levy in about fifty years. Now if the Mountebanks meet with the same success in recruiting, for the next fifty years, nearly the whole will be caught. The Church of England, it is true, will have all the Honours; but the Gospel traps will have all the *Trumps*: who then will get the odd Trick."

I think, Sir, this is multum in parvo, and ought to make some people, who are well affected to our Establishment in Church and State, look about them.

I am yours, &c.

A. B.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXV.

OUR readers, particularly those of the medical profession, will recollect, probably, that Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, published, in 1814, in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, two remarkable cases of adhesion of amputated fingers. A similar operation was performed lately in Scotland, by Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Glasgow, on the hand of a carpenter, named Galbreath. This man, in the act of hewing wood, with an axe, nearly struck off his thumb close

to the articulation of the first phalanx, with the metacarpal bone. Upon examining the parts, Mr. Hunter found the portion of thumb the man had supposed cut off lying in the hollow of his hand, buried in coagulated blood, and still attached by a portion of skin, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in breadth. Having carefully cleared the parts, and removed a small splinter of bone, Mr. Hunter replaced them, securing them with three stitches; after covering the thumb with dressing lint, he placed a splint of wood above all, and secured the whole, as neatly as possible, with a narrow ribbon. In three weeks the man was sufficiently cured to be enabled to return to his employment, and to exercise his thumb.

M. Cherruel has ascertained that the action of potash on tallow produces new modes of combination, from which result substances which did not exist before, perfectly formed; and two of which, margarine, and a species of fluid oil, acquire all the properties of acids. The author, pursuing his experiments, has ascertained, that the same effects are produced by soda, the alkaline earths, and different metallic oxides; and that the resulting substances are in the same proportion, whatever agent we employ. magnesia and alumina, on the contrary, merely contract a union with tallow, without separating its elements into two distinct bodies.

An important fact has been added to what was previously known respecting *chlorine*, by Gay-Lussac. He has shewn, that it combines with more than its weight of oxygen gas, and forms an acid, to which he has given the name of Chloric Acid.

During the time France was separated from the East and West Indies, several known arts were perfected, and new ones created.—Soda was extracted from common salt; alum and copperas formed by uniting their ingredients; colours, considered as fugitive, rendered permanent; indigo from woad supplying that from the indigo-fera; madder supplying the place of cochineal; and sugar from beet employed as a substitute for that from sugar-cane. Since the peace, several of these arts have been suspended.

Specimens of the rock, containing the cinnamon stone of Werner, have been brought from Ceylon to London: it consists of three constituents; *viz.* sepiatone, quartz, and cinnamon stone.

The first has the usually imperfectly foliated appearance, and all the characters which distinguish the variety of it, found in the bannat of Temeswar: the quartz is distributed irregularly, and has no appearance of crystallization: the cinnamon stone is in grains, none of which exhibited any traces of a crystalline form.

According to the recent experiments of Monsieur Cherruel, the sugar of diabetic urine possesses all the characters of the sugar of grapes—Monsieur de Chabaunès' method of extracting caloric from fuel, resolves itself into three principles: 1st, the surrounding an open fire-place with hollow air-pipes: 2nd, the burning all the smoke, by causing it to pass through the fire, as it proceeds from the coals, as they coke in the box: 3rd, is the retaining the heat, by multiplying the air-pipes, and placing them in such a manner, as to heat to any temperature, every room in the house, from the kitchen up to the attic.

Schubler, whose *Essays on the Physical Analysis of Soils* have attracted much notice on the continent, concludes with observing, that the chemical analysis of any fertile soil whatever, would not be sufficient to make us acquainted with it in all its relations, and to give it its true place in agriculture: for the physical properties of soils, composed of the chemical constituents, may be very different according to the different forms and modes in which the simple earths are combined in the different compound soils, from which important phenomena result, of which all the species of soils furnish examples.

Dr. Southey, in his *Observations on Pulmonary Consumption*, published in one of the journals, observes, that consumption may be chiefly attributed to light clothing; but that light clothing is not the only circumstance which disposes to it. Some classes of our countrymen appear to be almost wholly exempt from it, while others suffer peculiarly. Those who are most exempt, are those who eat animal food, live well, and whose occupation leads them to take strong exercise in the open air; such as butchers, fish-women, Cornish fishermen, stable boys, groomers, and dragoons. Those who suffer most severely, are the worst fed, and who lead sedentary lives, as tailors, weavers, &c.

Dr. Hosack, in his observations on the laws governing the communication of contagious diseases, and the means of

arresting their progress, has drawn the general conclusions—that an impure atmosphere is indispensably necessary to multiply and extend the specific poison constituting typhus, dysentery, &c.; and that the impurities of the air are fermentable materials.

Dr. Marcet has lately re-examined the subject of detecting arsenic in the liquid contained in the stomach; and he thinks the best mode of proceeding is, to mix the supposed arsenic of silver with a little pot-ash and charcoal-powder, and then to heat this mixture in a glass tube. A pellicle of metallic arsenic will be obtained on the inside of the tube, unless the quantity of arsenic present be very minute indeed.

M. Singer, in his observations on lightning, inserted in the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, advises, that shelter should not be sought beneath a high tree, or building, but at a distance of twenty or thirty feet from them. He lays great stress upon the necessity of keeping at a distance from large masses or pools of water; and even from those small rivulets or streams that may have been occasioned by a recent shower; for water is an excellent conductor, and streams of this nature not unfrequently determine the direction of the explosion.

A new manner of preparing hemp and flax, in two hours, has lately been discovered at St. Gall, in Switzerland. This new manner consists in treating it with water, in which has been dissolved a quantity of soft soap in the proportion of 1lb. of soap to 650lbs. of water.

The German chemist, Dobereiner, lately introduced a globule of mercury into a vessel of water, and placed it near the negative wire of a galvanic battery. Oxygen gas was given out from the positive wire; but no gas whatever was extracted from the negative wire. The globule of mercury was, however, attracted by it, and was gradually converted into an amalgam. Hence it would seem, that hydrogen has the property of amalgamating with mercury.

Mr. Want, in his *Monthly Report of Diseases*, instances the case of a young lady, from the country, who laboured under a complete locked jaw; for the removal of which she had taken an infinite variety of medicines during the whole time. On examination, several decayed teeth were discovered; two were extracted, and the motion of the jaw, in three days, was perfectly restored, without a grain of medicine.

In a very inveterate case of locked-jaw, which occurred in Denbighshire some time since, the practitioner caused a large sheep to be killed, and wrapped his patient in the skin, immediately after its being taken from the carcase of the animal: the consequence was, that in four hours the patient was completely revived.

Bath Philosophical and Literary Society.—At the meeting of the Society, on the 1st of April, the Rev. Mr. Conybeare read a paper on the formation of a carbonaceous substance discovered near Bideford, North Devon, some of which had been employed for the purpose of making a cheap black paint for ships. The quantum is very considerable, and competent to supply all the dock-yards in the kingdom. Mr. C. gave a section, marking its relative situation with sand, stone, slate, &c.; and from analysis ascertained its component parts to be, siliceous, 30; alumina, 35; iron, and manganese, 10; carbone and other volatile matters, 25. It approaches the nearest to black chalk. The iron and manganese, by giving density, will render it more advantageous as a pigment.

Important Caution.—Died, at Margate, after a short illness, Athelstan, eldest son of Mr. John Boys, solicitor, aged eight years. About ten weeks since this gentleman lost another child, aged only nine years, by a similar complaint—water on the brain; and both of them having always before been remarkably healthy children, no cause can be traced for this extraordinary visitation, except that of their having, during the whole of last summer and autumn, been in the daily habit of amusing and pleasing each other with a swing of considerable height, in Mr. Boy's garden, and by twirling themselves about to a great degree, to produce giddiness to each other in the usual play of children, so as to encourage that disposition to hydrocephalus, which most children are, more or less, subject to: various circumstances and symptoms of their illness have materially strengthened the supposition that the above amusement caused their death; and it has been deemed right to communicate to parents these extraordinary and melancholy circumstances.

The custom of pouring brandy into boots or shoes when the feet have got wet, with a view to prevent the effects of cold, is a practice which (though very common) is founded on prejudice and

misconception, and often proves fatal, by bringing on inflammation and consequent obstruction into the bowels. This practice is adopted upon the supposition, that because spirits when swallowed excite an universal warmth, and restore the circulation of extremities, they must do the same when applied to extremities themselves. But the reverse happens. Fluids when evaporating, produce cold; and the lighter and more spiritous the fluid, the more quickly it evaporates, and the greater is the degree of cold generated. This may be proved by a very simple experiment. If one hand be wetted with spirit and the other with water, and both held up to dry in the air, the hand wetted with spirit will feel infinitely colder than the other; whatever danger, therefore arises from cold or damp feet, it is generally enhanced by the practice alluded to.

The best way to prevent danger from wet clothes is to keep if possible in motion, and take care not to get near a fire or into any warm place, so as to occasion a sudden heat till some time after you have been able to procure dry clothes.

Among the many experiments for stopping the dry rot in timber, that which is now in use at Plymouth yard is, a hole bored to the depth of nine or ten inches in the head of each timber, and filled with train-oil; the hole is then plugged up, and the oil left to penetrate into the timber.

Important to Mariners.—The following communication has reached us from Ostend, respecting a new arrangement of the lights at that port:

A light has been for some time preparing in the Downs, to the east of that port, in a south-eastern direction from that which already exists on the point of the Jettée, and is to be in use from the 1st of June. These lights, by bringing both into one, are meant to point out the best channel for entering the harbour, a circumstance of some importance to seamen who navigate to this port; and I trust, therefore, that it will be made publicly known. The lights in question will, of course, only burn during the period of the tide that the harbour is practicable.

Price of Bread.—The following extract from the schedule of statute 53, George III. c. 116, since repealed, will show the proportion which the price of bread ought to bear to that of wheat and flour, according to the judgment of the legislature:

Wheat per qr.	Flour per sack.	Qrn. loaf.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 8	40 0	0 8
55 8	46 8	0 9
63 8	53 4	0 10
71 8	60 0	0 11
79 8	66 8	1 0
87 0	73 4	1 1
95 0	80 0	1 2

It appears by the returns to Parliament, that the butter imported into London from Ireland, in the year ending the 5th of last January, was 1756 hundred weight less than that of the preceding year, and less than that of the year 1813, by the difference between 159,872 hundred, and 134,921 hundred weight; whilst the import of foreign butter, between the year ending the 5th January, 1813 and 1816, increased from 29,013 hundred to 115,123 hundred.

An official return to an Order of the House of Commons, estimates the probable expense of keeping Buonaparte in St. Helena, at upwards of 90,000*l.* a year.

An official account laid before the House of Commons, states the total official value of the customs revenue of Ireland, in the present year, 1816, at 2,680,101*l.*

A return to the order of the House of Commons states the amount of the total expenditure of Ireland, for the year 1816, at 17,382,919*l.* Irish currency, exclusive of the charge of management. Of this, 6,408,036*l.* is on a separate account, and the remainder on joint account, including the sum of 6,616,996*l.* paid on account of balances due by Ireland to Great Britain, on the joint account.

An account of the total nominal value of Bank Notes, presented to the Bank, and refused payment on account of their being forged; for the last four years, to the latest period to which the same can be made up, specifying the total nominal value so presented, and refused payment in each year, respectively:

The nominal value of the forged notes presented for payment, and refused,	
in the year 1812, ...	£28,136
Ditto 1813, ...	20,868
Ditto 1814, ...	22,154
Ditto 1815, ...	21,954
Ditto, to 27th April, 1816, ...	9,365

£107,480

R. HASE, Chief Cashier.

Bank of England, 27th April, 1816.

An account of the highest and lowest aggregate amounts of Bank Notes, including those of every kind at any one time in circulation, from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both days inclusive; also an account of the highest and lowest amounts of each separate kind of Notes, at any one time in circulation, for the same period.

Highest aggregate amounts from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both inclusive:

29th August, 1815.

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l</i> . and upwards	£18,940,870
Bank Post Bills	1,121,600
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l</i>	9,514,860

£29,577,330

Lowest aggregate amounts from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both inclusive:

8th January, 1816.

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l</i> . and upwards	£14,067,840
Bank Post Bills	1,602,860
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l</i>	8,977,930

£24,648,630

Highest amounts of each separate kinds of Notes, at any one time from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both inclusive:

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l</i> . and upwards, 29th August, 1815, ...	£18,940,870
Bank Post Bills, 22d April, 1816, ...	1,458,860
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l</i> . (2d September, 1815)	9,623,070

Lowest amounts of each separate kinds of Notes, at any one time, from the 1st of February, 1815, to the 29th of April, 1816, both inclusive:

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l</i> . and upwards, (8th January, 1816)	£14,067,840
Bank Post Bills. (December 29, 1816)	977,690
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l</i> . (January 9, 1816)	8,868,420

Bank of England, 29th April, 1816. WILLIAM DAWES, Accountant-General.

The amount of Fees paid on Treasury Warrants to the Revenue Boards, since the Acts 54 Geo. III. c. 171, for staying proceedings remitting or mitigating penalties, or restoring seizures, including a period, from August 4th, 1814, to March 19th, 1816, is £991 4*s*. among near 300 applicants. The fee, in most cases, is three guineas.

All the fees received on Treasury Warrants are applied towards the payment of the salaries borne on the establishment.

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Whitchall Treasury Chambers, 30th April, 1816.

An account of foreign gold and silver coins, and bullion, deposited in the Bullion office of the Bank of England, as imported from abroad; distinguishing each year, and distinguishing coin and bullion; from the 1st of January, 1810, to the 31st of December, 1815:

Year.	Gold Coin.	Silver Coin.	Gold Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Total amount.
1810	£213,473	£869,151	£27,738	£268,820	£1,279,182
1811	893,015	1,787,771	145,139	36,102	2,362,027
1812	913,933	989,079	166,056	21,220	2,090,287
1813	1,737,244	1,057,250	180,286	331,610	3,309,390
1814	984,663	1,419,141	451,830	337,946	3,276,579
1815	1,433,411	1,943,493	256,334	148,943	4,082,181

Bullion Office, Bank of England, 3d May, 1816.

J. HUNTER.

NOTE.—From this account, no certain conclusion can be drawn of the actual amount of the imports of gold and silver. Many and large imports (as well as exports) being made, of which the Bank has no cognizance, and in many instances passing through the Bullion office only as packages, value unknown.

An account of all the stamped dollars and silver tokens issued by the Bank of England, from the 10th of Feb. 1815, to the date of the return to the order, both days inclusive, distinguishing the amount of each sort of tokens, and specifying the standard, fineness, and weight:

Nil.	Stamped Dollars.	Nil.
1,777,456 silver tokens of 3s. each dollar, standard wt. 9 dwts. 11 gr.		£257,615 14s.
660,370 ditto, of 1s. 6d. each dollar, standard wt. 4 dwts. 17½ gr.		64,524

£322,139 15

Bank of England, 27th April, 1816.

M. HASE, Chief Cashier.

OBSERVATIONS upon PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS..

BY EDWARD CHRISTIAN, OF GRAY'S-
INN, ESQ. BARRISTER AND PROFESSOR
OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

A FEW years ago, my professional pursuits led me to travel many times between Leeds and Manchester. In that populous and flourishing part of the kingdom, I often had an opportunity of observing neat and elegant, sometimes splendid and magnificent, mansions and gardens; and, upon inquiring who was the owner, my informant frequently added, that not many year's back he had been a workman for daily wages in some neighbouring manufactory.

And in walking with a lady in one of the best streets in a great trading town, I was expressing my admiration of the elegance of the houses, where the large plate-glass in the windows, the mahogany doors, and every other circumstance, denoted the opulence of the owners, my companion observed, that there were few occupiers of those handsome houses who had not began their lives as clerks in a counting-house.

These are objects that cheer and animate the mind, and inspire an Englishman with a genuine love of his country; more especially if he is told, that such scenes are not to be found upon any part of the surface of the habitable globe out of the King of England's dominions.

Happy country, where such instances of talents, and industry abound! happy country, where liberty unparalleled resides, and which affords perfect security to the unbounded acquirements of property!

I mention these instances, to show what industry and care can accomplish; and the richest reader of this humble page will not scorn the slender pittance of the poor, when he reflects, that

many generations cannot be passed since the founder of his fortune stored up the first shilling or guinea, the earnings of his toil; and if he could discover that he was an honest labourer with his spade, or at the plough or the loom, he would have much more reason to be proud, than if he had been a merciless soldier, who had followed some insatiable tyrant through scenes of blood, devastation and horror.

A profound writer of antiquity has justly observed, that to be well born is to inherit wealth acquired by the virtues of our ancestors. And no virtues ought to be held in higher estimation than industry and frugality—they are the immediate preservatives from vice and licentiousness, especially from gaming, drunkenness, debauchery, and extravagance,—they are the parents of many other virtues,—they secure independence,—they teach men the truth of that sound and incontrovertible maxim, that honesty is the best policy, and dishonesty the worst,—they put it into their power to exercise the dearest charities of their nature, and to practise the most perfect of all precepts; viz. that of doing to other men what they would that they should do unto themselves.

If these are the sure or probable consequences of the encouragement of care and industry, men in high stations cannot deserve more gratitude from their country than by giving facility to the security and accumulation of the fruits of industry, by the frugality of the possessors.

The friendly or benefit societies, under the parliamentary regulation introduced by the Right Hon. George Rose have done infinite good, though they may be accompanied with some evils and inconveniences. But their professed object is only to provide against disaster, and to prevent by their mutual contributions, the existing

members of the society from becoming a burden to the parish.

These provident institutions have a higher aim;—it is to enable every one, who can save something out of his earnings, or income, to deposit it where it will be carefully preserved; and where it may accumulate, till the possessor obtains such a degree of affluence, that he may give his children the best education, by the effect of which, aided by their own honorable conduct, they may rise to a higher, even to the highest scale in society.

That plan is the best calculated to promote these great objects, which comprises in it, at the same time, the greatest facility, security, profit, and rapidity of accumulation.

There are few at present, who have facility to deposit their money where they can gain security, profit, and accumulation.

It would cost too much money and time for poor people to obtain these at the Bank of England.

Time is money, or as a learned scholar* wrote over his study door, *Tempus meum est ager meus*; or, My time is my field or estate; and it is frequently the only valuable field which the labourer in body or mind possesses. It is so valuable, that every cottager ought to write over his door, "My time is my farm;" and he should give notice to those who unnecessarily break into it, that they are wilful trespassers, and do an irreparable injury to the produce.

Care should be taken, that the facility of placing his money in the bank may be such, that he does not lose more by time than he gains by money, and that he may not be furnished with an idle pretence to make a holiday.

The Oriental proverb, That there is no treasure without a snake; and the admonition *Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where thieves break through and steal*; sufficiently demonstrate to us what was the nature of banks in the simplicity of antient times: but daily experience proves, that there is not less danger in modern banks, than in those so clearly described.

I myself was lately employed as a Commissioner of bankrupt, where a country bank failed for 650,000*l*. How many thousand persons were ruined and rendered miserable, who might

have been happy, independent, and prosperous, if a country provident bank, such as I have recommended, had been established in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and York!

But the bank of England itself does not afford that security which could be desired, to persons of property resident in a remote country: they are frequently betrayed by the bankers, brokers, or Agents, whom they are obliged to employ: they often find, to their cost and sorrow, that their money has never been placed in the funds as directed, or that it has all been sold out contrary to their direction, and expatriation. The instances had occurred so often, that they produced the statute 52 Geo. III. c. 63, which enacts that if any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or agent, shall embezzle any effects or security, or apply them to his own use in violation of good faith, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to transportation, fine, imprisonment, whipping, or pillory, at the discretion of the court.

But the terror of these punishments has not been sufficient to suppress entirely the infamous practice.

If such a provident bank as I have recommended, should be established in a county at a considerable distance from the metropolis, single ladies, probably, could not dispose of their fortunes, however large, to greater advantage than by placing them in the provident bank. They would have their property immediately under their own eye, and always at their command, and they would be secure from failure and fraud.

We strongly recommend to our readers, Mr. Christian's detail of a plan for a provident bank in every county, for the benefit of the poor and lower classes. Just published.—Editor.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the ADVANTAGES of a PROVIDENT or SAVING BANK, to POOR and MIDDLE CLASSES of PEOPLE.

PROVIDENT or Saving Banks, have been tried with good success in two or three different places for some years past. The plan of them is so useful and one, that many are now in the act of being set up in all parts of the kingdom, and it is likely that every large town will take its turn in establishing one, for the benefit of its poor and middle classes.

* Scaliger.

The uses of a Provident Bank may be explained in a few words.

First, A man who can help himself, needs not be indebted to nobody.

Secondly, A Provident Bank enables a poor man to help himself, and better too than all the charity of friends or neighbours could do it for him. It gathers small savings, such as almost every one can spare, into such a stock as will stand him instead for the whole of his life. These are some of the facts;—*One Shilling* a week saved, and put into this Bank becomes *Twenty Pounds* in seven years. *Three Shillings* a week saved, and put into the Bank, become *Sixty-one Pounds* in seven years. Other savings grow in their proportion, into a fund that will make a poor man too rich to beg or borrow of any body but himself.

Thirdly, The poor sometimes talk as if they could do nothing to better themselves. This is very true, if they will work hard one day only to get money to spend at the ale-house the next day: or if they will be as thoughtless about helping themselves as if they had neither sense nor conscience to guide them: or if they will look to the parish, instead of looking to their own hands and head: or if they will complain and be idle, instead of doing their best. But if there is no necessity for all this, then it is not true, that they can do nothing to mend their condition. They can do much: they can do more than others can do for them: because *Working* and *Saving* will always hold out longer, and make more, than Charity can do; because Charity spends, but does not make, money. Let them begin a new way for once; namely, let them save what hitherto they have been used to spend in drinking or other waste: and let them work fairly to lay the first stone of their own comfort. If they will make up, by shillings at a time, only a few pounds; these few pounds will of themselves grow into more; and if other savings be added to the stock, the old and the new will go on together, and swell into a heap; into which the owner may put his hand, to help himself, in his old age; in a time of sickness; in hard times; in a loss of work; in putting his children out to an honest trade; in buying a cottage; in making himself easy and respectable too.

Fourthly, a man, by saving his odd money, instead of wasting it, takes the way to avoid not only want and beggary, but every other misfortune. The sin of

drunkenness, with the bright blasphemy that attends it: the sin of wastefulness: the sin of mispending time: the sin of neglecting children and family: the sin of bad example and bad company: are all to be seen in a careless sottish life. Who would not wish to avoid the temptation to all these things? He who wishes to do it, let him begin by thinking whether money carried to a public house, or to a Saving Bank, will turn to the best account: and whether staying at home himself, taking care of his family, if he have one; or providing against the time, when he may have one; and living frugally, temperately, and conscientiously, will not be followed with some good upon it. A few fools may pretend to laugh at you, because you may choose to become on a sudden wiser than you have been, or than they wish to be. Leave them to their mirth, and to the beggary that is coming after it: and see whether you would wish to change conditions with them in a few years time, if you should live so long, when you will have money at the Bank of England; comfort at home; and a cheerful heart within; and those unhappy wretches will be brought to live upon the husks, and nobody to blame for it, but themselves.

Fifthly, Remember that a Saving Bank is not an imposture upon the poor, like a lottery office. It makes smaller promises, but it keeps them. It does not rob many, and make one rich; but it is a common benefit to every one alike, and to every man exactly according to his endeavours of being industrious and frugal. It proceeds by a rule as sure and certain as that two and two make four; with this bonus besides, that two and two in a Saving Bank make more than four. To give you a fair view of the way in which money will grow by good husbandry of it, you may see, in the annexed short table, wherein the savings which you may subscribe per week are put down, with the sum which they will amount to in a certain time: which time may be longer or shorter, according to your own wants and convenience. For you will be the complete owners and masters of your own property, to keep it in the Bank, or take it out, as you please and when you please. It has been already mentioned to you that One Shilling a week will make Twenty Pounds in seven years. With this sum of Twenty Pounds, consider what you might do, if you had it in hand all at once. You might buy a cow, or set up

a small shop, or apprentice a son, or furnish a cottage, or do some one of many other things which make money well worth having. Take your choice among them all; and if it please God that you should live so long, begin with a shilling a week, and you will have your wish.

If you do not live so long, your children, or your other relatives will have it for you; and you will leave them your own little property, and your good example with it.

AN INHABITANT OF OXFORD.

May 1, 1816.

Table showing the Produce of Weekly Sums at Compound Interest, at 4l. per Cent.

	One Shilling per Week.	Two Shillings per Week.	Three Shillings per Week.	Four Shillings per Week.	Five Shillings per Week.	Six Shillings per Week.	Seven Shillings per Week.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Amount }	2 12 —	5 4 —	7 16 —	10 8 —	13 — —	15 12 —	18 4 —
1st Year.	5 6 —	10 12 2	15 18 3	21 4 3	26 10 5	31 16 6	37 2 6
2d Year.	8 2 3	16 4 8	24 7 —	32 9 4	40 11 5	48 14 —	56 16 5
3d Year.	11 — 10	22 1 7	33 2 5	44 3 2	55 4 —	66 4 10	77 5 7
4th Year.	14 1 7	28 3 3	42 4 10	56 6 0	70 8 1	84 9 9	98 11 3
5th Year.	17 5 —	34 9 10	51 14 9	68 19 9	86 4 8	103 9 9	120 14 6
6th Year.	20 10 8	41 1 5	61 12 1	82 2 10	102 13 6	123 4 8	143 14 11
7th Year.	23 19 1	47 18 5	71 17 4	95 16 6	119 15 7	143 14 8	167 13 10
8th Year.	27 10 2	55 — —	82 10 6	110 — —	137 10 11	165 1 —	192 11 3
9th Year.	31 4 3	62 8 7	93 12 10	124 17 3	156 1 6	187 5 10	218 10 1
10th Year.	35 1 3	70 2 6	103 3 9	140 5 —	175 6 3	210 7 6	245 8 10
11th Year.	39 1 3	78 2 8	117 4 —	156 5 4	195 6 8	234 8 —	273 9 3
12th Year.	43 4 7	86 9 2	129 13 10	172 18 5	216 3 —	259 7 7	302 12 2
13th Year.	47 11 7	95 3 9	142 14 10	190 6 6	237 18 1	286 9 8	333 1 4
14th Year.	52 1 3	104 2 6	156 3 9	208 5 —	260 6 2	312 7 6	364 6 8
15th Year.	56 15 —	113 9 11	170 4 8	226 19 9	283 14 6	340 9 8	397 4 3
16th Year.	61 12 3	123 4 7	184 16 11	246 9 2	308 1 6	369 13 16	421 6 1
17th Year.	66 13 6	133 7 1	200 — —	266 14 2	333 7 6	400 1 3	444 14 10
18th Year.	71 18 10	143 17 9	215 16 8	287 15 6	359 14 5	431 13 4	482 12 2
19th Year.	77 8 6	154 16 10	232 5 3	309 13 9	387 2 2	464 10 8	511 19 1

7 Taken from Mr. Morgan's Calculations published by Mr. Rose.

2867-13-3

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.
On destroying Slugs in Gardens.

BY MR. JOHN WILMOT, F.R.S.

DAILY experience teaches us (and particularly in a season like last winter) the injury we receive from the Slug, which, if left unmolested, will frustrate our most sanguine wishes, and too frequently, unperceived, not only injure, but totally destroy a crop, which the season will not permit us to replace. to exterminate those nocturnal depredators has been for many years my study; but I always failed in the attempt, through the means not being properly applied. The usual way at present practised is with lime strewed on the ground very early in the morning, or late in the evening, the thermometer not below 45°, they then are found in moist weather in abundance, on the sur-

face of the soil, when scattering lime fresh slacked, or pulverized, will destroy a number of them, excepting rain comes to their assistance, which too frequently frustrates the design. As the principal time of their committing their ravages is in a rainy or a moist season, the very weather is unfavourable to the application of the lime, as it will act no longer as a caustic, after lying on the damp ground, even for half an hour. At the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Whately, the celebrated surgeon, I was induced to make a trial of lime water, which I found greatly to exceed my expectations. I now not only propose, but strongly recommend it on an extensive scale, as I can prove it a saving of nine parts out of ten, and it will entirely rid the land of those noxious vermin. The plan I recommend, is to take a small portion of fresh Docking-lime, and pour on it

some hot water: when thoroughly dissolved, add water sufficient to make it pass through a fine rose of a water-pot. Previous to the preparation, let a woman take some peas haulm, (I give that the preference,) or any large leaves of the cabbage tribe, and lay them a pole distance from each other. If the weather permit, they will be found in abundance, collected under the haulm, &c. both for shelter and food: as we always find them prefer vegetables in a state of stagnation, to those luxuriant in growth: when properly collected, let a boy take up the haulm, &c. and, by a gentle shake, leave the whole of the slugs on the ground. The woman, with a water-pot and rose, must then pour a very small portion of the liquor on them, and the boy, in the mean time, must remove the haulm, &c. to a different spot in the intermediate space. By pursuing this plan for one week, (when the weather is favourable,) I am perfectly satisfied the whole of them may be destroyed, as the least drop of the liquor will cause immediate death, whereas with lime, they frequently leave a slimy matter behind and escape. In the flower garden it will be found a great acquisition, by watering the edging of a box, thrift, &c. for wherever it penetrates, it is certain to kill, even in a rainy season. The first thing to be considered in any new experiment, is the trouble and expense attending it; for however certain and efficacious the remedy, it is fre-

quently overbalanced by the expense. In the plan I propose, the application is simple, the effect certain, and the expense trifling, which are objects worthy our consideration, as four middling-sized water-pots, at one time, will be found sufficient for one acre, allowing one pot to forty places; and when it is considered that a piece of lime, about two pounds weight, is sufficient for one pot, we may conclude that to any extent, (even in agriculture,) including labour, &c. the whole amount will not exceed five shillings per acre, to be passed over four different times, which, if properly pursued, I am certain, will rid the land of the whole of them at any season of the year, excepting frosty weather. The haulms, if not used after the crop of peas is over, may be dried and put away for that purpose; the expense will then be found nearly as stated for one acre (every thing convenient.)

Trouble in laying haulm, &c. w- s. d.	
man and boy half a day each,	1 0
Removing do. four different times,	
one quarter of a day each time,	8 0
Lime	1 0

Total expense 4 0

Thus for four shillings per acre they may be totally destroyed, however numerous. I can vouch for the statement being correct, having practised it to an extent this winter, and strongly recommend it to the Horticultural Society.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MAY, 1816.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON,

The Days of Harold: A Metrical Tale, in Eight Cantos. By John Benjamin Rogers. 8vo. pp. 404.

THE Meteor halo which beams around the brow of Genius, though to some it blazes as a warning beacon of the perils encircling their path to eminence, yet to others it gleams like the fabled Pro-

methean torch of inspiration—awakening dormant talent, and kindling literary emulation. The names of Scott and Byron will be imperishable in our country's poetic annals; and it is by no means amongst the slightest of that country's obligations to their transcendent ability, that their writings have

elicited the attempts of many, whose combined exertions have most materially tended to exalt the character, and extend the fame, of modern British poetry.

Neither amongst the last, nor the least, of these efforts is the poem before us, which, with an exuberant fancy and cultivated taste, displays no inconsiderable share of versifying talent. The scene, as its title announces, is laid in the perturbed and unhappy "*Days of Harold*," when intestine divisions and invading plunderers ravaged this devoted country. The historical and imaginary incidents are blended with much ingenuity, to which the unsettled temper of the times adds a greater share of probability, though tinged with all the wild extravagance of ancient romance.

The tale itself comprises an account of the hard-fought battles of *Stamford Bridge*, and *Hastings*, and terminates shortly subsequent to the fall of Harold, and the settlement of Norman William. With these great events an interesting, though rather improbable, love-tale is skilfully interwoven, which has the merit of exciting the reader's attention and curiosity until nearly the last page. We will not destroy its effect by an attempted recital, which could only injure its future perusal; and our limits will not allow of more than two very brief extracts. The first of which, an apostrophe to WALTER SCOTT, BLOOMFIELD, and BURNS, affords a very fair specimen of the author's style.

"MINSTREL! whose notes of border war,
From Ettrick's forest sound afar,

In swelling strains of patriotic song,
To thee I lift my suppliant eyes,

Oh, bid some spirit of thy fairy throng
Upon the northern breezes rise,
Who, on the plains of the gale,
Wafted to this southern vale,
Shall my despairing muse inspire;
And to her feeble lay impart
One beauty of thy wondrous art,
One little spark of thy immortal fire."

"Like ye, an untaught lyre I string,
Oh Bloomfield, and thou bard of Ayr;
And tho' my dull discordant note,
Sounds far too weakly to compare
With those that in your music float,
Yet by a kindred ardour fir'd,
Hope has my trembling soul inspir'd;
As humbler lay to sing."

INTRODUCTION, page 7.

The other quotation is a song, from almost the conclusion, and has, we think, sufficient merit to induce its speedy adaptation to music by some eminent professor.

"Edgar heard the trumpet sound
Emma, as a lily drooping,
Frantic, threw her arms around
The warrior, fondly o'er her stooping;
Lovely maid! young Edgar cried,
Soon the warfare will be over,
Then I'll hasten to thy side,
When glory's wreath has deck'd thy lover."

"Hapless Edgar press'd the pain,
Where a mighty host lay bleeding,
Low beneath the rock's shade,
Hope from his bosom was receding;
Remember soon the news convey'd
That life, and love, and joy, were over,
And no assurance blest'd the maid,
That glory's wreath had crown'd her lover."

"The boy now com'd,—but straight they
hear

Another minstrel harping near;
And Claymolt's bower with music rung,
As thus the sequel strange he sung:—

"War no more, with aspect rude,
Held a reign with horrors teeming;
And when wond'ring nations view'd
Peace, lovely stranger! brightly beam-
ing,
The joy, the love, the farm, that stray'd,
Sweet Emma did at once recover,
For Edgar drew to claim his maid,
And Hymen's wreath made glad each
lover,"

CANTO viii, page 384.

Of Mr. Rogers's poem, in its varied parts, the *descriptive* is much superior; its composition appears less laboured, and, without effort, produces greater effects. There are, however, some instances of combining the sound of words, which were certainly never intended to assimilate; and the first canto affords a case in point.

"The way by which he then arose
A subterranean passage was."

And again, in the following lines:

"And when the peasant's song had ceas'd,
Edgar with its wild ardour pleas'd"

Other instances might be adduced, but we will only at present refer to a third, in which the word "*light*," for want of a corresponding sound, actually rhymes *with itself*!—These trifling inaccuracies of rhythm, however, are rather the effect of negligence than of inability, and proceed, perhaps, less from want of power, than want of diligence. To the same causes we must also charitably attribute the harsh and ill-sounding lines which occasionally alloy some of the finest passages, and in the course of eight syllables produce the effect of half a page. A specimen

"disciple of an eminent master of the present day," Mr. Rogers has copied his blemishes with his beauties; though it is, perhaps, but equivocal praise, to say, he has in a great measure made them both his own. An early call for a second edition will, we hope, speedily enable him to correct the errors his own judgment has discovered, though as professedly writing for those "who are pleased they know not why, and care not wherefore." We, who are most assuredly not among that class, have, perhaps, no right to intrude our critical opinion, but we have been lenient, and shall doubtless be forgiven; and will only add, that the few notes deserve every eulogium, for accuracy of information, and industry of research. T.

The Siege of Corinth, a Poem—Partisina, a Poem—By Lord Byron.

On the multiplicity of books and subjects we in furtherance of our calling have been obligated to review, none have given us more satisfaction than the works of a Byron; we have, therefore, again eagerly pressed forward to journey with him into other climes, not doubting but that the same agreeable converse would attend our wanderings. But sorry are we to say, his lordship is grown less interesting company, or less more fastidious companions. But we will lay the case before our readers, and suffer them to judge if we have "just cause" to complain of our once-amusing and intelligent companion.

The subjects of the two poems have, "according to custom," plenty of the dark shade of the picture of life in their construction. The hero of the first, "Alp the Adrian Renegade," is a proselyte from his religion, that of the cross, to the precepts of Mahomet. And the chief personages in the second poem are a faithless wife and her hardened seducer. The story of the Siege of Corinth is briefly, that in 1715 the grand army of the Turks besieged, and after some reverses succeeded in storming that city. Minotti, the governor, unwilling to survive its fall, and as the last resolve of a desperate man, sets fire to the magazine, and thus immolates friend and foe in one dreadful sacrifice on the altar of vengeance. There is an episode formed from the love the daughter of Minotti once bore to the being now leading on the foe against the city, and her endeavours to win him back to

the God and altars he had blasphemed; but in which she failed, and died herself the victim of long cherished sorrow and disappointment. The renegade falls from a shot received in the heat of battle. But we will suffer the noble poet to speak for himself, in the following very beautiful description of the night preceding the storming of the devoted city.

"Tis midnight: on the mountains brown
The cold, round moon shines deeply down,
Blue roll the waters, blue the sky
Spreads like an ocean hung on high,
Bespangled with these isles of light,
So wildly, spiritually bright;
Who ever gazed upon them shining,
And turned to earth without repining,
Nor wished for wings to flee away,
And mix with their eternal ray?
The waves on either shore lay there,
Calm, clear, and azure as the air;
And scarce their foam the pebbles shook,
But murmured meekly as the brook.
The winds were pillow'd on the waves;
The banners droop'd along their staves,
And, as they fell around them farling,
Above them shone the crescent curling;
And that deep silence was unbroke,
Save where the watch his signal spoke,
Save where the steed neigh'd oft and shrill,
And echo answered from the hill,
And the wide hum of that wild host
Rustled like leaves from coast to coast.
As rose the Muezzin's voice in air
In midnight call to woe'd prayer;
It rose, that chaunted mournful strain
Like some lone spirits o'er the plain;
'Twas musical but sadly sweet,
Such as when whisks and harp-strings meet,
And take a long unmeasured tone,
To mortal minstrelsy unknown.
It seem'd to those within the wall
A cry propaetic of their fall:
It struck even the besieger's ear
With something ominous and drear,
As undefined and sudden thrill,
Which makes the heart a moment still;
Then beat with quicker pulse, shudd'ring
Of that strange sense its shew frames;
Such as a sudden passing bell
Wakes, though but for a stranger's knell."

Line 497 to 530. P. 16—18.

This our readers will, we are assured, join us in thinking the very nerve of poetry: we wish we could say there was the same praise to be bestowed on other parts of the poem, but really this must not, cannot be; the versification of too great a part of it is faulty in the extreme, and in diction uncouth and puerile; and the frequent and abrupt changing of the quantity and metre is really most forbidding and unpleasant. The general measure is eight syllabic verse, but from this we have sudden ascensions into ten

and twelve, and desperate plunges to a lesser quantity. The following, we apprehend, will not be accounted peculiarly perfect or dignified poetry :

" Shriller shrieks now mingling come
From within the plundered dome.
Desperate groups of twelve or ten
Make a pause and turn again—
With banded backs against the wall,
Fiercely stand, or fighting fall.

Again:—

" Up to the sky like rockets go
All that mingled there below:
Many a tall and goodly man,
Scorched and shrivelled to a span,
When he fell to earth again,
Like a cinder strewed the plain:
Down the ashes shower like rain; ♀
Some fell in the gulf which received the
sprinkles
With a thousand circling wrinkles."

We now proceed to bestow some attention on the other poem—*Parisina*—the history of which is briefly this, that "Under the reign of Nicholas the IIIrd, Ferrara was polluted with a domestic tragedy. The Marquis of Este discovered the incestuous loves of his wife, *Parisina*, and Hugo his bastard son, a beautiful and valiant youth. They were beheaded in the castle by the sentence of a father and husband, who published his shame, and survived their execution." Such is the subject of this poem; and consider and analyze it as we will, it does not please our tastes, and we believe neither will it the taste of the generality of his lordship's readers. It is too disgusting to be rendered pleasing by any display of genius, too unnaturally shameful to become popular by any array of language or poetry. The magic tints of the most celebrated painter will not clothe a subject of obscenity with beauty for the eye of virtue, nor the poet's genius hide the marks of a disgusting subject with the drapery of beautiful composition. There are many parts of this poem, however, eminently superior to most of our modern poetry, and equal indeed to the best efforts of the author of the *Corsair* and *Bride of Abydos*. We need only quote the very beginning of the poem to prove this: many of our readers will have seen the lines, perhaps, in the "*Hebrew Melodies*," and some have listened to them aided by that sweet sister of the poet's lyre—Music.

" It is the hour when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard;

It is the hour when lovers' vows
Seem sweet in every whisper'd word;
And gentle winds, and waters near,
Make music to the lonely ear.
Each flower the dews have lightly wet,
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave is deeper blue,
And on the leaf a browner hue,
And in the Heaven that clear obscure,
So softly dark and darkly pure,
Which follows the decline of day,
As twilight melts beneath the moon away."

Such are the poems our noble bard has offered to the public eye; it remains only for us to give our general opinion as to their merits, which is most decisive as to their being inferior to the preceding works of the same author: compare him with the greater number of our modern versifiers, and he will not be found wanting; but array Lord Byron against Lord Byron, and who shall say the victory is with the latest effort. Having once gained the tide of fortune, he may have exclaimed, *Inveni portam spes et fortuna cadunt*—but let him "take heed lest he fall" his laurels; like those of the soldier or the actor, may not for ever bloom. A well fought and successful enterprise may to day entwine them luxuriantly on their brows, but the less fortunate attempt of to-morrow soil them with disgrace. We look with regret back on those scenes of our childhood which Nature and Art had united in embellishing, if the hand of assiduity has in later days neglected their culture; and though some of the well-known haunts and many of their flowers may still mark the spot, they are the less valued if among them are found the traces of bad culture, and the weeds of carelessness.

The Speech of Charles Phillips, Esq. Barrister, as delivered by him in the Court House Gallery, on the 1st of April, 1816, in the case of O'Mullen v. McKerrill, for defamation, pp. 20. 1s. Asperne, Cornhill.

THE brilliant speech of CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq. in the case of *Guthrie v. Sterne*, for Adultery, has already impressed its Readers with the strongest conviction of the eminent talents of its Author.—The masterly eloquence displayed in it has naturally rendered the Public anxious to be put in possession of more instances of that gentleman's forensic oratory, and with a con-

vidence, that every additional evidence of his superior ability as one of the most eloquent Advocates of the age, will not only reflect honour upon himself, but will also afford gratification to every one who has either candour or taste sufficient to admit the testimony, we have much pleasure in noticing a re-publication of the very energetic appeal which this distinguished Member of the Irish Bar has recently made to the justice of his countrymen, in the case of *O'Mullen v. McKerrill*.

It is unnecessary here to enter into any discussion of the important political question out of the conflicting interests of which this case seems to have originated; Mr. PHILLIPS himself has but slightly adverted to it.—He has treated the Cause as one of private wrong, and in that light has most ably substantiated the claim of his client to redress and damages.

We cannot, however, refuse ourselves the satisfaction of pointing out to the Reader's attention the very powerful passages in which the Author has depicted the execrable character of calumny, and the justly estimated advantages of education.—We particularise these descriptions as replete with all the strength and beauty of our language; and it will be found that we do not over-rate their excellence when we assert, that never were the energies of just feeling, nor the exertions of human intellect, clothed in more elevated and appropriate expression.

Amidst this splendour of eloquence, we must be permitted to point out a blemish which obscures its brilliancy, we allude to the very frequent recurrence of alliteration, and which though in some few instances productive of harmony, has too often a directly contrary, and unpleasant effect both upon the Reader and the audience; reminding us of the celebrated line.—

"How high his Highness holds his haughty head.

Our limits will not permit us to indulge in farther extracts, than the two already alluded to; but which are more than sufficient to excite a wish for the entire perusal of this brilliant Speech; The passage of education commences thus.—

"Observing in the course of his parochial duties, the deplorable, I had almost said the organised ignorance of the Irish peasantry; an ignorance

whence all their crimes, and most of their sufferings originate. Observing also, that there was no publicly established literary institution to relieve them, save only to the Charter Schools, which tendered learning to the shivering child, as a bounty upon apostasy to the faith of his father's; he determined if possible to give them the lore of this world, without offering it as a mortgage upon the inheritance of the next. He framed the prospectus of a school, for the education of five hundred children, and went to the metropolis to obtain subscriptions for the purpose. I need not descant upon the great general advantage; or to this country the peculiarly patriotic purpose which the success of such a plan must have produced. No doubt, you have all personally considered—No doubt, you have all personally experienced, that of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance, or bears an heavenlier aspect than education. It is a companion which no misfortunes can depress—no climate destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave—at home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament—it chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once a grace and government to genius: Without it, what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes, and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy, shuddering at the terrors of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wondrous world of his residence?

"*A mighty maze, and all without a plan,*"

A dark and desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth, or ornament or order—But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition! The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—the landscape lives—earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy, and the grand animated spectacle of nature rises revealed before him, its varieties regulated, and its mysteries resolved! The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which debase—the superstitions which enslave, vanish before edu-

cation.—Like the holy symbol which blazed upon the cloud before the hesitating Constantine, if men follow but its precepts purely, it will not only lead him to the victories of this world, but open the very portals of omnipotence for his admission. Cast your eye over the monumental map of ancient grandeur, ones studded with the stars of empire, and the splendours of philosophy. What erected the little state of Athens into a powerful commonwealth, placing in her hand the sceptre of legislation, and wreathing round her the imperishable chaplet of literary fame?—What extended Rome, the haunt of a banditti, into universal empire?—What animated Sparta with that high, unbending, adamantine courage, which conquered nature herself, and has fixed her in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue, and a proverb of national independence? What, but those wise public institutions, which strengthened their minds with early application, informed their infancy with the principles of action, and sent them into the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calms, and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds. But surely, if there be a people in the world, to whom the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the Irish people. I think, I know my countrymen—lively, ardent, intelligent, and sensitive; nearly all their acts spring from impulse, and no matter how that impulse be given, it is immediately adopted, and the adoption, and the execution, are identified. It is this principle, if principle it can be called, which renders Ireland alternately the poorest and the proudest country in the world—now chaining her in the very abyss of crime—now lifting her to the very pinnacle of glory—which in the poor, proscribed, peasant Catholic crowds the gaol and feeds the gibbet—which in the more fortunate, because more educated Protestant, leads victory a captive at her car, and holds *each male at her eloquence*; making a national monopoly of fame, and, as it were, attempting to naturalize the achievements of the universe;—page 14.

The description of "lux-eyed slander" is, if possible, yet more vivid.

"Who shall estimate the cost of priceless reputation—that impress which gives this human dross its currency, without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured?

Who can redeem it lost? Oh! will not truly does the great philosopher of poetry estimate the world's wealth as 'trash' in the comparison—without it, gold has no value—birth no distinction—station no dignity—beauty no charm—age no reverence—or should I not rather say, without it, every treasury impoverishes—every grace deforms—every dignity degrades—and all the arts, the decorations, and accomplishments of life, stand like the beacon blaze upon a rock, warning the world that its approach is dangerous—that its contact is death. The wretch without it is under an eternal guarantee—no friend to greet—no home to harbour him—the voyage of his life becomes a joyless peril, and in the midst of all ambition can achieve, or avarice amass, or rapacity plunder, he tumbles on the surge—a buoyant peevishness! But, Gentlemen, let me not degrade into the selfishness of individual safety, or individual exposure, this universal principle—it testifies an higher—a more debasing origin—it is this, which, concentering the humble circle of the hearth, will at times extend itself to the circumference of the horizon—which, nerves the arm of the patriot to save his country—which, lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend man—which, if it does not inspire, will yet invigorate the martyr to merit immortality; which, when one world's agony is passed, and the glory of another is dawning, will prompt the Prophet even in his chariot of fire, and in his vision of heaven, to bequeath to unasked the mantle of his memory! Oh divine—oh delightful legacy of a spotless reputation! Rich is the inheritance it leaves—pious the example it testifies—pure, precious, and imperishable the hope which it inspires! Can you conceive a more atrocious injury than to filch from its possessor this inestimable benefit—to rob society of its charm, and solitude of its solace; not only to outlaw life, but to attain death, converting the very grave, the refuge of the sufferer, into the gate of infamy and of shame! I can conceive few crimes beyond it. He who plunders my property, takes from me that which can be repaired by time.—But what can repair a ruined reputation? He who maims my person, afflicts that which medicine may remedy.—But what herb has sovereignty over the mounds of slander? He who ridicules my poverty, or reproaches my profession, afflicts me with that which industry cannot

above, and integrity may purify—but what riches shall redeem the *bankrupt sense*! what power shall blanch the *sulphur snow of character*! Can there be an injury more deadly! Can there be a crime more cruel! It is without remedy—it is without antidote—it is without evasion. The reptile calumny is ever on the watch—from the fascination of its eye, no activity can escape—from the venom of its fang no sanity can recover—it has no enjoyment but crimes—it

has no prey but virtue—it has no interval from the restlessness of its malice; save when bloated with its victims, it grovels to disgorge them at the withered shrine, where envy idolizes *her own infirmities*."

We have no doubt that these quotations have amply justified our warmest encomium; and proved, that the speech itself cannot have a more efficient support, than what its own transcendent merits will independently secure.

To S. W. X. Y.

MR,
I have the honour to reply to your polite letter of last month, addressed to the Editor of the European Magazine (page 315).—When a public writer devotes his best efforts to *impartial criticism*, he is ever flattered by comments from a candid and enlightened reader. You therefore find me free to admit that the critique against which you complain was rather summary. Allow me, notwithstanding, to differ from you on the *quality* of parody. It is not "a weak invention, or a raw auxiliary." From contrasts, we learn distinctions; and comparison is the touchstone of truth. Hence, parody, critically defined, is a literary metamorphosis—a figurative removal from one light to another of original thought; whereby the subtle optics of Contrast and Comparison are enabled to decide on beauty or deformity. I do not offer the retort courteous to your latin quotation; lest, in your own words, I chance "to turn a man's weapons against himself."—Macbeth's was unquestionably a fortified castle; and, as you assert, "there is one part called a Citadel, around which the walls extend. On this citadel, as the situation where it could be best defended, as the point from which it would be last torn, will be placed the standard of its possessors. I incline, however, to believe, that the standard did habitually proclaim the *residence* of Scottish Chieftains; that it was hoisted on the post of honour; and that such custom was familiar among feudal barons. At all events, Macbeth was a king; and reference to the existing ceremonies of Windsor Castle will determine that point. I concede, that in systematic warfare, the citadel is the *penetralia* of a fortress—the last hope of the besieged; but if the banners of Macbeth did wave securely from his

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. May, 1816.

citadel, to what motive may we ascribe his orders for their *immediate disposal*? My conviction is, that his heroic spirit, on this sudden occasion, intuitively glowed with immeasurable daring. Thus inspired, his ardour assumes the tone of chivalry, and commands his banners to be "hung out on the *outward wall*:" his fearless impulse *thereby* hurling a proud defiance at the foe; and taunting their impotent menace by floating his ensigns almost within their grasp. This "GALLANT BEARING" describes the Regicide, at the reiterated cry of "still, they come," as desperately rushing forth, his soul in arms, to conquer or to die. In this reading I am supported by Shakespeare himself, who makes the *haunted* Richard "exact more wonders than a man" at Bosworth Field; because the animal prowess, which would otherwise be unnerved by conscience, maintains its active and elastic vigour in the vortex of artificial magnanimity*. The perceptive skill with which our Poet insinuated into the secret pulsations of the human heart, qualified him, more forcibly than other dramatists, to ennoble catastrophe by the *Διαισθητικὴ* Hê; celebrated by Aristotle. What can be more natural than his parallel semblance of intrepid grandeur in Richard and Macbeth?—To your second consideration, that of the "cry coming from the outward walls," I answer—that ruins of Macbeth castle still trace its site on Dunsinane "HIGH HILL.†"

* "Illis nil nocuit, curâ graviore timentî,
"Tempestas." JUVENAL.

— "mens, sibi conscia facti
"Præmetuens, adhibet stimulos, torretque
"flagellis." LUCRETIVS.

† The romantic heights of Dunsinane are about fifteen miles distant from Dunkeld, the hills round which are poetically designated "Gates of the Mountains," from their being a majestic entrance to the Grampians.

From an elevation thus commanding, the near advance of an army must; at the castle, have been every where visible; and the more especially, as that army approached "*a moving wood*." We thence conclude, the soldiery did not unmask until they actually reached the object of attack. A general alarm, consequent to this discovery, echoed *throughout the interior*: at which dread moment, Macbeth threatened—blood-stained—fated—bursts from his palace, exclaiming—

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls,

"The cry is still, they come: our castle's strength

"Will laugh a sledge to scorn: here let them lie,

"Till famine and the ague eat them up:"

———— "I have suppt full with horrors,

"Direness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts

"Cannot once start me." —

(Folio Edit. 1623.)

This is the "*TEMPEST OF THE MIND*,"
unfelt by Mr. Kean when hanging out

his banners, on which I found my argument. — It is my creed, that the spirit of ancient Classics ought ever to be sacred from capricious pollution. It was the opinion of Tully, that a public theatre is more likely to disseminate national virtues or vices than a public school; and it is historically notorious, that the acting of Roscius was esteemed a better example among Roman youth than the moral lessons of contemporary philosophy. It behoves the censors, therefore, of the stage, to beware lest they license any adventitious blaze from Genius to consume the noble structure of classic study. The stage ought to exhibit pure academic taste: not, as Shakespeare expresses himself—

———— "a tale

"Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
"Signifying nothing." —

If, Sir, any other criticism of mine provoke your censure, I am open to conviction, and bow to correction.

J. B. E.

May 8, 1816.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

APRIL 25. "*A Trip to Scarbro'*." Mr. S. Penley's Lord Foppington and Mrs. Mardyn's Miss Hoyden increase in attraction. Neither of them ever appear to more advantage. It is a delicious comedy.

APRIL 27. "*The Belle's Stratagem*." We were happy to see Mrs. Davison after so long a lapse. She is a delightful actress, and never fails to communicate pleasure. Her Letitia Hardy is one of her best characters; and the *travelled* Doricourt makes us sensible of the distinction between an accomplished and a pugilistic man of Fashion.

APRIL 30. "*Richard the Third*." Mr. Kean's return from his country excursion was hailed with enthusiasm. We never saw him play with more spirit. He appeared inspired by his cheering welcome and gave to the crook-backed tyrant a more than usual animation. This shows the kind of feeling we admire. Mr. Wallack, his

pian range—a ridge of mountains sublimely picturesque. Here the astonished eye wanders over scenes to exercise the placid pencil of a Claude, or to embody the wild conceptions of a Salvator. — Birnam Wood lies quivering beneath the town.

co-absentee, represented Richmond, and acquitted himself with respectability. The fight was so very fine that Grimaldi may chance to become jealous of invasion on his supremacy. And Grimaldi—we say it cordially—must always rank as a man of genius.

MAY 1. "*The Prodigal*." This domestic sentimental tale has more claims on the public than applause has conferred on its unaffected merits. It is true, that no token of disapprobation whispered against its flourishing existence; but an almost solemn apathy was the uncheering reward of very fine acting. Miss Kelly's Zulica boasted all the interest which that charming actress has the peculiar secret of exciting. Mr. Rae's Prodigal was powerfully featured with the wavering agonies of a virtuous but weak mind: and Mr. S. Penley's false friend was an animated portraiture of delusive attachment, unmasked perfidy, and arrogant revenge. The music is soft and insinuating; but we could wish Mr. Byrne would contrive some variety in his ballets. Still, repetition even has its charm with Miss Smith and Oscar Byrne. The "*getting up*" was brilliant.

"Three weeks after Marriage." This comedy, originally produced with the title of "What we must all come to," was for a time indignantly dismissed from the stage. Some years after, about 1776, it re-appeared under its present name with universal applause. The characters of Sir Charles and Lady Racket, fashionables of the Old School, have hitherto been represented by our first actors in genteel comedy. The revival of this evening was in compliment to Miss Nash's first appearance as a comic actress; and her début confirmed our favourable impressions of her variable talents.

MAY 2. "Count of Anjou." A sort of Poet-Laureate vision of the peculiar blessings that dance round royalty.

MAY 3. "Town and Country." The present Heuben Glenroy evidently treads on uncongenial soil.

MAY 8. "The Rivals." This admirable play is well cast. Downton's Sir Anthony Absolute is in his best style. No actor ever worked his features into passionate excesses with so much nature; he is alternately red and pale—his lips quiver, and his whole frame suffers evident violence of emotion. Mrs. Davison was captivation personified in Julia Faulkner; and Mrs. Orger sweetly interesting in Lydia Languish. Harley, who improves, is a humorous representative of Acres; and Rae's Captain Absolute was very generally applauded. He may court the comic muse, and become a favored lover; but the lofty energies of the mind are most congenial to his temperament. We should anticipate much, if he would enact the Hero of Corioli.

MAY 9. "Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand." THE WOLF'S A-FOOT in more plays than "The Beggar's Bush;" but we refuse our fiat to *predetermined* praise. The tragedy of "Bertram" was this evening introduced to a very crowded audience by a most elegant prologue: the beauties of metaphor, conceived by delicacy, were embellished by feeling; and the tremors of expectation were soothed by sympathy. Our author springs from the *natal solum* of the illustrious Wellington, a soil prolific in genius and celebrated for heroism. As a composition, this poem is remarkable for chaste study and poetical imagination; but there is a material distinction between *writing for the closet* and for the *stage*. The one addresses the under-

standing—the other is a charlatanerie of scenic illusion. The classic struggles of the Managers at this house, consequently, might be very partially rewarded, if modern intellectual endowment did not pay tribute to the genius of the actor instead of the genius of the author. In revivals, where pure precedent is forgotten, and in new plays, Mr. Kean's style of acting wears a peculiar decoration which emblazons the hero he represents; and to this dazzling quality of intuitive talent we ever offer our transient admiration. In the present instance, every eulogium is due to his delineation of the ruthless, blood-stained, Bertram: it ranks with the most felicitous of his manifold undertakings. At moments, indeed, Mr. Kean is almost sublime—particularly in the *unconscious* penitent raising his fervent eye to heaven in prayer. The transition was beautiful, when, roused by the Prior, his features resume their cherished ferocity, and despair shakes off the pious tear that glistened on his haggard cheek. All his short sentences were powerfully effective: revenge floods from his soul with a fiend-like gale—he realizes the "champion of guilty desperation:"—"Bowing to our fair debutante, we compliment her self-possession on a first appearance. Her task was arduous; but *then* she had not to contend with the comparative claims of any predecessor. Her figure is well suited to the lofty range of tragedy; but her face is round, and full blue eyes shed mildness over her features. Again—she feels passionately; but fails in elevated expression. Her articulation is not clear: her words roll into each other, like intermingling waves that croud into a confused mass: her voice, in short, does not possess those *distinct* harmonies of variation from "piano to alt" that are exacted by declamation: nor is her study formed on a pure model, unless it be correct to *surprise* the ear by sudden starts, from the highest capable pitch of her voice to its lowest audible key. These errors we notice the more freely, from a conviction that she has the power to remove them. The natural flow of her familiar dialogue assures us, that she may more confidently trust to her own good sense than to corrupt precept. Let her unlearn this *acquired* habit: native management, classically directed, does wonders. Nothing could exceed the glorious welcome of the public; and a consciousness of mind, freedom

from embarrassment, easy action, and dignified port marked her heroine throughout.—The following quotation will show the genius of our poet, and unfold his plot. Imogene says:

"Of one who loved—She was of humble birth,

Yet dared to love a proud and noble youth.
His sovereign's smile was on him—glory blazed

Around his path—yet did he smile on her.—

Oh, then, what visions were that blessed one's!

His sovereign's frown came next—

Then bowed the banners on his crested walls,

Torn by the enemies' hand from their proud height,

Where twice two hundred years they mocked the storm,

The stranger's step profaned his desolate halls,

An exiled outcast, houseless, nameless, abject,

He fled for life, and scarce by flight did save it.

No hoary beadsman bld his parting step
God speed—No faithful vassal followed him;

For fear had withered every heart but hers,

Who amid shame and ruin lov'd him better."

To save a famished father, Imogene deserts the solitude in which she long had wept her lover's fate, and gives her hand to the wealthy, virtuous Lord of St. Aldobrand. A terrific storm drives Bertram and his lawless adherents to the foot of the Priory of St. Anselm; at which period the play opens. The betrothed lovers accidentally meet, and are guilty. Despair drives Imogene to madness; and Bertram to murder St. Aldobrand, the rival of his love and scourge of his treason. His vengeance fully sated, he gives himself to custody; but evades "a felon's death," by snatching a sword from an attendant Knight, and

"With a warrior's weapon frees a warrior's soul."

It must be obvious from this fable, that "Bertram," with all its glowing merits, is more a poetic than a dramatic com-

position. In representation, it wants *range and variety of force and passion* to assault the imagination. Action and sentiment ought to group in a play, like figures in a Flemish painting. They become mutually important from contrasted position; and are best elicited by skillful arrangement of light and shade. Whereas, the illustration of this fine written tragedy in reality is confined to two persons. The opening scene, followed by a storm on the sea shore, was awfully magnificent; yet it has the great fault of exciting a degree of interest that subsequently droops during three acts, almost exclusively devoted to the signs of despondency and reiterations of monkish cant. In the two last acts the denouement is imperfect. We will not omit Mr. Holland's Prior. In many passages he was very great: we would, however, prefer Religion clad in less austerity.—

MAY 21. "Oberon's Oath; or the Paladin and the Princess." This is simply a fairy tale interspersed with music and dancing. It was performed this evening to a very crowded house; and, although not abounding in interest, is highly ornamented with Eastern grandeur. The music by Mr. Parry, is more neat than scientific; but a duet between the hero and heroine, Mr. T. Cooke and Miss Nash, was deservedly received with great applause. The piece, however, did not go off without evident tokens of discontent. After the curtain dropped, Mr. Rae was loudly called for, and presented himself to await the pleasure of the audience. His appropriate address was unanimously cheered, and the temporary uproar subsided in an acquiescence with his request that the piece might be honoured with a second representation. The scenery is beautiful and diversified, and we cannot conceive that it would have been liberal to withdraw the piece on this partial and hasty decision of a few individuals. Miss Nash looked beautifully, and sang with equal taste and delicacy. For that which it is, we are not aware of its being unworthy its rank at a theatre.

PERFORMANCES.

1816.
April 27. Belle's Stratagem—What Next?
29. Prodigal (first time)—My Spouse and I—Mayor of Garret.
30. King Richard III.—Two Mice.
May 1. Prodigal—Three Weeks after Marriage—My Spouse and I.
2. New Way to Pay Old Debts—What Next?—Count of Angou.

3. Town and Country—Three Weeks after Marriage—Count of Angou.
4. Duke of Milan—Irishman in London—Ditto.
5. New Way to pay Old Debts—Three Weeks after Marriage—Ditto.
7. Town and Country—What Next?—Ditto.
8. Eve's—Maid and Magpie.

10. *Bertram, or the Castle of Alabrand*—
Review, or Wars of Windsor.
11. *Bertram*—Three Weeks after Marriage—
Count of Anjou.
12. Ditto—Poor Soldier.
13. Ditto—Woodman's Hut.
14. Ditto—Honest Thieves.
15. Ditto—My Spouse and I.
16. *Bertram*—Three Weeks after Marriage—
Count of Anjou.

17. *Bertram*—Maid and Maggie.
18. Ditto—Who's Who?
19. Ditto—Maid and Maggie.
20. Ditto—Oberon's Oath.
21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. *Bertram*—Ditto.
23. John Bull—Ditto.
24. *Bertram*—Ditto.
25. *Midas*—Deaf and Dumb—Maid & Maggie.

COVENT GARDEN.

APRIL 26. "A New Way to pay Old Debts." Be it for ever remembered, as a *revered* memorial of our national taste, that, on this evening Mr. Kemble, evidently suffering under the infirmities of health, was almost hissed from off the boards his talents should have immortalised; nor was it till Madame Sachi exhibited her indecent gambols, that a general gloom yielded to a general joy. We have seen this Gentleman personate Sir Giles Overreach with so much purity and truth, that we hasten to obey the intuitive impulse of liberality, lest we should indulge the more appropriate sarcasm of a roused contempt.

APRIL 30. "Venice Preserved." Miss O'Neill's fascination in Belvidere remains unimpaired, and she is most ably sustained by Jaffier. Kemble's Pierre would rank with his best efforts, were it not characteristic in him to give too much polish to the rough honesty of a camp-bred soldier.

MAY 3. "Wheel of Fortune." No new compliment can be offered to Mr. Kemble's Penruddock—he is the noble-minded Recluse.

MAY 4. "The Jealous Wife." Miss O'Neill must always expect to hear a thousand fine things, for her audience are her lovers; her captivity however emanates from self; but the splendour of her fame is reflected by the Tragic Muse.

MAY 6. "Royal Nuptials." To all to whom it may concern—the courtly wit, uniting with the poetic fancy of Upper and Under Management, in royal phrase, send greeting —

MAY 10. "The Stranger." Notwithstanding our general abhorrence of the German philosophy of the passions, we eagerly attend the repetition of this play. The interest is highly wrought, and the acting is perfect. We once thought that the retirement, whenever it should happen, of either Mr. Kemble or Mrs. Siddons would have consigned the "Stranger" to oblivion. But now, that the one has taken a partial, and the

other a final leave of the London boards, we find we were mistaken. The portraiture of the repentant Mrs. Haller was never more amiably featured than by Miss O'Neill; and Mr. Young, on all occasions, is the emulative pupil of his scientific master. This evening we speak of the great original. At the opening scene, the woe-worn form of Kemble, issuing from his humble cottage, irresistibly enforces on his audience the noble ruin of pristine grandeur. His internal emotions wage unequal war with his assumed misanthropy. He denies a generous impulse to the actions of mankind, and scowls at the approach of virtue with the jaundiced vision of a diseased mind. The pangs that rend his solitary bosom prey on his vital feelings, like the vulture of Prometheus—they consume, yet re-invigorate—a stoic in outward aspect; at heart, the victim of excessive sensibility. Hence, the agony of his distracted thoughts from the moment of discovering his lost Countess in the person of the exemplary Mrs. Haller, to the period of reconciliation. These struggles of an acutely sensitive being, opposing cherished affection to wordly prejudice, were portrayed with a fidelity of delineation to which no language can offer adequate praise. Supported by Miss O'Neill, this denouement displays a climax of domestic suffering that suffocates and subdues every spectator.—Farley's Francis is as little like what it ought to be, as Emery's Mr. Solomon: the former is a flippant automaton; the latter a Yorkshire bumpkin *stocked* in a fine coat.

MAY 11. "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Bibby, undismayed by the wantonness of his former reception, re-appeared this evening in the arduous character of Shylock, with considerable claims to admiration. His talents are decidedly of a superior order; comprising taste, feeling, judgment, and vigour. Unfortunately, however, his energies were more progressive than varied; but, as his voice is full of capability, a friendly

hint will induce him to remedy that error. Aware, as we are, how much Mr. Bibby had to contend with, we still resist entering into a minute discussion of his powers, which, as yet, have not fairly been opposed to Criticism. Meanwhile, we consider this Gentleman an ornament to his profession.—Mr. C. Kemble's Bassanio possessed all its usual merits: Mrs. Egerton was impressive in Portia, and the sylph Miss Booth was a roguish Nerissa.

"Love à la-Mode." The talent that is equal to the delineation of Sir Pertinax Macynophant must succeed in Sir Archy Macsarcaam. We greatly mistake if Mr. Bibby do not become a stock performer.

MAY 15. "Julius Cæsar." To persons who sensibly go to the Theatre, what an exquisite treat! The two Kembles and Young in presence and in cos-

tume are truly Roman. This is an association of rare talent seldom combined in one play; and, individually weighed, it is almost difficult to decide on preponderating superiority. The calm philosophic Brutus is the dignified emblem of Roman amor patriæ. His virtues are contrasted with the fiery impetuosity of the arrogant Cassius that envies mighty Cæsar, and their quarrel, in the tent scene, constitutes the perfection of dramatic prowess. Mark Anthony's oration over the dead body of his murdered friend is one of the finest specimens of oratory extant. It was pronounced with every classic claim to admiration. Like the painter who threw a veil over the features he could not animate, we shrink from a vain attempt to grace the sublimest of transcendent talent.

PERFORMANCES.

1618.

April 27. School for Scandal—Garrick's Jubilee.

29. Coriolanus—Ditto.

30. Venice Preserved—Who Wants a Wife?

May

1. Guy Mannering—Forest of Bondy.

2. School for Scandal—Maggie or Maid.

3. Wheel of Fortune—Who Wants a Wife?

4. Jealous Wife—Cymon.

6. Julius Cæsar—Royal Nuptials—Who Wants a Wife?

7. Jealous Wife—Ditto—Brother and Sister.

8. Guy Mannering—Miller and his Men.

9. The Stranger—Royal Nuptials—Who Wants a Wife?

10. Merchant of Venice—Ditto—Loss à la Mode.

11. Jealous Wife—Cymon.

12. Julius Cæsar—Royal Nuptials—Miller and his Men.

14. Jealous Wife—Who Wants a Wife?

15. Midsummer Night's Dream—Sleep Walker—Midas.

16. Stranger—Killing no Murder.

17. Guy Mannering—Love, Law, and Physic.

18. Jealous Wife—Cymon.

20. Romeo and Juliet—Aladdin.

21. Jealous Wife—Hit or Miss.

22. Guy Mannering—Bombastes Furioso—Cymon.

23. Adelaide, or the Emigrants—Love, Law, and Physic.

24. Jealous Wife—Cymon.

25. School for Scandal—See Hive.

27. Jane Shore—Miller and his Men.

POETRY.

SIR JEROME'S HEIRESS.

A FIFTH TRADITION OF TABBY-BALL.

* * * * *

THERE is a crevice in a lonely glen,
Unthought, untrodden, and unnam'd
by men,
Where twisted elms a mould'ring wall sus-
tain,
And shroud a narrow casement's shatter'd
pane.
Within, a few worn books of ancient wit
Tell where the buried Pastor lov'd to sit;
Their leaves the cheerless hearth are scat-
ter'd o'er,
To light, perchance, the cot they grac'd
before.
His crippled chair and oft-turn'd cushion
still
The vacant chimney's silent corner fill;
He sleeps himself where Winter's charlish
breath
And the cold world's, are all unfelt in
death—

The sun alone, his kindred Being, eyes
That grass-green hillock where unknown
he lies,
Has he a daughter?—follow to yon dome,
Where cluster'd lamps and garlands shew
the home
Of dropp'd Pomp—the broad saloon is
bright
With silver streams of hydrostatic light;
All Fashion's trophies throng the pageant-
scene,
Tripods from Corinth, lanterns from Pe-
kin:
Here serpents grin round painted couches
roll'd,
There Egypt's ancient monsters glare in
gold,
While proud Sir Jerome to the banquet-
board
Leads the fam'd Heiress of his countless
hoard—
Clara,—the cherish'd grandchild of his age,
Whose wit and smiles enrich her heritage.

Behind her throne reclines the envied bean,
While dimpling belles applaud th'unheard
bon-mot,
Who while her wrist displays its pearly
hand,
Sees not superior whiteness in her hand?
If Clara's lips the last charade rehearse,
Who would not think Enterpe tun'd the
verse?
Unheeded when *she* speaks, a muse might
sing—
Unless a muse could such a rent-roll bring.
A guest unwelcom'd at her grandsire's feast,
The Pastor's daughter lowest sits and least
Amid' the throng—for who can Beauty find
In the mean muslin with no satin lin'd?
None see the jetty lustre of that hair
Where flow'rs are scorn'd and diamonds
never glare:
Beneath the russet veil of thrice-worn crape
None heed the softness of the fairest shape—
There is no gracious language in her face,
For Grief and Pride disdain to dwell with
grace.
Gladness and Peace like summer-streams
must flow,
Where Beauty's roses in full lustre blow,
But Grief's cold—the frozen breast is hard,
And no kind touch has Emmeline's unbarr'd;
Long taught to bear the chill unmindful eye
Of once-fond friendship shrunk to Charity—
The sly, slow taunt—the frequent stab be-
stow'd
On Poverty too long in Pomp's abode,
Fore'd for her birthright as a boon to sue,
And beg the bitter bread from Justice due.—
The guests are gone—with lone unfriended
heart
Her haughty grandsire sees the last depart:
His sullen laugh's faint hollow ness betrays
How that heart loathes the pantomime it
plays.
“Farewell,” he cries—“my hour of pomp
is past!
Farewell, vain gazers! ye have look'd your
last!
Child of my best-lov'd son, my Clara!—how
Shall thy fair head to changeful fortune
bow?
Heiress of wealth and wide domains no
more,
But chas'd by scowling ruffians from my
door!
Our groves beneath a stranger's axe must
fall,
A stranger's guests shall revel in my hall,
While those frail tender limbs with me en-
dure
The toil, the anguish of the houseless poor!”
Scorn furls her haughty brow and fires her
eyes—
“So soon have riches fail'd us?—then be
wise,
With firmer hand dependent beggars spurn,
And timely caution from Repentance learn;
For me no toil, no houseless sorrows fear,
Fortune has smiles when Beauty's claims
appear—

Yield me my jewels, sir!—dismiss your
carcs—
I go to take the splendors Love prepares!”
Nor breath, nor speech, the ag'd man's lips
supply,
They stiffen in the laugh of agony,
While a pale death-fire flashes from his
eye:—
But gently on his knee with tender wiles
His orphan grand-child leans her cheek and
smiles—
“Ah, weep not now!—one shelt'ring roof-
remains,
One holy refuge in far-distant plains!
Come to my native cot—its garden still
Shall oursafe board with purer dainties fill:
My hand shall ply the loom and trim the
hearth,
While frolic crickets join their note of
mirth—
O!—many a winter's eve and summer's day
My lute and song have sent on wings away!
It will be bliss enough to see thee blest
In the lov'd valley, where my sire found
rest;
To see thee sitting where he sat and smil'd,
And sometimes hear thee praise and bless
his child!”
His frozen eye confesses not a tear,
His wan lips shrivel with a baleful sneer—
“Fond child!—not thus from grandeur we
descend—
We, the world's meteors, must like meteors
end:
Hence!—let new crouds to-morrow grace
my hall;
Surpassing brightness shall enrich our fall—
And thou, my boasted Heiress! once again
Midst tinsell'd fops and envious rivals
reign:
Assemble all—the ready world shall prove
If flying wealth has quicker wings than
love.”
To-morrow comes—again the threshold
bends
With the rich weight of thrice three hun-
dred friends:
From lip to lip the busy whisper flies,
Smiles answer smiles, and nod to nod re-
plies.
“Kind, good Sir Jerome!—with a brow
how fair
Experienced sages bear the load of care!
Let honest hearts in debt for hundreds ache,
Great spirits only for a million break!”—
“What! has he mortgaged all his freeheld
land?”—
“Sir, his post-obits are in ev'ry hand.”—
“'Twas whisper'd thro' the town a fort-
night since—
How strange do give this ball, and ask the
Prince!”—
“Who leans on that neglected couch for-
lorn?”—
“His orphan grand child in some school-
house born—
How long and often has that black been
worn!”—

"Well! she to books and workbags may
return,
Study clear-starch, or jams and preserves
learn.
See, how the fancied Heiress shapes her
smile!
'Tis well if glitter can a dupe beguile—
She might have spar'd those diamonds round
her waist—
But Roundell swears her coronet is paste..
Her figure has no style, no graces—hush!
Enough, perhaps, to fit my new barouche."
"When will the sale come on?—how famous
well

Sir Jerome's greys at Tattersall's will
sell!"—

"Duchess!—I vow his porcelain is fine..
This Claude, and that Caracci, shall be
mine—

That new Egyptian tablet is unique,
And this is just the Ottoman I seek."

But see!—the supper's lavish pomp is
spread—

Each belle triumphant by her awain is led—
"Superb display!"—"grand style!"—
"prodigious heat!"

"That lamp how costly!—and those flowers
how sweet!"

Each for the banquet's rarest nectar seeks,
While the grave host uprising, smiles and
speaks.—

"Since Wit and Joy together hold their
court,

Science to-night shall blend with Fashion's
sport.

All may the secrets of our Earth explore,
Its fires, its gems, its fountains, and its ore;
But I a new Geology impart,
And trace the earthly strata of the Heart.
Fortune like fire the base material shews,
Divides its dross, and proves its native
ores—

Soft yielding thanks a modern belle's com-
pose,

True granite or plumbago forms a base—
By Fortune's touch Affection's ore we
trace,

Or find of friendship the metallic base:
As zinc from brass when try'd by heat de-
parts,

Truth sends the glitt'ring gloss from brazen
hearts:

Taught by this test, we learn how sordid
ohs

May all the hues of precious gems display;
But soon Misfortune's furnace-flame con-
demns

To dust or poison'd fume the mimic gems.
Go!—thankless child!—whose barren bo-
som mocks

The sullen hardness of Earth's eldest rocks!
Go, like the meteor-stones that sparkling
pass,

Then fall to earth, a dark unvalued mass!—
But thou, meek pupil of Misfortune's school,
My home, my heart, my unchanged trea-
sures rule;

Then, whose pure soul's unhidden depths
unite

The granite's firmness and the diamond's
light!—

I give thee wealth, and with it all the gaze
Of this vain world—friends, flatterers, pomp,
and praise;

Seem rich, if friends and joys like these
allure,—

If thou wouldst prove their emptiness, seem
poor!"

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

LONDON, 19th Feb. 1816.
SIR,
I WAS reading the other evening Dr.
Brown's poem on Honour, from which
I have extracted the underwritten verses:
they appear to me as applicable to events
transpired. If you think them worthy of
attention, the insertion of them in your
next Magazine will greatly oblige

Your constant reader,

REWANIUS.

NEXT, view the hero in th'embattled field;
True honour's fruit can conquest's laurel
yield:

Him only honor'd, only lov'd, we find,
Who fights not to destroy, but save man-
kind:

Pelides' fury may our wonder move,
But godlike Hector is the man we love.
See William's sword a tyrant's pride dis-
arm;

See Lewis trembling under Marlbro's arm:
Say, which to human-kind are friends or
foes;

And who detests not these, and loves not
those?

Conquest unjust can ne'er command ap-
plause;

'Tis not the vict'ry charms you, but the
cause:

Not Caesar's self can feign the patriot's
part,

Nor his false virtues hide his poison'd heart:
But round thy brows the willing laurels
twine,

Whose voice wak'd freedom in the savage
mine:

Yes: truly glorious, only great is he,
Who conquers, or who bleeds for Liberty.

"Heroes are much the same, the point's
agreed,

From Macedonia's madman to the Swede."
Like baleful comets flaming in the skies,
At destin'd times th'appointed scourges
rise;

Awhile in streaming lustre sweep along,
And fix in wonder's gaze th'admiring
throng;

But reason's eye detects the spurious ray,
And the false blaze of glory dies away.

ODE.

BY LORD BYRON.

Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul !
 Oh, shame to thy children and thee !
 Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
 How wretched thy portion shall be !
 Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
 A mockery that never shall die ;
 The curses of Hate, and the blows of Scorn
 Shall burthen the winds of thy sky ;
 And, proud o'er thy ruin, for ever be hurl'd
 The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the
 World !

Oh, where is thy spirit of yore,
 The spirit that breathed in thy dead,
 When gallantry's star was the beacon before,
 And honour the passion that led ?
 Thy storms have awaken'd their sleep,
 They groan from the place of their rest ;
 And wrathfully murmur, and suddenly weep,
 To see the foul stain on thy breast ;
 For where is the glory they left thee in
 trust ?
 'Tis scatter'd in darkness, 'tis trampled in
 dust !

Go, look through the kingdoms of earth,
 From Indus, all round to the Pole,
 And something of goodness, of honour, and
 worth,
 Shall brighten the sins of the soul ;
 But thou art alone in thy shame,
 The world cannot liken thee these ;
 Abhorrence and vice have disfigur'd thy
 name
 Beyond the low reach of compare ;
 Stupendous in guilt, thou shalt lend us
 through time
 A proverb, a bye-word, for treach'ry and
 crime !

While conquest illumin'd his sword,
 While yet in his prowess he stood,
 Thy praises still follow'd the steps of thy
 Lord,
 And welcom'd the torrent of blood ;
 Tho' tyranny sat on his crown,
 And wither'd the nations afar,
 Yet bright in thy view was the Despot's
 renown,
 Till Fortune deserted his car ;
 Then, back from the Chieftain thou slunk-
 est away—
 The foremost to insult, the first to betray !

Forgot were the feats he had done,
 The toils he had borne in thy cause ;
 Thou turn'd'st to worship a new rising sun,
 And wast other songs of applause ;
 But the storm was beginning to lour,
 Adversity clouded his beam ;
 And honour and faith were the brag of an
 hour,
 And loyalty's self but a dream ;
 To him thou hadst banish'd thy vows were
 restor'd ;
 And the first that had scoff'd, were the first
 that ador'd !

Europ Mag. Vol. LXIX. May, 1816.

What tumult thus burthens the air,
 What throng thus encircles his throne ?
 'Tis the shout of delight, 'tis the millions
 that swear
 His sceptre shall rule them alone.
 Reverses shall brighten their soul,
 Misfortune shall hallow his name,
 And the world that pursues him shall mourn-
 fully feel
 How quenchless the spirit and flame
 That Frenchmen will breathe, when their
 hearts are on fire,
 For the Hero they love, and the Chief they
 admire !

Their hero has rushed to the field ;
 His laurels are cover'd with shade—
 But where is the spirit that never should
 yield,
 The loyalty never to fade !
 In a moment desertion and guile
 Abandon him up to the foe,
 The dastards that flourish'd and grew at his
 smile,
 Forsook and renounc'd him in woe ;
 And the millions that swore they would
 perish to save,
 Beheld him a fugitive, captive, and slave !

The Savage all wild in his glen
 Is nobler and better than thou ;
 Thou standest a wonder, a marvel to men,
 Such perfidy blackens thy brow !
 If thou wert the place of my birth,
 At once from thy arms would I sever ;
 I'd fly to the uttermost ends of the earth,
 And quit thee for ever and ever ;
 And thinking of thee in my long after-years,
 Should but kindle my blushes and waken my
 tears.

Oh, shame to thee, land of the Gaul !
 Oh, shame to thy children and thee !
 Unwise in thy glory and base in thy fall,
 How wretched thy portion shall be !
 Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
 A mockery that never shall die ;
 The curses of Hate and the blows of Scorn
 Shall burthen the winds of thy sky ;
 And proud o'er thy ruin for ever be hurl'd
 The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the
 World !

ON THE STAR OF "THE LEGION
OF HONOUR."

BY THE SAME.

1.
 STAR of the brave !—whose beam had
 shed
 Such glory o'er the quick and dead—
 Thou radiant and adored deficit !
 Which millions rushed in arms to greet,—
 Wild meteor of immortal birth !
 Why rise in Heaven to set on Earth ?

2.
 Souls of slain heroes formed thy rays
 Eternity flashed through thy blaze ;

S N

The music of thy martial sphere
Was fame on high and honour here ;
And thy light broke on human eyes,
Like a Volcano from the skies.

8.

Like lava rolled thy stream of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood ;
Earth rocked beneath thee to her base,
As thou did'st lighten through all space ;
And the shorn Sun grew dim in air,
And set while thou wert drenching there.

4.

Before thee rose, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue,
Of three bright colours each divine,
And set for that colonial sign :
Was Freedom's hand had bled them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

5.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dyes ;
One, the blue depth of Seraph's eyes ;
One, the pure Spirit's veil of white
Had robed in radiance of its light ;
The three so mingled did besem
The texture of a heavenly dream.

6.

Star of the brave ! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail !
But, Oh, thou Rainbow of the free !
O'er tears and blood must flow for thee.
When thy bright promise fades away,
Our life is but a load of clay.

7.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead ;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array ;
And soon, Oh Goddess, may we be
For evermore with them or thee !

WATERLOO.

BY THE SAME.

WE do not curse thee, Waterloo,
Though Freedom's blood thy plain
bedew ;

There lay'st thou, hot in notunk—
Rising from each gory trunk—
Like the water-spout from ocean,
With a strong and growing motion—
It soars, and mingles in the air,
With that of lost LADBOYERS—
With that of him whose honour'd grave
Contains the "bravest of the brave ;"
A crimson cloud it spreads and glows,
But shall return to whence it rose ;
When 'tis full 'twill burst asunder—
Never yet was heard such thunder
As then shall shake the world with wonder—
Never yet was seen such lightning
As o'er heaven shall then be bright'ning !
The Chief has fallen, but not by you,
Vanquishers of Waterloo !

* The tri-colour.

When the soldier-citizen,
Swayed not o'er his fellow men—
Saw in deeds that led them on,
Where glory smil'd on Freedom's son—
Who of all the despots banded,

With that youthful sob of conq'ring ?

Who could boast o'er France defeated
Till those tyranny commanded ?
Till, goaded by ambition's sting,
The Hero sunk into the King ?
Then he fell—so perish all,
Who would men by man's enthral !

And thou, too of the snow-white plume !
Whom valour refus'd thee even a tomb ;
Better had'st thou still been leading
France o'er hosts of hirelings bleeding,
Than sold thyself to death and shame
For a meanly royal name ;

Such as he of Naples wears,
Who thy blood-bought title bears.—
Little did'st thou deem when dashing
On thy war-horse through the ranks,

Like a stream which bursts its banks,
While helmets cleft and sabres clashing,
Shone and shivered fast around thee—
Of the fate at last which found thee !
Was that haughty plume laid low
By a slave's dishonest blow ?

On e'er it onward bore the brave,
Like foam upon the highest wave.
There, where death's brief pang was
quickest,

And the battle's wreck lay thickest,
Strew'd beneath the advancing banner
Of the Eagle's burning crest—

(There with thunder clouds to fan her,
Who could then her wing arrest—
Victory streaming from her breast ?)

While the broken line enlarging
Fell or fled along the plain ;
There he hurt was Murat charging ;
There he ne'er shall charge again !

O'er glories gone, the invaders march,
Weeps triumph o'er each levelled archer
But let Freedom rejoice,

With her heart in her voice ;
But her hand on her sword,
Doubly shall she be adored.

France hath twice as well been taught
The "moral lesson" dearly bought—
Her safety sits not on a throne,
With CAESAR OR NAPOLEON ;
But in equal rights and laws,
Hearts and hands in one great cause—
Freedom, such as God hath given
Unto all beneath his heaven,
With their breath, and from their birth,
Though guilt would sweep it from the earth,
With a fierce and lavish hand,
Scattering nations' wealth like sand ;
Pouring nations' blood like water,
In imperial seas of slaughter !
But the heart and the mind,
And the voice of mankind
Shall arise in communion—
And who shall resist that proud union ?
The time is past when swords subdued—
Man may die—the soul's renewed ;

Even in this low World of care,
Freedom ne'er shall want an heir,
Millions breathe, but to assist
Her unconquerable spirit—
When once more her hosts assemble
Let the tyrants only tremble ;—
Smile they at this idle threat ?
Crimson tears will follow yet.

FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

BY THE SAME.

FAREWELL to the Land, where the
gloom of my glory

Arose and o'ershadowed the earth with
her name ;—

She abandons me now,—but the page of her
story,

The brightest or blackest, is filled with my
fame.

I have warred with a world which vanquish-
ed me only

When the meteor of Conquest allured me
too far,—

I have coped with the Nations which dread
me thus lonely,

The last single Captive to millions in war !
Farewell to thee, France—when thy diadem
crown'd me,

I made thee the gem and the wonder of
earth,—

But thy weakness between I should leave as I
found thee,

Decay'd in thy glory and sunk in thy
worth.

Oh ! for the veteran hearts that were wasted
in strife with the storm, when their battles
were won,—

Then the Eagle, whose gaze in that moment
was blunted,

Had still ceased with eyes fixed on Vic-
tory's Son ;

Farewell to thee, France—But when Liberty
rallies

Once more in thy regions, remember me
then—

The Violet grows in the depth of thy valleys,
Though withered, thy tears will unfold it
again—

Yet, yet I may battle the hosts that surround
us,

And yet may thy heart leap awake to my
voice—

There are links which must break in the
chain that has bound us,

Then turn thee and call on the Chief of thy
choice !

MADAME LAVALETTE.

BY THE SAME.

LET Edinburgh Critics o'erwhelm with
their praises

Their Madame de STAEEL, and their fam'd
L'EPINASSE,

Like a meteor of heat, proud Philosophy
blazes,

And the flame of a Wit is as brittle as
glass ;

But cheering's the beam, and unfading the
splendour

Of thy torch, Wedded Love ! and it never
has yet

Shone with lustre more holy, more pure, or
more tender,

Than it sheds on the name of the fair
LAVALETTE.

Then all high the wise-cap, e'en Virtue
shall bless it,

And hallow the goblet which foams to her
name ;

The warm lip of Beauty shall piously press
it,

And Heaven shall honour the pledge to
her faith ;

To the health of the Woman, who freedom
and life too

Has risk'd for her Husband, we'll pay the
just debt ;

And hail with applause the Heroine and
Wife too,

The constant, the noble,—the fair LAVA-
LETTE.

Her fate have awarded, in impotent malice,
To their captive a doom, which all Eu-
rope abhors,

And turns from the Stairs of the Priest-
haunted palace,

While those who replaced them there,
blush for their chime.

But, in ages to come, when the blood-tar-
nish'd glory,

Of Dukes, and of Marshals, in darkness
bathes,

Hearts shall throb, eyes shall glisten ; at
reading the story

Of the fond self-devotion of fair LAVA-
LETTE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Sir,

THE great celebrity attached to the
poetical character of the Noble Lady,
whose singular entertainment gave rise to the
preceding poem, leads to imagine that it
will not be unacceptable to the public.

Your may depend on the authenticity of
the fact, for I am in possession of the poet-
ical inscription, composed by his Lordship,
and engraven on the silver mounting of the
cup.

May 3, 1816.

JOHN TURNER.

On an Entertainment given at Newstead,
when a Human Skull was presented to the
Guests as a Drinking Cup.

OUR modern Pythias, whom all must
agree,

In this rhyme-making age, a great Poet to
be ;

A Fatal horrid, prepar'd not long since,
Like that of *Alboinus*, fam'd *Lombardy's*
Prince;
Who the *King of the Gepide's* skull made a
cup,
For his guests to drink wine, when invited
to sup:
For which, injur'd *Rosmunda*, his unwilling
Wife,
Soon after depriv'd him, of Crown and of
Life:
*In *Gibbon's* fair pages, go read the sad
tale,
While displeasure, disgust, and abhorrence
prevail:
Longinus the Exarch, *Ravenna* then held;
The *Goths* had been, by *Belisarius*, expell'd;
And all *Italy's* provinces, South of the *Po*,
Had been taught, once again, the name
Roman to know.
Alas! who could think, in this high-po-
lish'd age,
So bad an example, should come on the
stage;
A poetical mind should itself so disgrace:
All consistence forgetting, of time, and of
place;
†A Noble, invite his companions from *Greece*,
And, affrontingly make hospitality cease:
For surely, no guest could the *Scull-cup*
once see,
But must think, what an insult is offer'd
to me:
A *New Zealand Chieftain*, might thus treat his
friends,
But Reason's feast ceases, when Horror
attends:

* See *Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

There is an Italian Tragedy, on this shock-
ing subject, entitled "*Rosmunda*."

† The Nobleman who gave this entertain-
ment, had travelled through *Greece*.

No True Briton, will even, such customs
applaud,
Although introduc'd by a Bard and a Lord.
London, 3d May, 1816. JOHN TURNER.

BIRTH-DAY WISHES.

To *W. D. A.** aged 13, from his Friend,
H. G. W.

HAIL the day and bless the Hour!
May the GOD of Mercy pour
All his bounteous Gifts of Joy
On the Birth-day of the Boy!
Hail the day and bless the hour!
Sorrow hence! nor on it lour.—

O may each succeeding year
Happier than the last appear,
Grace and virtue be his guide,
All his father's hope and pride!
Hail the day and bless the hour!
Sorrow hence! nor on it lour.—

May his youthful blossom bloom
Safe from blights of vice's gloom;
May his manhood's fairest fruit
Long adorn the parent root!
Hail the day and bless the hour!
Sorrow hence! nor on it lour.—

And when hoary time shall shed
Snows unsifted on his head,
Gentle be his life's decay
As the snows dimolve away;
So his days and hours shall be,
Blest in Heaven's eternity.

March 28th, 1816.

H. G. W.

Newstead in Nottinghamshire, the site of
an ancient Abbey, is the Family Seat.

* Author of the *Juvenile Sermon*, *Vide*
page 220.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

* * Days omitted, no Business of Importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

ON the motion of Earl Stanhope, a select
Committee was appointed to consider
of the best means of arranging the Statute
Books under the different heads.

MONDAY, May 6.—On the motion of Lord
Liverpool, addresses of congratulation were
voted to the Prince Regent and the Queen,
on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte;
and also a message of congratulation to the
Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, on
their union.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On the order of the day being read for
the second reading of the *Weights and Meas-
ures Bill*, Earl Stanhope at some length
entered into the provisions of the bill, which
he considered as wholly ineffective with re-
gard to the subjects in view. His Lordship
read extracts of a letter from Dr. Hutton,
condemning the bill as unscientific, and cal-
culated to create confusion and excite com-
motion; by changing weights and measures
without any adequate good being produced.

He went on to examine the different clauses of the bill, for the purpose of shewing that they were not founded in that scientific knowledge which was essentially necessary to legislation upon the subject, particularly with regard to the pendulum, as to the vibrations of which there was an entire mistake, from not attending to the nature of the moving power. His Lordship also instanced several absurdities in the bill, particularly with regard to having weights of gold or silver under five pounds, which would of course be continually liable to be stolen, and to establishing fractional parts, where, from the great weight, such fractional parts could not turn the scale; his Lordship, after a variety of remarks, maintaining the superior accuracy of the French standard, and pointing out the absurdity and the utter want of science which were manifest in the present bill, moved, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—Lord Melville agreed that the subject was of too much importance for their Lordships to proceed upon without much better information; but some regulation on the subject was exceedingly wanted, and he knew that in the northern part of the island the most excessive inconvenience arose from the want of a fixed uniform standard.—The Marquis of Lansdown observed, that the proper mode of proceeding would be to move an address for a reference of the matter to scientific men, who might consider the matter and report on their responsibility, and the legislature might then proceed on the foundation of that report.—Earl Stanhope said, that Professor Playfair had offered three criterions: the barometer, the French method, and the pendulum; but they had not examined him properly. It

was not using a man of science fairly not to go on with him, that he might be enabled to explain his ideas properly. Let them send men of science to him (Lord S.) and he would examine them.—The motion was agreed to, and the bill thrown out.

MONDAY, May 13.—The Earl of Essex stated, that he had again to complain to their Lordships of being obstructed by the military in his passage along the streets. He had been prevented from passing through Pall-mall this day. He had asked the soldier, who had obstructed his passage, where the constables were; to which the man replied, "that there were no constables there, and that he could not pass." This had extremely surprised him, after the pledge which had been given by a Noble Secretary of State on a former occasion; and he found himself under the necessity of again calling their Lordship's attention to the subject. He moved that there be laid before the House a copy of the order under which the military had acted.—Lord Sidmouth expressed his hope that the Noble Earl would not persist in his motion. It was true that on a former occasion he had pledged himself that, when the military were called out, he would give orders that the civil officers should also attend. This mode of calling out the military, however, for the sake of parade or public convenience, was no new proceeding, though it might have been, from local and other circumstances, carried to a greater extent than formerly.—The Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Lauderdale, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Holland, and Earl Stanhope, supported the motion by a variety of arguments.—On a division it was negatived by 33 to 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

FORGED NOTES.

GENERAL Thornton, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to move for "A return of the total nominal value of all notes presented at the Bank of England and refused payment as being forged, in the last four years, and up to the latest period to which it could be made out, specifying the amount of each year." He observed, that the practice of forging notes had risen to a great height lately, and he understood particularly since the restoration of peace. Many of those notes were so well executed, that they were with difficulty distinguished from good ones. He also understood that several of those notes were brought from the Continent, but he hoped this would not be found correct. His object in making the motion was, that some remedy might be devised by which such forgery might be rendered more difficult. This he conceived might be done by a different method of making them from that which was at pre-

sent followed. Several plans for this purpose had already been presented to the Bank of England, and among others, one by Earl Stanhope, which had been rejected by the Bank as too expensive. He (General T.) conceived that the adaption of some plan was necessary to prevent the great evil which he had pointed out.—Motion agreed to.

FOREIGN LINES.

THURSDAY, April 25.—Mr. Finlay made a variety of remarks on the subject of the trade in foreign lines. He was satisfied that the present laws operated against the interests of the linen trade. When no duty was imposed on foreign linen more British and Irish linens were exported. We might carry the foreign linens to foreign countries ourselves. The most intelligent persons in Scotland and Ireland were of his opinion. He desired inquiry into the question, that he might show how far the linen interests were concerned, and therefore moved for a Committee to consider the laws relative to foreign linen, and to report thereon.—Mr. Verelstam thought the motion pre-

nant with mischief, and calculated to excite great alarm in Ireland. The importance of the Irish linen trade was evident, since he could state its increase during three years of the transit duty. The exports of Irish linen from Great Britain in 1812, 1813, and 1814, were at the rate of 5,800,000, £,700,000, and 9,500,000. He strongly objected to any interference.—Mr. Marryatt said, the Right Hon. Gentleman took an erroneous view of the subject; it was Mr. Pitt's idea to make this country the emporium of general commerce—an idea now departed from. The two great articles of our foreign commerce were foreign linens and French wines. During peace, fair competition was restored; and if we did not supply cheaply, trade ran into other channels. The exports were lately 17 millions per annum, the greater part paid by British manufactures. By these means the shipping interest and the British navy were supported. Now, in peace, by war duties, we were losing almost all our foreign trade, of which he had mentioned the two chief branches. He had observed the proportion of British and foreign ships employed in foreign trade, from opportunities afforded him as an underwriter, and found the British vessels reduced from 410 to 351, and 251; thence to par, and afterwards falling lower. He also learned that in two months, recently at the Havannah, where almost all the vessels entering had been British, there came in 168 vessels, and not one of them a British vessel laden from a British port; but from the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c. They could not have carried out Irish linens, which they would had they gone from our own ports. A correspondent of his had come to this country last year from the Havannah, with 20,000*l.* for the purchase of goods—a fourth of which was to be laid out in foreign linens and French wines. Finding, however, that such heavy duties were imposed on the latter articles in Great Britain, and that he could consequently obtain them at a much cheaper rate in any port of the Continent, he went to the Continent for that purpose, and there finding, that (owing to the wise system adopted by our late enemies, and present rivals, of establishing free ports for the reception and re-exportation of foreign manufactures without duty), he could ship other articles as well as foreign linens, and French wines, on more advantageous terms than in Great Britain. Instead of reserving 16,000*l.* for the purchase of goods in Great Britain (most of which would have been Irish linens), he laid out his whole 20,000*l.* in a foreign country.—Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion.—Mr. Robinson declared his opinion was in favour of the measure; but unless all the commercial parties interested in it concurred, he should, without changing his private opinion, vote against the motion. The motion was then negatived by 75 to 108.

A motion by Lord George Cavendish, for an Address to the Regent, pledging his Royal Highness and his Ministers to adopt measures of economy, was lost on a division of 158 to 102. In the course of the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was not his intention to propose any further loan, for the service of the year, beyond the 4,500,000*l.* which the Bank have already agreed to advance, but he declined stating the mode by which the deficit in the Ways and Means is to be supplied.

FRIDAY, April 28.—Sir John Newport made his promised motion on the subject of the State of Ireland, and concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, praying for inquiry. A very long discussion ensued.—Mr. Peel moved an amendment to this effect, that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, expressing regret at the disturbed state of Ireland; that so large a military force was necessary there; entreating him to lay before the House a full statement of those disturbances, and the plans put in execution by his Majesty's government to repress them. The amendment was ultimately carried by 181 to 103.

MONDAY, April 29.—A short conversation took place respecting the New Alien Bill. Sir S. Romilly professed himself averse to it, and said he should move "for an Account of the number of Aliens settled out of this country in the last 20 years, at the instance of any Foreign Minister." At the request of Mr. H. Addington, he gave notice of the motion for Wednesday, and wished the second reading to be deferred till then.—Mr. Abercromby moved, as an amendment, that the Bill should be read a second time on Friday, which was negatived by 117 to 62.

WOOL TRADE.

Mr. Frankland Lewis, Chairman of the Committee lately appointed to inquire into the Trade in Seeds, and into the Laws relative to the Woollen Trade, before bringing up the Report of the Committee on the subject of Wool, wished to observe to the House, that from the evidence taken, it appeared that the price of Wool from 1780 down to the present time, and particularly during the last 10 years, had been rising, and therefore a majority of the Committee concluded that no part of the agricultural distresses had arisen from the low price of Wool, and that no alteration in the laws was at present necessary on that account. But the main question had not been taken into consideration; and whatever might be the expediency of an increased duty on the importation of Wool, or taking off the prohibition on exportation, on this subject the Report afforded no information.—Lord Lascelles stated, that the apprehensions entertained in the districts where the Woollen manufacture was carried on, when they understood this subject had been referred to

a Committee, were not that the importation of Foreign Wool would be prohibited; but they thought that any duty which could be of service to the agriculturist must be a duty amounting in fact to a prohibition. A brisk domestic trade would be found most to the interest of the wool-grower, when well considered.—Mr. Western regretted that the Committee had closed their Report, while he was absent at the Sessions, in the County which he represented. He complained that the Committee had made no inquiries respecting the monopoly of Home Wool, enjoyed by the manufacturers, and the protection of the grower against foreign importation, which had, in a few years, increased from 5 to 15 millions of pounds.—Mr. Brougham complained that the Committee had considered only one part of the subject. Their instruction was to inquire into the policy of any increase of duties on the importation of foreign wool, into the trade in wool generally, and into the laws on wool as they now existed. These topics they had entirely overlooked. No one had asserted that the agricultural distresses proceeded from the low price of wool; on the contrary, it was expressly stated, that, had it not been for the good prices of wool, these distresses would have been much greater than they actually were. But the question was, were these high prices likely to continue, occasioned as they were by the large Russian orders for clothing 200,000 men, by which many districts were busily employed for the present? Had we not, however, rather reason to apprehend that, when these temporary demands were over, wool would be as low as other articles of agricultural produce? Now what was the fact as to this Report? The Committee had not called a single wool-grower; the whole amount of their full and impartial inquiry had been to examine a few woollen-manufacturers. He felt a strong disposition to oppose the Report.—Mr. Frankland Lewis stated, in explanation, the proceedings which had taken place in the Committee. On its first meeting he had suggested the propriety of considering a small duty on wool imported. This question, however, was negatived, and the Committee proceeded to examine the wool staplers with regard to the price of wool. In what he had previously said, he had not given an opinion of his own at all, but merely stated the resolution which the Committee had come to.—The Report was then brought up and read.

THURSDAY, April 30.—Lord Cochrane, after speaking some time on the subject of accusing Lord Ellenborough of misrepresentation, injustice and oppression, in the course of his late trial in the Court of King's Bench, concluded by moving that the charges should be referred to a Committee of the House.—Sir Francis Burdett seconded the motion.—Mr. Law (the nephew, we believe,

of Lord Ellenborough) said, that the real object of this motion was to vilify the administration of justice in this country, and not to destroy the character of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. If the latter had been the object, it would have been most effectually attained by praise from such a quarter.—Mr. Pomonby still believed the Noble Lord (Cochrane) to be innocent of the crime which had been imputed to him. But while no punishment could be too severe for a transgressing Judge, it was injurious to make wanton attacks on persons in this situation.—The Solicitor-General spoke strongly against the motion being entertained. The trial was no matter transacted in a corner; it was in the presence of an upright and enlightened Bar, composed of men who would be the last to truckle to the will of a Judge.—Sir Francis Burdett hoped that the House would not be influenced by the common-place *tricks* of the Hon. Gentleman, for his observations would serve equally to defend all Judges; to shelter even those Judges who had been dragged from the Bench for their misconduct—to protect, for instance, from trial or condemnation, the Judges who had acted so iniquitously towards Russel and Sidney.—The Attorney-General here rose to call the Hon. Baronet to order, conceiving that he had said that Crane, the coachman, was bribed to give false testimony, and that he had asserted that Lord Ellenborough had been guilty of gross partiality and corruption.—The Speaker said the Learned Gentleman was himself out of order.—Sir F. Burdett said he was always happy to hear what Learned Gentlemen wished to say on these occasions; because, if their feelings could not be suppressed, the House generally got more from them than when they were on their guard.—Mr. Barham declared that he was convinced of the innocence of Lord Cochrane, but was, nevertheless, of opinion, that the charges could not be entertained.—The House then divided on the question.—Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane were tellers; when there appeared for the question only one (Sir F. B.); against it 89; majority 86.—Mr. Pomonby then rose, and said, that though the situation of Lord Cochrane called for great indulgence, yet he should move that the charges be expunged from the journals of the House.—Sir F. Burdett remarked, that the motion was such a one as might be expected.—Lord Cochrane said, that with respect to this new question, he was glad to find that none of the facts stated by him were disputed. Those facts would go down to posterity; but the pursuit of inquiry he was determined never to abandon.—The question was then put, and carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—Mr. Horner proposed, during the course of a long speech upon the Bank Restriction Act, the following gradual mode of resuming cash pay-

ments at the Bank;—that for the first six months, beginning January next, only 1*l*. notes should be payable; for the second six months, those of two pounds; in the next half year, those of five pounds; and in the next to that, all higher notes. If the present Bill passed, he was firmly persuaded that the restrictions, by which the Bank gained 800,000*l*. per annum, would never be removed but by the bankruptcy of the country. He concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of resuming cash payments, and the proper means to be adopted in having recourse to such a measure. After a long, but not interesting discussion, the motion was negatived by 146 to 73.

FRIDAY, May 3. —Mr. Brougham having heard that a circular had been sent from the Board of Taxes to the Collectors of the Property Tax, ordering them to transmit returns of the several assessments made under that act, moved for a copy of that and other papers.—Mr. Vansittart said these returns were necessary to facilitate the collection of arrears of the Tax.—Mr. Brougham replied, that that could not be the reason, as it was expressly stated that the returns were to be kept as records in the Tax-office. He thought they ought to be destroyed.—In this opinion Mr. Baring and other Members concurred.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating the Civil List, by transferring the payment of 285,000*l*. to the Consolidated Fund, by which excess for the future would be avoided. The charge would then be reduced to 1,083,500*l*.; and as the Income was now 1,088,000*l*. there would be a surplus income of 4,500*l*.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Bill for restricting the Bank of England from paying cash for their notes for two years, viz. July 5, 1818.—Mr. Horner moved two amendments, the effect of which was the more strongly to bind the Bank to pay cash at the expiration of the two years; but they were both opposed by Ministers, and consequently negatived.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proposed the following declaration to be inserted in the preamble; viz. that the Bill was enacted “in order to afford time to the Directors of the Bank of England to make such preparations as would enable them to resume cash payments.”—Mr. Horner called upon Mr. Manning, the Governor of the Bank, to state whether these words would be a sufficient direction for that purpose, and whether the Bank would take steps to give it immediate effect.—Mr. Manning, to repeated calls, made no answer.—Mr. Horner then asked, “Is not all this perfectly intelligible?”—The motion was agreed to. The Report to be received on Monday.

MONDAY, May 6.—Mr. Manning having proposed the second reading of the Ramsgate

Harbour Bill, Sir Edward Knatchbull opposed it, on the ground of its being a job. Since 1792, 370,000*l*. had been expended, and yet Mr. Smeaton had thought that 17,000*l*. were sufficient to complete the work. The first Bill that recognised Ramsgate as a harbour was when it was a small town, with a small harbour of its own; the estate belonging to which the shipowners had taken and retained. The income now was 18,000*l*. a year; besides which, for six months, up to December the 25th last, the income on foreign ships amounted to 1,500*l*. He might, therefore, assume the profits from foreign vessels at 3,000*l*. a year; making at least 21,000*l*. a year on the whole, which was sufficient for all that was wanted. He moved the second reading of the Bill for that day six months.—Sir W. Curtis (one of the trustees, and who brought in the Bill) defended it with much warmth. Mr. Smeaton calculated on building on a rock, which turned out to be a mistake. One night's weather cost 25,000*l*. Great success had attended the new management, and the expenditure did not arise from extravagance. Now they could dock ships of 800 tons. Expense was required for the cross wall, which was tumbling down, and, if it should fall, the harbour would be choked up.—Mr. Baring supported the amendment; but agreed that the harbour ought to be maintained, which could be done at a less expense. Year by year the Hon. Baronet (Sir W. Curtis) would come with proposals for fresh charges and duties, which might soon amount to more than it was worth while to expend on the harbour. Mr. Lushington and others thought there was no necessity whatever for the expense called for by this Bill.—On a division, the second reading was negatived by 89 to 91.

CRUEL LAST.—Mr. Tierney made a most elaborate speech upon this subject, and concluded by moving the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the expenditure of the Civil List, with power to call before it persons, papers, and records. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Vansittart opposed the motion; they contended that steps had already been taken, by the nomination of three gentlemen, to obtain the information required for the better regulation of the Civil List. The motion was negatived by 213 to 122.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Lord Althorpe said he was aware, that in the present distressed state of the finances, it was only by looking into great establishments that we could expect great relief; but he believed conscientiously, that by a strict inquiry into all the departments of government, considerable savings might be effected. He should conclude with moving that a select committee be appointed to examine and consider what increase or diminution had taken place since

to the salaries or emoluments of public offices, and from time to time to report, with all convenient dispatch, what further reductions could be made without injury to the public service.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the noble lord had expressed his sentiments with great clearness and propriety, and the only question was as to the best mode to be pursued. He concluded with declaring that he thought the present motion quite superfluous, and should take the liberty of moving the previous question.—Lord Binning said, it was admitted by the advocates of reform, that inquiries to effect retrenchment should originate in government itself. We now found, however, that as soon as government began to take any steps towards this object, that a different language was adopted, and government was no longer to be trusted. Mr. Brougham, disposed as he was to concur with the motion of his noble friend, felt that coincidence much increased by the speech of the noble lord who had just sat down. Looking at the ministerial commission, whose dispatch was so advantageously to be contrasted with the slow march of a parliamentary committee, he would ask, what, with all its expedition, it had done? It had now sat three weeks, looking at the date of its appointment, and it had yet done nothing. (Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.)—Lord Castlereagh said the motion of the noble lord (Althorpe) involved two prominent points: the first relating to the actual expenditure, and the other to the patronage which grew out of it. Both of them were undoubtedly of the greatest importance, and entitled to all the consideration which the house could give them. Mr. Tierney observed (alluding to Lord Castlereagh) that if ever he saw a person's real fear dignified under a lofty tone—if ever he saw a person attempt to look tall by walking upon stilts (a laugh)—if ever he saw a minister betray a consciousness that he was tottering to his fall, it was on that night, and in the person of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord was mistaken when he attributed to him and his friends the impression prevailing in the public mind against him; they on his side did not deal in sinucures, and such an attempt would be a sinecure. (A laugh.) A committee was, no doubt, a very alarming thing—precisely that thing which it was for the house to respect, and for the noble lord to despise. The house was told that, by voting for the motion, they would withdraw their confidence from ministers. For his own part, he had no confidence to withdraw, for he had never given any: but he differed on to this point; he did not think that the effect of the vote would be to remove the noble lord and his colleagues from office. He had that opinion of the constancy and perseverance both of the noble lord and the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to believe that they would never abandon

their posts so long as they could muster a corporal's guard and a bank token. (A general laugh.) The noble lord, alluded to Mr. Pitt; but Mr. Pitt proceeded in an open and a manly manner, and did not resort to petty private meetings to frighten ministerial members into a belief of imaginary dangers. (continued cheers from all sides.) His Majesty's ministers, notwithstanding all the confidence expressed by their leader, might shortly find it necessary to employ a little of their spare strength, and to re-impart what for a time they had exported. (Continued cheers.) The administration which now set all advice at naught, and would rely on nothing but its popularity, on the confidence of a rich and happy nation, might in a few weeks deem it prudent to bring back into this country a right hon. gentleman, whom but a short time ago they sent out of it; and that gentleman partly out of gratitude, and partly out of compassion to his friends in adversity, would no doubt persuade one or two of his connexions to lend also their aid to the servants of the crown. (Continued laughter and cheers.) On behalf of the people of England, he claimed that much more should be done than ministers had suggested; if the noble lord thought that the country did not understand him, he was miserably mistaken; at least as far as respected economy, the people of England were not to be deceived in the intentions of the noble lord and his colleagues. "What," said the noble lord, "will they desert us now, after we have won for them so many glorious battles, and after we have conquered for them such a happy peace?" (Laughter.) To this he (Mr. T.) could only reply that one distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen was their great good sense, which opposed itself to all sorts of imposition. It might be truly said, that no man in our history had ever gained for a time an unmerited reputation, that had not soon been exposed by the national penetration, and degraded to the low level from which accident had raised him. (Hear, hear.) The natives of Great Britain could easily distinguish between such people as the noble lord opposite, and such men as the Duke of Wellington. (Long continued cheering.) The cloud which had hitherto surrounded the noble lord, and the intervention of which, like a mist, had "made him but greater seem, not greater grow," was now fast dispelling, and leaving him exposed as he really was. The presence of a right honourable gentleman, who was on his way to reinforce the ranks of the treasury, would again throw back his lordship to the place he had originally occupied. It could not be said of the noble lord, that "he was great ere fortune made him so;" his lordship had been very successful, and he (Mr. T.) recommended that he should retire with submission, and thank God for his good luck. (Hear, and laughter.) He (Lord C.) would find that he could no longer ride the people of

England; and that, if he proceeded with the system he had declared himself determined to pursue, he would raise a storm of resentment at all times difficult, but now almost impossible, to be allayed. (Cheering for some minutes.)—Lord Castlereagh, as soon as tranquillity was restored, begged the house to do him the justice to recollect, that he had not contended generally against parliamentary inquiry, but that the present occasion was ill chosen, immediately after the restoration of peace, the house had not hitherto interfered with the executive government.—(His lordship was interrupted by cries of *spoke, spoke, question, &c.*)—Messrs. Huskisson and Wellesley Polespoke against the motion; and Mr. Banks in its support. —Mr. Marryatt was as desirous as any man to promote economy and retrenchment, but he considered that there was a certain point beyond which violent and intemperate zeal would defeat its own object. The house then divided on the motion, which was negatived by 169 votes to 129: majority in favour of ministers 43.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, May 13.—Mr. Maberley took the oaths and his seat for Rye, and Gen. Mitchell for Antrim.

Lord Milton said he had once before complained of an improper interference of the military, who made an assault on private individuals attempting to pass the public streets. Perhaps all might not know that parties of guards had been stationed that day in different streets of the town. He did not see these things himself; but he understood that the guards stationed at the end of Pall-mall had stopped his noble friend (Lord Essex, we presume) who had come down the Haymarket; and who, upon asking the reason why, was told by the soldier, that such was their orders. They said that their commanding officer was at Carlton-house. His noble friend enquired for a constable, and the soldiers' answer was, 'We have nothing to do with the peace officers.' After some further observations the noble lord concluded by moving for a copy of the orders given that day to the life-guards on duty.—Lord Castlereagh did not think that the employment of the military on such occasions was inconsistent with the principles of our constitution. A great deal of alarm had been expressed, but he did not consider that it was warranted by the circumstances of the case: it was calculated rather to make the people less attached to British liberty. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) In his view of the subject, it would be a degradation of the high character of the house to entertain the question.—Sir C. Burrell said that so far from regretting that soldiers were posted at the Theatres, and other places of amusement, he wished to see the military system extended a little further. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) Sentinels were placed at St. James's, and he fancied that they were not confined in Piccadilly, particularly about

Dover-street. The scenes of riot and disorder that were occasioned by the proprietors of stage coaches was a disgrace to the country. Women had been frequently interrupted and dragged about by these people, till they could find an opportunity of escaping into shops; and he begged to assure the house, that a complaint of this nature had been made to him by a public-spirited jeweller, who had found it necessary to commence actions against the coachmasters. (Lord laughter.) After some discussion the motion was negatived by 112 to 54.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer consented at the request of several members, to postpone the consideration of the Soap Duty Bill till Monday.—Sir Egerton Brydges having moved the second reading of the bill for registering the deaths of the nobility and people of property.—The Attorney General said he thought this one of the most objectionable and vexatious measures ever introduced into Parliament. It required a long certificate of birth and pedigree to be registered at Doctor's Commons, and might be useful to some bookseller in making up some work of general biography, but could be only vexatious to the King's subjects. He moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—Sir E. Brydges complained of the contemptuous manner in which the learned gentleman had spoken of his measure; he perceived that any measure, however useful, originating with him, would be neglected and himself treated with disregard.—The bill having been thrown out by 82 to 3, the hon. member continued the same periclit complaints, and said he would immediately withdraw other bills he had introduced. He was at length persuaded to wait till the day when they were to come regularly before the house.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 15. Mr. Rose brought in a bill for the regulation of Provident Institutions and Saving Banks. The provisions are as follow: these banks are to be enrolled: to have the liberty of choosing their own officers, who must give security for the money entrusted to them; in case of death or bankruptcy, those societies are to have preference over the claims of other creditors; depositors in these banks not to be prevented from applying and receiving parish relief; depositors dying intestate, distribution be made according to a specific provision made in the bill, and the transfer of stock to these societies, to be exempt from the stamp duties: The bill was read on Friday, and then stood over for a fortnight.

DRUITS OF THE CROWN: Sir James Macintosh moved certain resolutions on the subject of the contributions to be paid by France for the maintenance of the British army in that country, purporting that the Crown had exercised its prerogatives to an unwarrantable extent by disposing of the

produce of these contributions without the advice or privity of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer apprehended that the learned gentleman had not properly recognized the difference between the contribution before the treaty, and those subsequent to it. The former were the issues of war, and were the right of the conquering army. He had formerly stated to the House, by the command of the Prince Regent, that the sum procured in consequence of the treaty would be applied to the public services. That sum was nothing more nor less than an indemnity to the nation for its expenses, and as such it had been received by the Sovereign. In consequence of this explanation, the motion was withdrawn.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL ESTATES. Sir C. Monck moved for a Committee of inquiry respecting the Greenwich Hospital Estates in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham. He contended that the management of those estates had been greatly abused, and that they might be rendered more beneficial to the Hospital by being sold. The expenses of repairs of farm houses, improvements,

&c. in the course of five years amounted to 50,000*l.* while the increased rent in that period was not more than 1,196*l.* per annum. The gross profits of the woods belonging to the Hospital, were in eight years 21,000*l.* and the expenses incurred for those woods, in the same period, were 30,000*l.* making a loss to the Hospital of 9,000*l.* (Hear, hear!) —Mr. C. Long in opposing the motion said that the rents had increased since 1805 from 23,000*l.* to 43,000*l.* per annum. In the same period 16,000 acres of land have been inclosed, and 10,000 acres of grass land had been converted into good arable land; 2,000 acres of young wood had also been planted; which at no distant period would make no inconsiderable addition to the rents of the hospital. —Sir M. W. Ridley remarked in support of the estates being sold, that the gross receipts of the estates from 1805 to 1815, were 483,571*l.* while the gross expenses in the same time amounted to 314,571*l.* leaving a nett produce to the Hospital of only 160,000*l.*—The motion was ultimately negatived by 23 to 34.—Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

THIS Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has permitted the following individuals to accept the Insignia of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword; viz. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hamilton, as Knight Grand Cross, and Sir Colin Campbell, Lord F. Somerset, Sir J. M'Gregor, M. D. Colonel G. A. Madden, Lieutenant-Colonel John Buchan, Sir Ulysses Burgh, Sir E. K. Williams, Sir Maxwell Grant, and Alexander Tulloh. He has also permitted Capt. J. Shearman, of the 13th regiment, to accept the Piedmontese Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazar.

Average Price of Corn in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 20th April, 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat 60	7	Barley 24	10	Beans 29	7
Rye 34	7	Oats 18	11	Peas 31	3

Average Prices of BRITISH CORN in Scotland, by the Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 128lbs. Scotch Troy, or 140lbs. Avoirdupois, of the Four Weeks immediately preceding the 15th of April, 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat 55	2	Oats 19	2	Oatmeal 14	8
Rye 31	3	Beans 25	9	Beer or	
Barley 22	11	Peas 25	6	Bigg...	23 2

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending

the 24th day of April, 1816, is 48*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

CARLTON-HOUSE, THURSDAY, MAY 3.

This evening at nine o'clock the solemnity of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, was performed in the Great Crimson Room at Carlton House by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Augusta, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Mary, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Mademoiselle D'Orleans, the Duke of Bourbon, the Great Officers of State, the Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign States, the Officers of the Household of her Majesty the Queen, of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the younger branches of the Royal Family, assisting at the ceremony.

At the conclusion of the marriage service, the registry of the marriage was attested with

the usual formalities, after which her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Bride and Bridegroom, with the rest of the Royal Family, retired to the Royal Closet.

The Bride and Bridegroom soon after left Carlton House for Oatlands, the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the rest of the Royal Family, passed into the Great Council Chamber, where the Great Officers, Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction present, paid their compliments on the occasion.

Immediately after the conclusion of the marriage, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy throughout the Metropolis.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg of Saalfeld, &c. to be a General in the army.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 4.

Munro returned to serve in Parliament.

County of Carlow.—Robert La Touche, of Bally William, in the County of Carlow, in the room of David La Touche, Esq. deceased.

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 27th of April, 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	68	8	Barley	25	10
Rye	32	6	Oats	19	4
			Beans	30	5
			Pears	31	8

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 1st of May, 1816, is 2l. 12s. 7½d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

CARLTON-HOUSE, APRIL 29.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Bell, Esq. one of the Sheriffs of the City of London; also, on George Cooper, Esq.

HOUSE CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 7.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Mills, to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 7.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint John Hall, Esq. to be Consul for the Kingdom of

Hanover, in London; and, to appoint Mr. Edward Igguldeen, as Vice-Consul at Deal, and Mr. James Day, as Vice-Consul at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

MAY 11.

INDIA-HOUSE, WHITEHALL, MAY 9.

A dispatch, dated Calcutta, the 16th of December, 1816, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East India House, from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief of the British territories in India:—

“The possibility that a ship, now about to sail, may reach England before our regular dispatches, would render it an improper omission did I not offer you by her my congratulations on the close of the Gorkha war. The Treaty, without modification of any of the articles which I thought myself bound to prescribe, has been signed by the Gorkha negotiators, and was yesterday ratified in Council.”

Sir G. Moore has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. The Prince Regent has knighted Anthony Butler, Esq. on being appointed one of the Judges in Bengal; and permitted Captain James Walker, R. N. to accept the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. The Lords of the Treasury have extended to the post of Whitehaven the regulations of the 41st Geo III. relative to allowances on certain descriptions of sugar exported.

Average Prices of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 4th of May, 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	68	0	Barley	27	1
Rye	37	3	Oats	19	9
			Beans	31	6
			Pears	34	0

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 8th of May, 1816, is 48s. 9d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

WHITEHALL, MAY 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and declare that his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Landgrave of Thuringia, Prince of Cobourg, of Saalfeld, Consort of her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy, during the term of his natural life, in all circumstances or meetings whatsoever, the precedence and rank following:—that is to say, before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great Officers; and

before the Duke (father than and except the Duke of the Blood Royal) and all other Peers of the realm.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 14.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Town and Port of Rye.—John Maberly of Shilly House, in the county of Surrey, Esq. in the room of Thomas Phillips Lamb, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of East Hundred, in the county of Berks.

Borough of Belfast.—Lieutenant General John Michael, of Downist, county of Dorset, in the room of Sir Stephen May, Bart. who has accepted the office of Collector of the Customs in the Port of Belfast.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

This Gazette notifies as follows:—The Prince Regent has appointed Lord Fitzroy Somerset Secretary of Embassy at the Court of France. On the 14th his Royal Highness invested Rear Admiral Sir P. C. Durham with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Bath. He has permitted Colonel Sir L. W. Otway to accept the Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III; and Major Atchibald Ross, of the 91st regiment, to accept the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

Average Price of Corn in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the Week ending the 11th of May, 1816.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	10 10	Roady	37 5	Beans	33 2
Rye	37 10	Oats	20 6	Pears	33 1

Aggregate average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts by which Importations and Duty are to be regulated in Great Britain, WHEAT 64 1/2. RYE 35s. 1d. BARLEY 25s. 2d. OATS 18s. 4d. BEANS 29s. 6d. PEAS 31s. 3d. OATMEAL 22s. 3d.

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 15th of May, 1816, is 48s. 2 1/2d. per cwt.

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 20.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to appoint Francis Pickmore, Esq. vice-admiral of the White, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Newfoundland, and its Dependencies.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to appoint the Right Rev. Robert Stanser, D. D. to be Bishop of the See of Nova Scotia, in America, in the room of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D. late Bishop thereof, deceased.

WHITEHALL, MAY 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint James Crawford Macleod, Esq. to be Commissioner to the privileges of his Majesty's Royal Bazaar, in Scotland, at Campredon, &c.

CARLTON-HOUSE, MAY 14.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on the following Gentlemen:—

Charles Abbott, Esq. one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

George Sawby Holroyd, Esq. one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

James Allan Park, Esq. one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

James Burrough, Esq. one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Philip Keating Roche, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, and Lieutenant-general in the Service of his Catholic Majesty, Knight of St. Ferdinand, and of the royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Parker Carroll, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, and Major-general in the Service of his Catholic Majesty.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 21.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.—John Bastard, of Sharpsham, Esq. in the room of Edmund Pollockten Bastard, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Warwick.—The Honorable Sir Greville, Knight Companion of the Bath of Warwick, in the room of the Right Honorable Henry Richard Greville, commonly called Lord Brooke, (now Earl of Warwick).

Borough of Armagh.—Daniel Webb Webber, Esq. in the room of the Right Honorable Patrick Duigenan, L. L. D. deceased.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

This Gazette notifies that the Prince Regent has been pleased to confer the dignity of Field-marshal on the Duke of Gloucester, and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg; both commissions dated 24th inst:—also, that the Earl of Chancery has been appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of the Netherlands.—The Members returned to Parliament are, Lord H. Somerset, for the

county of Monmouth, vice Lord A. Somerset; and E. P. Bastard, for the county of Devon, vice J. P. Bastard, esq. deceased.]

Average Price of British CORN in Scotland, by the quarter, of Eight Winchester Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the returns ending 18th May, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 76 4	Oats 21 7	Oatmeal 15 10
Rye 40 5	Beans 26 10	Beer 23 9
Barley 28 9	Peas 27 10	

Average Price of CORN in England and

Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 18th of May, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 76 4	Barley 28 9	Beans 33 7
Rye 40 5	Oats 21 7	Peas 33 7

The average price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 22d of May, 1816, is 49s. 8½d. per cwt.

This Gazette also contains a Proclamation offering a reward of £100 to the informer, on the conviction of each and every person concerned as leaders in the outrages in Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH letters and papers to the 36th ult. have been received. The former are important. They announce that the King unexpectedly prorogued the Session of the two Chambers on Monday. It had been for some time previously understood that the prorogation would shortly take place; but there were some measures of considerable consequence before both Chambers, which it was expected would be first disposed of. On the very day on which the King took this step, the Chamber of Deputies was to have heard a report on a project of law proposed by the Ministers relative to the restitution of the Count de Polignac's property; and was afterwards to have held a secret sitting, to discuss a proposition relative to the conversation of the registries of birth, &c. by the clergy. In this Chamber, too, is depending a motion for a law on the responsibility of Ministers; but by far the most important of the legislative measures thus abruptly broken off is that for endowing the clergy with an annual revenue of 42 millions of francs (1,750,000*l.*), besides woods and other property, which would have raised the whole to somewhat less than two millions sterling—that is to say, to a fourth of what we pay in England and Wales only for the support of the poor. This sum, however, moderate as it is in comparison with the ancient riches of the French clergy, is considered by many persons as too heavy a burthen in the present state of the French finances. It is probable that such an opinion is shared by a large portion of the Chamber of Peers, perhaps by all those who have risen to nobility in the course of the Revolution: If this was the case, and if, in consequence, there was reason to expect a second rejection by the Peers of a bill sent up to them by a large majority of the Deputies, then it was doubtless prudent to prevent the collision of the two chambers by a timely prorogation. During the recess, time may be given for conciliating opinions; the state of the finances may be ameliorated; the project of

endowing the clergy may be better digested; we may add, that it may be reduced to a more exact conformity with the liberal and tolerant spirit of the charter, by extending a provision equally to the deserving ministers of the Catholic and Protestant communions. Should these prove to have been the true motives for anticipating the intended prorogation of the chambers, we should think it a proceeding entitled to general approbation. The next Session is to open on the 1st of October next.

PARIS, May 6.—Prince Talleyrand, who went about eight days ago to his estate at Valençay, is expected to return immediately to Paris, where he will only make a short stay, as he intends to go to the waters of Bourbonne.

The celebrated Polish General, Kosciuszka, continues to reside at Soleure, where he enjoys the highest consideration.

A change has taken place in the French Ministry. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday last, which, with the other Paris papers was received on the 11th May, announces that M. M. Barbe Marbois and Vaublanc, the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, have been replaced by the Chancellor of France, who takes, *per interim*, the Portefeuille of Ministers of Justice; and by M. Laine, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, who succeeds M. de Vaublanc. The latter is named Minister of State and Member of the Privy Council—mere honorary offices. General Bertrand, who is with Buonaparte at St. Helena, has been tried by a Council of War at Paris, and condemned to death.

VIENNA, April 21.—It is reported, that Prince Kaunitz, the Austrian Ambassador, who but lately arrived at Madrid, will shortly return hither. Report pretends that he has not been able to obtain an audience of King Ferdinand VII. because the Court of Madrid still protests against the taking possession of Parma, by the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

MUNICH, April 24.—Yesterday forenoon,

In presence of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, the first stone was laid with much solemnity of the great edifice, which his Royal Highness is going to have erected for the reception of his rich collection of antiques. This building will be equally an ornament to the capital, and a lasting monument of the love of his Royal Highness for the arts and sciences.

The public and private accounts from Paris of the 16th May, concur in stating, that an insurrection had broken out in the South of France. Grenoble was the principal scene. This city is situate to the south-east of Lyons, and is the first great town that opened its gates to Buonaparte in his march, after landing from Elba. An attempt was made to take it by surprise on the night between the 4th and 5th inst.: but the insurgents were defeated with the loss of about 200 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. One account states their force at 800, another at 15,00 men, consisting chiefly of Piedmontese emigrants, French half-pay officers, disbanded soldiers, and persons of desperate fortune, or weak and ignorant, and therefore easily led astray by the artful and ill-disposed. It was reported that a like attempt had been made upon Toulouse, but the statement has been contradicted. It is however obvious, that the conspiracy was of a very general character, and that its ramifications extend to the remotest parts of the country. Another set of conspirators have been discovered at Paris, several of whom have been arrested, and are to be immediately brought to trial. Their object is stated in the *Moniteur* to have been to restore the regime of 1793. They had issued a proclamation for the purpose, and a printed card to serve as a rallying sign. The plot was connected with that discovered at Lyons in January last, and even reached Brussels: a letter from which city states, that several of the French disaffected there had for some days gone out to meet the courier from France, under the expectation of hearing 'some good news.'—A revolt, similar to that at Grenoble, took place at Toulon on the 2d inst. and which terminated in the complete defeat of the rebels. Some Federes and half-pay officers of Buonaparte had conceived to debauch a small part of the troops composing the departmental legion; but the great majority behaved with so much loyalty and courage, that the insurgents were soon put to flight, and every symptom of resistance and ventige of rebellion completely removed.

Calcutta Journals to the latter end of December, say, now that peace with the Goorkhas has been concluded, oriental affairs become less interesting. A serious affray has taken place in India between his Majesty's 87th foot, and the division of the Hon. Company's European regiment. Such had been the jealousy and ill will excited be-

tween the troops, that it was determined to separate them by sending away the 87th regiment from its station at Berhampore. The 11th of November was appointed for that purpose, when the evening before many privates of that corps rushed out of their barracks, armed with naked bayonets, and a regular battle ensued between them and a part of the Hon. Company's European regiment. But for the timely and spirited interference of their respective officers, the consequence might have been fatal: as it was, before they could be parted, many men were severely and some dangerously wounded. An inquiry had been instituted to ascertain the causes of this quarrel. We regret to state, that the above affair is not the only instance of refractory conduct of which our troops in India have been guilty. A letter from Bangalore states, that some very unpleasant disturbances had taken place in his Majesty's 84th regiment, and in consequence a Court-Martial had been instituted for the trial of eight of the ringleaders, who, it was apprehended, would be capitally punished. The Commander in Chief of Madras was on his way to Seringapatam, for the purpose of examining that place, and of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to do away the same as a military station, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of its climate. His Majesty's 34th regiment, when it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong, but in November it could not muster 300 men on parade. The native troops are equally affected.

The Jamaica papers state that Brown, with the Insurgent squadron from Buenos Ayres, had doubled Cape Horn, and got into the South Sea, where they made several valuable prizes from Spain, on board one of which the Governor of Guyaquil was a passenger. Brown proceeded on the 17th Feb. off Puna, and after forcing the batteries which defend the entrance of the river, left his heavy vessel and went up for the purpose of bombarding Guyaquil, but his vessel got ashore on the 18th, and he was made prisoner. It was, however, said, that he was to be exchanged for the Governor. With regard to the state of affairs in Mexico, the *Kingston Gazette* of the 30th of March gives the following details:—"A gentleman, arrived lately at New Orleans from Boquilla de Piedra, informs that the Republican General Guadalupe Victoria was attacked at the King's bridge on the 15th of December, by the van of the Spanish army, consisting of 5000 men, in order to force that passage, and to conduct to Vera Cruz a convoy with eleven millions of dollars, which were detained at Xalapa for several months. The attack was repeated seven successive days. On the 8th the Royalists attempted to carry by storm the two small forts which command the pass; they gal-

lantry seeking the flock, but the terrible fire of the Republicans killed great numbers, and compelled the rest to a precipitate retreat. The Republican army lost only a captain and a few men. When our informant departed, General Victoria was pursuing the enemy; and information had been received that a force of 3000 was approaching from the interior to form a junction with the division of General Victoria. We learn by Dr. P. Beyris, who left Boquilla late in December, as also by the above-mentioned gentlemen, that General Morelos, now a member of the Executive, (who was reported in the *Havannah Gazette* as having been made prisoner at Atenango) is at Tehuacan, the present seat of Congress.

The French papers of May 22d state, that all is now tranquil in France; that the trials of the rebels at Grenoble are carried on with the utmost promptitude; and that of twenty-five already convicted, five have been recommended to mercy. This, however, proved of little avail; for the *Moniteur* of the 20th officially announces the receipt of dispatches on the preceding day from Grenoble, confirming the telegraphic dispatch before received, that the six individuals convicted by the Council of War and the Preyotal Court, but recommended to mercy, were executed on the 16th inst. Also that a telegraphic dis-

patch from the same place states the arrest of Didier (the ringleader of the insurgents near St. John de Mayenne, by the Breton-montese Carbineers. The greatest tranquillity reigned in the department; the disarming proceeded without interruption; the National Guards had returned to Lyons, which city they re-entered on the 16th, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi!*

Upon the subject of the Slave Trade, the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, has officially informed the Naval Commissioner at Nantes, that the exclusion agreed upon by the Treaty of Paris, in 1814, from certain parts of the coast of Africa, applies solely to vessels destined for the Slave Trade, and which naturally ought to cease, as having no longer any object from the moment his Majesty agreed to the absolute abolition of the traffic.

The Duke of Wellington was still at Cambray, but was expected at Paris in a few days.

Gen. Rigault and Captain Thomassin have been tried at Paris; the former was absent and contumacious—the latter appeared. They were charged with using the public funds at Epernay, for the purpose of corrupting the troops and inhabitants in favour of the return of Buonaparte. Gen. Rigault was found guilty, and sentenced to death.—Thomassin was acquitted.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MILE END PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY*.

THIS excellent Institution held their Anniversary Meeting at the City of London Tavern, the 2d of May; it was numerously and respectfully attended. His Royal Highness the Duke of Somerset, the Patron of the Charity, presided, and, with his accustomed affability and condescension, rivetted the attention and commanded the applause of all present. It was apprehended by the friends of the institution, that a circumstance avowedly to take place on that day might operate in its dis-favour; but whenever his Royal Highness presides, he has the happiness of turning every incident to the benefit of what he esteems; and on this occasion, by a hint from him "that festivity and charity should go hand in hand," a gentleman present, whose known philanthropy is co-existent with his name, more especially in the neighbourhood that gives name to the society, after having given his usual donation of five guineas, gave an additional five guineas to commemorate the day of the Royal Nuptials. This example was not lost; his Royal Highness readily seized the occasion to add his bounty, as

did many others, and a sum of nearly 100 guineas was added to the collection, which already amounted to the largest ever subscribed on a like occasion. His Royal Highness was supported by Lord Viscount Torrington, Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Mr. Alderman Heygate, Geo. Byng, Esq. and Wm. Mellish, Esq. the Members for the County. The Royal President paid a just and merited eulogium to the character and the practice of that exalted philanthropist, Frederick Webb, Esq. who had most liberally given 50 guineas.

May 2.—This evening the Royal Nuptials took place at Carlton House. See page 450.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland have unanimously agreed to a congratulatory address to their Royal Grand Master, the Prince Regent, on the marriage of Princess Charlotte of Wales, which has been transmitted to the Earl of Fife, their acting Grand Master, to be presented by his Lordship.

On Sunday, May 5, the Princess Charlotte and Prince Coburg attended Divine Service at Weybridge Church, on quitting which they received the hearty acclamations of an immense number of people, collected by the novelty of the sight. They walked to and from the church, through the church-

* For an account of this praiseworthy institution, vide vol. 68, page 501.

yard, which is a considerable distance from the road where they left their carriage. His Serene Highness was without his hat, and his Royal Bride courtseyed, in the most affable manner, in return to the congratulations of the people. They afterwards rode by Chertsey and over Walton bridge.

St. James's, Sunday, May 5.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

His Majesty passed last month in good bodily health, and in uniform tranquillity; but his Majesty's disorder is not much diminished.

(Signed)

HENRY HALFORD.

M. BAILLIE.

W. HERBERT.

J. WILLIS, and

R. WILLIS.

On Thursday morning, May 9, an East India Company's hoy was boarded by 20 men, who drove the persons on board below, and robbed the hoy of seven chests of dollars, containing 4000 oz. each, of the value of 7000*l*s. The robbers afterwards drove the hoy on shore near Greenwich, and got off with their booty; but the police officers are in active search for them, and some persons are now in custody on suspicion.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE MASONS OF ENGLAND.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. the Grand Stewards met, when the following address was presented to Brother Shadbolt, their late W. M.:

Resolved, unanimously.

That the Brethren of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, deeply impressed with a just sense of the constant and unwearied exertions of Brother William Shadbolt, S.G.D., their late Worshipfull Master, do hereby offer

him their most cordial, sincere, and respectful thanks, for the judicious exercise of his great abilities on all occasions; particularly, for the consummate skill and knowledge manifested in his explanations of the scientific part of our Royal Order: for his unremitting attention to the general interests of the Lodge, for his suavity of manners and unaffected kindness, at all times shewn towards the Brethren present; and also for his strict justice and impartiality in the discharge of the important duties of his high situation, as Worshipful Master of the Grand Stewards Lodge.

W. WILLIAMS, W. M.

J. A. FRAMPTON, Sec.

Patron, His R. H. the Prince Regent.
Grand Master, His R. H. the Duke of Sussex.
Deputy Grand Master, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dundas.

Senior Grand Warden, Hon. Archibald Macdonald.

Junior Grand Warden, John Skynner, Esq.

Grand Treasurer, John Dent, Esq.

Grand Chaplain, Lucius Cogan, Esq. D.D.

Grand Registrar, Wm. Meynck, Esq.

Grand Secretaries, William H. White, Edwards Harpers Esqrs.

Senior Grand Deacon, J. C. Barchardt, Esq.

Junior Grand Deacon, Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart.

Deputy Grand Chaplain, Rev. Henry John Knapp.

Grand Superintendent of Works, John Spence, Esq.

Grand Director of Ceremonies, Sir George Naylor.

Grand Sword Bearer, Thomas Bell, Esq.

Grand Organist, Mr. Samuel Wesley.

Grand Usher, Benjamin Aldhouse.

Grand Tyler, W. V. Salmon.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Mrs. Bowyer Nichols, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, of a daughter.

MAY 19. In Wimpole street, the Lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. Wm. Miller of Ipswich, to Francis Bowyer Vaux, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Vaux, surgeon at Birmingham.

APRIL 29. At Aberdeen, John Abercrombie, Esq. M. D. of the 2nd Regiment dragoon guards, to Miss W. Young, daughter of the late William Young, Esq. of Sheddocksley.

30. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the late Rev. T. Robinson.

Mr. Wate, Esq. of New Bridge street, eldest son of the late James Wate, Esq.

Kurop. Mag. Vol. LXIX. May, 1816.

to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, of the King's road.

MAY 1. George Sinclair, Esq. son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to Catherine Camilla, daughter of Sir W. Manners, Bart.

2. Charles Robert Simpson, Esq. to Anne, daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Law, son of Ewan Law, Esq. of Horstead-place, Sussex, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Peplow Mosley.

Capt. Ross, R. M. to Mary Whitcombe, daughter of Sir Samuel Whitcombe.

Mr. W. H. Tatham, of the Bank, of England, to Miss Todd, of Lad-lane.

8. William James, Esq. son of the late R. H. James, Esq. of Bruton-street, to Maria, daughter of the late John Heathcote, Esq. of Mount-pleasant, Tottenham.

4. Lord Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albermarle, to Miss Francis, Stier of Chichester.

John Kicke, Esq. of Daughy-street, to Anne, daughter of John Bannister, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

6. William Conolly, Esq. to Miss Eliza Nugent, daughter of Sir Hugh Nugent, Bart.

8. At Chesham, William Francis Patterson, Esq. of the same place, to Jane Greenwood, daughter of Charles Greenwood, Esq. of Brass-norton, Oxfordshire.

9. The Hon. and Rev. George Neville, master of Magdalen Colledge, Cambridge, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Legge, daughter of George, Earl of Dartmouth.

10. Bevis Thelwall, Esq. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Buckle, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Russell-square.

16. Samuel Henry Russell, Esq. to Cecil Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Pemberton, of George-street, Hanover-square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Bath, aged 74, the Rev. John Chapman, D. D. a prebend of Bristol Cathedral, Vicar of Bathford and Barhampton, and Master of St John's Hospital in that city.

Lately, in Wardour-street, Soho, Mr. John Betterton, late of the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, son of Mr. Betterton, late of Covent garden theatre, and brother to Mrs. Gwynn. As an actor he elicited considerable talents; and time and opportunity alone frustrated his rising in the distinguished heights in the profession on which his father once shined, and on which his sister now shines.

Lately, in Castle Island in the county of Kerry, Charles Hartwell, Esq. captain in the Antrim militia, eldest son of the late George Broderick Hartwell, Esq. and nephew to the Earl of Meath, one of the post-masters-general for Ireland.

Lately, on his passage from Dublin to Liverpool, on his route to Portsmouth, Colonel the Hon. Basil Cochrane (brother to Lord Cochrane).

Lately at Riby Grove, Lincolnshire, the lady of W. E. Tomlin, Esq. M.P. and son of the Bishop of Lincoln, in the 27th year of her age.

Lately, at Old Warpen, Vickerage, Bedfordshire, aged 59 years, the Rev. John Smyth, M.A. vicar of the parishes of Southill and Old Warpen.

Lately, in Exeter, in his 64th year, Mr. Peppin, senior surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospitals.

Lately, aged 68, Mr. Samuel Kent, of Marston, near Stafford; a faithful servant, who lived 48 years in the service of one family.

Lately, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Charles Dunster, M.A. rector of Petworth, and reverend dean of Westers, Sussex. He possessed considerable literary and critical abilities, was the author of many pleasing poetic effusions, and edited "Milton's Paradise regained" and "Phillips's Ceder," enriched them with many valuable notes, learned and biographical.

Lately, in Upper Clapton, William Par-

kinson, Esq. of Winchester-street, in his 71st year.

Lately, at Paris, at an advanced age, Sir Herbert Croft, an English author of some celebrity, and of the few remaining friends of Dr. Johnson. He had resided for the last fifteen years in France. Dr. Johnson, in his biography of the poets, acknowledges himself to Sir Herbert (then Mr.) Croft, for the life of the poet Young. All the biographers of Johnson speak in high terms of the literary and social talents of his friend Croft.

AUGUST 17, 1813. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles Vaughan Schellri, of the 15th regiment Bengal native infantry.

FEB. 16. On his passage from China, on board the Lowther Castle, Mr. John Henry Dixon, second officer, in the 33d year of his age.

14. In Carricon, John M'Lean, Esq. one of the members of his Majesty's council for the Island of Grenada.

MARCH 22. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, North America, in the 4th year of his age, Thomas Langdon Elwyd, Esq. a native of Canterbury, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

APRIL 7. At Frome, Mrs. Westly, mother of Mr. Westly, bookseller of the Strand.

It is with much pain we announce the death of her Majesty the Empress of Austria, a princess whose virtues and amiable qualities endeared her to all who knew her, and rendered her an object of admiration to her subjects.

18. At Lisbon, in the 37th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, and member of parliament for the county of Monmouth.

23. At Norbury, near Stockport, Robert Littlewood, in his one hundred and eighth year.

25. Aged 9 years, Matilda, daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, Esq. formerly judge and magistrate in the Upper East India Company's Bombay civil service.

Benjamin Bewicks, Esq. of New Ormond-street, Queen's-square, in his 88th year.

26. At Aldbury, Guildford, A. Davis, Esq. in the 89th year of his age.

At Walthamstow, J. C. Blackenhagen, Esq. of Amsterdam, aged 52.

At Stoke, near Coventry, after a severe illness, Grace Thomas, the wife of Mr. John Edwards Piercy, of Adlington, aged 21 years.

27. At Henwick House, N. Bogle French, jun. Esq. son of N. B. French, Esq.

28. At Norwood Green, aged 70, William Spencer, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.

At Bridgnorth, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Dickson, widow of the late Bishop of Downe.

29. At Hart's Hill, Thatcham, Berks, Mr. William Adnams. He published some years ago a small tract on the use of Hadley's quadrant, and for the year 1814 and 1885 correct tide tables of the times of high water, with the perpendicular rise of the tide at every port of any consequence in Europe.

At Hampstead, Isaac Johnstone, Esq. barrister at law, forty years a member of the chancery bar.

At Eton, near Beverley, the Rev. John Fox, M. A. in his 74th year, many years rector of that place, and Sigston, York.

Suddenly, at Allendon Park, Yorkshire, the Right Honourable Charles Philip Stourton, Baron Stourton. His lordship's family were elevated to the peerage by Henry 4th, May 13, 1443, and there are only six barons whose creations are of an earlier date.

30. At Billy Grove, Lincoln, aged 27, Francis, Lady of W. E. Tomline, Esq. M. P. eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

In Charlotte street, Pimlico, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Hedgley, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Miss Ashley.

Beloved and lamented, Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Dobree, Esq. of Walthamstow, aged 60.

May 1. At Egremont House, Fulham, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of the Archbishop of Dublin.

2. In the 85th year of his age, Wm. Wilson, Esq. late of White-lion court, Cornhill, and of Loughwater House, Herts.

In Green street, George, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, aged 70 years. His lordship was lord lieutenant of the county, and recorder of the town and borough of Warwick. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Henry Richard Lord Brooke, now Earl of Warwick.

At Salisbury, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Mahon late of the opera band, who, with his brothers, have long been esteemed the most celebrated performers upon the clarinet in Europe.

3. At Clifton, in his 79th year, Elias

Wander-Horst, Esq. late American consul for Bristol.

4. At Earl court, Old Brompton-road, Lieutenant-general Sontag, aged 69.

7. At Cambridge, in the 61st year of his age, John Mortlock, Esq. of Abingdon Hall.

At Walker's Hotel, Bridge-street, Black-friars, James Tyers, Esq. of Stroud, Gloucestershire, in the 70th year of his age.

8. At Upton-upon-Severne, Worcester, aged 83, the Rev. Edward Whitmore, M. A. formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Great Harwood, Buckinghamshire.

In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, Mr. William Whitehead, builder, in the 85th year of his age, and for many years one of his Majesty's tradesmen.

10. In New Burlington-street, in the 12th year of his age, Master Pole Bathurst, third son of the Right Hon. C. Bathurst.

11. At Camberwell-terrace, in the 68th year of his age, Henry Blackland, Esq. late of Broad-street.

11. Patrick M'Manus, the highly respected officer of Bow-street, at his house in Pimlico, in the 87th year of his age. He had belonged to the office 40 years, and had given the highest satisfaction in all the business he had been engaged: he had frequently displayed great courage.

At St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Sir Thomas Lighth, Bart.

12. At No. 13, Bernard-street, Russell-square, aged 74, Mrs. Janet Barclay, relict of the late William Barclay, Esq. of his Majesty's Navy Pay Office. Her exemplary christian character, with every virtue of a wife, a mother, and a friend, are well known to her afflicted children, grandchildren, and many dear friends who are left to lament her loss.

At Brighton, in his 57th year, Charles Apthorp Wheelwright, Esq. of Highberry-terrace, Islington.

At Stoke Newington, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth de Valangen, widow of the late Dr. de Valangen.

13. At Lampart House, in his 79d year, Edmund Daytell, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

14. In Curzon-street, May-fair, Barrington Pope Blanchford, Esq. M. P. and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

15. In Newgate-street, in the 80th year of his age, White Newman, Esq.

16. At J. C. Reeves, Esq. Robert Stokes, Esq. late of Doughty-street, in the 74th year of his age.

17. At Goodnestone-park, Dorothy Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart. in the 38th year of her age.

19. In his 75th year, Nathaniel Milne, Esq. of Manchester, solicitor, and one of his Majesty's coroners for Lancashire, who in the uniform and assiduous discharge of the duties of his profession for upwards of half a century, was distinguished by an inflexible integrity of conduct.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrations of Geanger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

A WORK has been published on the subject of the Letters of Junius, by Dr. Bi-hoppy, with a view to prove that the late Duke of Portland was the writer of these far-famed productions. The author (who does not give his name) endeavours to show that the leading feature in the mind of Junius was the treatment experienced by the Duke of Portland from Ministers in the business of the Royal Grant of Inglewood Forest, which, for political services, they transferred from the Duke's possession to that of Sir James Lowther. The Author thinks he has also discovered that this rancorous hostility of Junius to the Ministry, began and ended with this grievance. It is certainly somewhat curious that one or two of the communications of Junius to Mr. Woodfall were sealed with a ducal coronet; the rest were generally sealed with very fine ancient intaglios, which all the world knows abandoned in the cabinet of the Duke's mother, the Duchess of Portland. The circumstance of Junius, when writing the word *Candish*, using the abbreviation of *Candish*, which was also used by the late Duke when speaking of any member of the noble family, to which he was related by marriage, is also in our author's supposition; but we could have wished to have seen his book illustrated by *fac similes* of the Duke's hand-writing, to compare them with those already published as the hand-writing of Junius. Some well authenticated specimens of the Duke's literary talents ought also to have been given: for it is generally understood, that some of the eloquent manifestos issued by this Government against the French Revolutionists were of his Grace's composition.

Geographical Exercises on the New Testament; narrating the principal occurrences recorded, and describing all the places mentioned in that Sacred Book; with Maps, and a brief account of the religious sects among mankind: designed for the use of young ladies: 2nd. edition, enlarged. By William Butler, teacher of Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.

The Life of the late William Hulton, of Birmingham, including a history of his family, and an account of the riots at Birmingham in 1791, is preparing for publication under the auspices of his daughter.

Abbé J. A. Dubois, missionary in Mysore, has in the press, in a quarto volume, a Description of the People of India, with particular reference to their separation into castes.

Mr. James Dallaway will soon publish,

in imperial octavo, Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients; with some account of specimens preserved in England; embellished with numerous etchings.

Dr. W. R. Clanny has in the press, a Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Giltland, in which is given an account of their chymical composition and medicinal qualities.

The Rev. Dr. Trevor will soon publish a volume of Sermons.

The Rev. R. P. Reachcroft has in the press two volumes of Sermons.

The Portraiture Works of the Rev. George Crabbe, in four volumes, with a portrait, will soon appear.

Mr. Holmes has in the press, a Treatise on the Coal Mines of Durham and Northumberland, containing accounts of the fatal explosions within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy.

Dr. John Reed has in the press, Essays on Nervous and Hypochondriacal Diseases, and other subjects.

Mr. Coulton, of Devises, and of Swindon, Wilts, is preparing for publication a new edition of his Doctrine of the Bible.

Mr. Hayes, of King-street, Covent-garden, is preparing a Catalogue of a numerous Collection of Classical, Biblical, and Critical Literature, arranged (for the convenience of reference) in chronological order, from the infancy of printing to the present time.

Dr. Hughson, the historian, is engaged on a Work relative to the Privileges of London and Southwark, as specified and confirmed by charters, statutes, customs, &c.

A new Novel, entitled Strathville, from the pen of Miss Lufunn, will be published early in June.

Recently published, the Oriental Navigator; or, Directions for sailing to, from, and upon, the Coast of the East Indies, China, Australia, &c.

The Third Volume of the Pulpit; being a biographical and literary account of eminent popular preachers, by Oronimus, will appear early in the present month.

The first 21 Volumes of Dibdin's London Theatre, with upwards of 400 embellishments, will be ready for publication in the early part of this month.

On the 1st of June, 1816, will be published, Part 1. of the Pomona Britannica; being a collection of Specimens of the most esteemed fruits at present cultivated in this country. By G. Brookshaw, Esq.

Mr. Saunders has received instructions to submit for Public Sale the extensive Collec-

ion of Books, in every department of literature, forming the stock of Messrs. White, Lochraue and Co. No. 63, Fleet-street, on Monday, the 10th of June.

Mr. Berry has in the press a Series of tables, entitled *The Genealogical Mythology*.

A new Satirical Poem, entitled *The Titans Run Mad; or, Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen*, is nearly ready for publication. By the well-known Author of *All the Talents*.

A Novel, entitled *Adolphe*, will shortly appear from the pen of the celebrated Mr. Benjamin de Constant, Author of the *Tragedy of Wallstein, &c.*

Speedily will be published, *The Florist's Manual; or, Hints for the Construction of a gay Flower-garden; with Directions for the Preservation of Flowers from Insects, &c.* By the Author of *Botanical Dialogues*, and *Sketches of the Philosophy of Vegetable Life*.

A new edition of *Glenarvon* is to appear in a few days. It was, at one time, we understand, the intention of the family of the Noble Author to suppress this work, on account of the marked satirical portraits it contains of several very distinguished personages.

A fourth edition, in French, of the *Memoires de la Marquise de la RocheJaquelein*, will presently appear, embellished with a portrait of the late Marquis.

This day is published, price Sixpence, a Sermon on the Benefits of Choosing a Heavenly Kingdom in Preference to an Earthly One. By William Dent Asperne. Fourth Edition.

In publishing a Fourth Edition of the Sermon, Mr. Asperne is induced, at the request of various applications since it has been out of print, to extend its sphere of publicity by selling it, and consequently attaching the trifling price of Sixpence, to the present copies.

The Story of Rimini: a Poem. By Leigh Hunt. Foolscap 8vo.

Institutes of Christian Perfection of Marius, the Egyptian, called the Great. Translated from the Greek by Granville Penn. Esq. Foolscap 8vo.

Prescience; or, the Secrets of Divination. A Poem, in two parts. By Edward Smedley, Esq. jun. Foolscap 8vo.

Emma: a Novel. By the author of *Pride and Prejudice, &c. &c.* In 3 vols. 12mo.

Histoire de l'Origine, des progrès, et de la décadence des Diverses Fractions qui ont agité la France depuis le 14 Juillet, 1789, Jusque l'Abdication de Napoléon.

A Narrative of the Events which have taken place in France, with an Account of the Present State of Society and Public Opinion. By Helen Maria Williams. Second Edition.

Jonah: a Poem. By Edward Smedley, jun. Esq. 8vo.

On the late Persecutions of the Protestants in the South of France. By Helen Maria Williams. 8vo.

Letter to the Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the subject of an article in No. 50 of that Journal, on "*The Remains of John Tweddell.*" By the Earl of Elgin. Third edition. 8vo.

Postscript to a Letter to the Editor of the *Edinburgh Review.* By the Earl of Elgin. Second edition. 8vo.

Ellen; or, the Confession: a Tragedy, in five acts. Altered and adapted for representation by William Sotheby, Esq. 8vo.

The Speech of Pasco Grenfell, Esq. in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 13th of February, 1816, on certain transactions subsisting betwixt the Public and the Bank of England. With an Appendix. 8vo.

A Narrative of Napoleon Buonaparte's Journey from Fontainebleau to Frejus, in April, 1814. By Count Truchsess Waldburg, Attendant Prussian Commissary.—Translated from the German. Second edition: with some additions from a recent French translation, made under the inspection of the Author, at Paris. 8vo.

Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency; with Observations on the Profits of the Bank of England, as they regard the Public, and the Proprietors of Bank Stock. By David Ricardo, Esq. Second edition, 8vo.

The Civil and Military History of Germany, from the landing of Gustavus to the conclusion of the treaty of Westphalia. By the late Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. In two volumes, 8vo.

Ovidii Metamorphoses in usum Scholarum excerptæ quibus Accedunt Notulæ Anglicæ, et Quæstiones studio. C. Bradley. 12mo.

Moscow: a Poem. By Mrs. Henry Rolls, Authoress of *Sacred Sketches from Scripture History.* 8vo.

An Historical, Philosophical, and Practical Essay on the Human Hair, by Alexander Rowland, junr. inscribed to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Enghourg. 8vo. 5s.

More thoughts occasioned by two publications which the authors call "*An Exposure of some of the numerous Mistatements and Misrepresentations, contained in a Pamphlet commonly known by the name of Mr. Marryatt's Pamphlet, entitled Thoughts, &c.—and 'A Defence of the Bill for the Registry of Slaves.'*" By Joseph Marryatt, Esq. M. P. Agent for Grenada. 8vo. 4s.

By authority, the first Annual Report on Madhouses, made in the year 1816, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed April 26, 1816. This new and very interesting Report on the State of Madhouses, contains numerous cases, and some singular and shocking details. 8vo.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN MAY.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE OF EXPENSE.**

SOUTHEY's Pilgrimage to Waterloo. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Madoc, of the Moor, a Poem. By James Hogg, 7s. 6d.

Margaret of Anjou, a Poem. By Miss Holford. 2l. 2s.

The Apocrypha, to complete Macklin's Bible. 18l. 18s.

Galt's Life of West, royal 8vo. 15s.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8th edition, 1l. 16s.

Mast's Academical Discourses. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Baughton's Lectures, 6th edition, 12s.

The Antiquary. By the Author of Waverley. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Keating's Travels in Europe and Africa, illustrated with 34 plates. 1 vol. 4to. 4l. 7s.

Weyland's Principles of Population, 8vo. boards, 14s.

Keith's Botany, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Phillips' Speech on Defamation, 1s.

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, 12mo. 8s.

Bosser's Sermons, Vol. VII. 2s.

Every Day Christianity. By the Author of Rhoda. 8s. 6d.

Santapane's Italian Phraseology, 7s. 6d.

Gleanings, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Thompson's Seasons, Sharpe's edit. plates, 7s.

Bertram, a Tragedy, 4s. 6d.

Plates to Thompson's Seasons, proofs, 4to. 8s.

The Paragon Prayer, and Psalms, 8vo. boards, 8s.

Annual Gleanings of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse. 2 vols. 18mo. 7s.

Miller's Lectures on the Philosophy of Modern History, 2 vols. 1l. 4s.

Annual Register (Dodley's) for 1815, 16s.

Stockdale's ditto, ditto, 1l. 2s.

Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, 2 vols. royal 4to. 9l.

demey, 5l. 5s.

Brief Memoir of Four Christian Hindoos, 3s. 6d.

Farewell Sermon, 8vo. 11s.

Borges on Flower Painting, Imperial 4to. boards, 1l. 10s.

History of the Kingdom of Hanover, 4 vols. boards, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Kearsley's List of Hackney Coach and Chariot Fares, 3s.

De Maubray, a Poem, 4s. 6d.

Williams's Law Dictionary, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Baines's History of the Wars of the French Revolution from 1792 to the Peace of 1815. Vol. I. 4to. 1l. 1s.

The Inquisition, and other Poems. By Kelly. 4s.

Report of Elgin Marbles, 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Cotterell's, or Family Prayers, 8s. boards, Sancho; or, the Proverbialist, boards, 2s.

Milton's Letters on the Fine Arts, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Wanderings of a Goldfinch, 8vo. 12s.

Sperzima; or, the Comforts of Old Age, 8vo. 9s.

Parry on the Corn Laws, 8vo. 8s.

Faler's Sermons, 8vo. 12s.

Fare Thee Well, and other Poems, by Lord Byron, 2s.

Fidrum, a Syrian Tale, in Four Cantos, 4s. 6d.

The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy, a Poem. 3s. 6d.

Gray's Works, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

Addenda to the first Edition of Tweddell's Remains. 5s. 6d.

Answer to the Earl of Elgin, 8s. 6d.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor informs *Mysted*, that a few Essays, &c. &c. on miscellaneous subjects, would be very acceptable.

We feel much regret at having omitted our *Musical Review* this month, owing to an accident.

P. G. on Pope's Universal Prayer, in our next.

J. Percy—J....s—Calist—A Constant

Reader—J. R.—R.—*The Sea Spectre's Song*—*R.*—*Inquisitor*—*Economicus*—and numerous other communications, have been received, and shall have a place as soon as possible.

Errata in our last.—Page 298, Row 26 from bottom, for *acid* read *ad*.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM SATURDAY, APRIL 27, TO SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

Extracted from the London Gazette

N.B. All the Meetings are, at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

FREED, W. Croydon, sheep-shearer, May 11.
GASKELL, T. St. Helen's, Lancaster, corn-dealer, April 27.
MOTCHKIN, W. L. Lutterworth, grocer, April 27.
JACKSON, J. Ilkerton, Derby, ropemaker, May 17.
OSBALDISTON, J. Mickleth, Chesham, Manchester, warehouseman, May 4.
PINNOCK and Co. Newbury, Berks, hosiery, April 27.

WILLIAMS, B. Church-st. Hadding, hardware, April 27.
WADSWORTH, C. Bishopsgate-st. grocer, May 17.
WILLIAMS, E. Plymouth Dock, ironmonger, May 14.
YOUNG, D. A. T. Water-ls. Fleet-st. carpenter, May 14.

BANKRUPTS.

AIR, R. Botolph-lane, mealman, June 8. [Sherwood, Canterbury-sq. Southwark.] April 27.
AUSTIN, J. W. Princes-st. Coventry-st. linen-draper, June 8. [Willis and Co. Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] April 27.
ADLINGTON, J. Gutter-ls. jeweller, June 11. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-sq.] April 30.
ANSELL, C. A. Carlisle, paper-maker, June 11. [Licker, Pinner's-hall.] April 30.
ALLEN, W. South Milford, York, corn-dealer, June 16. Star, Pontefract. [Whitaker, Pontefract; and Maxon, Clement's-inn.] May 4.
ABLITT, J. Kesgrave-Suffolk, merchant, June 25. Crown, Woodbridge. [Wood, Woodbridge; and Tasslers, Featherstone-bu.] May 14.
APSEY, T. sen. Stamford, brazier, June 11, 12, and July 6. Pickerell, Cambridge. [Fisher, St. Ives; and Ellis, Chancery-ls.] May 25.
BEWLEY, J. Kingsland-road, Salesman, June 8. [Yardley, Hoxton-sq.] April 27.
BARTON, R. Kiekmansworth, shopkeeper, plumber, June 8. [Pritchard, Bell-yard, Doctors commons.] April 27.
BRANSCOMBE, W. jun. Plymouth, tanner, June 11. [Young, Charlotte-row.] April 30.
BUTLER, T. Blackfriars-road, oilman, June 11. [Wilks, Finsbury pl.] April 30.
BUFFERY, S. Stratford-upon-Avon, dealer, June 11. Red Horse, Stratford-upon-Avon. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row; and Wyatt, Stratford-upon-Avon.] April 30.
BELLIS, B. Nantwich, woollen-draper, June 11. Union, Nantwich. [Hilditch, Sidmouth-st. and Hilditch, Nantwich.] April 30.
BUTLER, J. P. Bistons, Stafford, grocer, June 6, 7, and 15. Jennings Arms, Staffm. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Smith Old-chapel-yard, Wolverhampton.] May 4.
BROWN and Co. Rodborough, Gloucester, clothiers, June 14. Golden Cross, Caenbrook. [Creome, Gravel Pitts, near Stroud, Gloucester; and Vissel and Co. Lincoln's-inn fields.] May 4.
BECKKIT, R. Westbury-under-the-Pine, Wilts, inn-keeper, June 14. Bash, Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.; and Franklin, Bristol.] May 4.
BIRD, J. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factor, June 15. White Hart, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Hobbs, Gray's-inn sq.; and Kitson and Co. Hull.] May 4.
BAMBER, J. Liverpool, merchant, June 15. Kings Arms, Liverpool. [Macey, Liverpool; and Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] May 4.
BEWLEY, J. Newgate-market, salesman, June 8. [Yardley, Hoxton-sq.] May 7.
BAGLEHOLE, W. Mark-lane, corn-factor, June 18. [Hamerton, Great St. Helen's.] May 7.
BEEL, W. Bristol, pork-butcher, June 18. Rummer, Bristol. [Dax and Son, Doughty-st.; and Baynton, Bristol.] May 7.
BROWN, K. Kelfield, farmer, June 18. Old Elephant and Castle, Pontefract. [Southam, Pontefract; and Blacklock, Sergeant's-inn.] May 7.
BELLIS, E. Stapely, Cheshire, cheese-factor, June 22. Union, Nantwich. [Hilditch, Sidmouth-st. Gray's-inn-road; and Hilditch, Nantwich.] May 11.

BISHOP, T. Birmingham, bayonet-maker, June 11. Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Lee and Son, Birmingham; and Alexander, Carey-st. Lincoln's-inn.] May 11.
BURTON, T. Market Harborough, Leicester, wool-stapler, June 22. Swans, Market Harborough. [Westell, Witney; and Martindale, Gray's-inn-sq.] May 11.
BEDDLES, J. Cambridge, cabinet-maker, June 22. Black Bull, Cambridge. [Haggerston and Co. Cambridge; and Croft, Chancery-ls.] May 11.
BASTABLE, J. Taunton, brush-manufacturer, June 22. [Richardson, Clement's-inn.] May 11.
BARTON, A. Bristol, victualler, June 25. Rummer, Bristol. [Dax and Son, Doughty-street; and Baynton and Son, Bristol.] May 14.
BOURNE and Co. Bridgnorth, Salop, millers, June 11 and 25. Castle, Bridgnorth. [Dury and Co. Bridgnorth; and Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.] May 14.
BROOKE, J. Brokenborough, Wiltshire, dealer, June 25. White Lion, Bath. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn; and Langley, Bath.] May 14.
BASS, P. Ashborne, Derby, dealer, June 29. Keddleston Inn, Derby. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-inn; and Greaves, Ashborne.] May 18.
BRIGHT and Co. Coventry and Foster-ls. ribbon-manufacturers, June 1, 4, and 29. [Phillips, Weavers' hall, Basinghall-st.] May 18.
BELL, W. Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, June 4 and 29. [Niblett, Bread-st. Cheapside.] May 18.
BURTON, T. Liverpool, plumber, June 7, 11, and 29. London Coffee-house, Liverpool. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.; and Leather, Liverpool.] May 18.
BOWRING, J. J. Aldgate, hatter, June 4 and July 4. [Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard and London-docks.] May 21.
BEDFORD, J. Fen Drayton, Cambridge, dealer, July 2. Hoop, Cambridge. [Peacocke, Cambridge.] May 21.
BROWN, J. jun. Rodborough, Gloucester, clothier, June 11, 8, and July 6. [Hurd and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] May 25.
BARNES, W. New Sarum, ironmonger, June 1, and July 5 and 6. Red Lion, New Sarum. [Arner, Salisbury; and Emly, Essex-co. Temple.] May 25.
BARKER, J. Broad-st. merchant, June 4 and July 6. [Holt and Co. Threadneedle-st.] May 25.
CHAMBERLAINE, W. Watling-st. hosier, June 4. [Holt and Co. Threadneedle-st.] April 27.
CANDLIN, J. Minorics, slop-seller, June 11. [Whitcombe, and Co. Nergent's Inn; and Abraham, Jewry-st.] April 30.
CROSLAND, W. Dewsbury, clothier, June 11. Seasons' house, Wakefield. [Evans, Hatton-garden; and Hopkinson, Dewsbury.] April 30.
COX, J. Chipson, miller, June 11. Lion, Wigetiscombe. [Blissdale and Co. New-inn; and Waldron, Hartwell.] April 30.
CROWLEY, T. Hull, grocer, June 11. White Hart, Hull. [Ellis, Chancery-ls.; and Galland and Wilson, Hull.] April 30.
CRAPAN and Co. Eller Caw, York, cotton-spinner, June 6, 7, and 18. Devonshire Arms, Aikley.

- [Wills and Co. Warrford-co. Throgmorton st.; and Metcalfe, Kighley.] May 4.
- CUTBUSH**, J. Aylesford, Kent, barge-builder, June 15. [Murray, Ban-co. Cornhill.] May 4.
- CRAWLEY**, J. Crimscoe-st. Bermondsey, skinsaleman, June 15. [Humphrey, Tokenhouse-ya.] May 4.
- CHANTER**, R. Chamleigh, linen-draper, June 15, Globe, Exeter. [Pearson, Temple; and Tanner, South Molton.] May 7.
- CARLON** and **Co.** Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch-st. coal-factors, June 22. [Masterman, Old Broad-st.] May 11.
- CLAY**, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, June 23, George, Kingston-upon-Hull. [Bykes and Co. New-Inn; and Martin and Co. Hull.] May 14.
- CRIVEN**, J. Manchester, auctioneer, June 23, White Bear, Manchester. [Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] May 14.
- CORBOULD**, J. High-st. Marylebone, carpenter, June 23. [Grecwell and Co. Bentinck-st. Manchester-sq.] May 14.
- CHESHIRE**, T. Aston-Rogers, Salop, miller, June 23, Guildhall, Shrewsbury. [Prestall and Co. Brunswick-sq.; and Cooper, Shrewsbury.] May 14.
- COLEMAN**, W. Chart, next Sutton Vallence, Kent, dealer, June 1 and 29. [Debarry and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] May 14.
- CANNON**, S. and G. Horton Kerby, Kent, millers, June 8 and 29. [Pinkett and Son, Essex-co. Temple.] May 18.
- CATER**, S. Cheapside, warehouseman, June 29. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.] May 18.
- CULLMORE**, I. and J. jun. Church-co. Clement's-la. June 1, 11, and July 2. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-co. Poultry.] May 21.
- DICKINSON**, J. Guildhall-passage, warehouseman, June 22. [Wilde, Warwick-sq.] May 11.
- DAVIES**, J. Carmarthen, linen-draper, June 23, Talbot, Carmarthen. [Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn; and Thomas, Carmarthen.] May 14.
- ELLIOT**, J. Hayes, malster, June 8. [Woodward, Hillingdon; and Watson, Clifford's-inn.] April 27.
- EVERSHED**, W. Tooley-st. pastry-cook, June 11. [Putt, College-hill.] April 30.
- EVANS**, V. Newtown, grocer, June 11, Hop Pole, Worcester. [Gillam, Worcester; and Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.] April 30.
- ELWELL**, T. Aston, lime-dealer, June 18, Union, Birmingham. [Nicolls, Gray's-inn-sq.; and Mole, Birmingham.] May 7.
- EDBROOKE**, T. Alcombe, Somerset, tanner, June 22, White Hart, Wellington. [Scott, Upper Guilford-st. Russell-sq.; and Leigh, Dulverton.] May 11.
- ESPLEY**, J. Wellington, Salop, pork butcher, June 22, Pheasant, Wellington. [Biggs, Southampton-build. Chancery-lane; and Neck, Wellington.] May 11.
- ELSWORTH**, T. Upper East Smithfield, hatter, June 22. [Dennetts and Co. King's-arm-yard, Coleman-st.] May 11.
- EARP** and **Co.** Wolverhampton, Stafford, manufacturer of locks, June 6, 7, and 29, Jerningham Arms, Shifnal. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn; and Smith, Wolverhampton.] May 18.
- ELTON**, J. Usbridge, butcher, June 1 and 29. [Secker and Son, Windsor; and Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.] May 18.
- EVANS**, R. T. Redgar Iron Works, Bedwellty, Monmouth, carrier, July 2, Golden Lion, Menmouth. [Williams, Red-lion-sq.; and Price, Abergavenny.] May 21.
- FIDLER**, J. Bosden, Chester, cotton-manufacturer, June 8, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Edge, Norfolk-st. Strand; and Harrop, Stockport.] April 27.
- FERRIS**, J. Poole, watch-maker, June 8. [Croft, Chancery-lane.] April 27.
- FORESTER** and **Co.** Crown-co. Broad-st. merchants, June 8. [Gregson and Co. Angel co. Throgmorton-st.] April 27.
- FINCHAM** and **Co.** Epping, bankers, June 8. [Young and Co. St. Mildred's-co.] April 27.
- FROST**, J. Brinkley, malster, June 11, Ham, Newmarket. [Sparke and Co. Bry St. Edmund's; and Dixon, Staple-inn.] April 30.
- FAWCITT**, J. Wakefield, carpenter, June 1, and 15, Seclusion's-house, Wakefield. [Lake, Dowgate-Hill; and Beaver, Wakefield.] May 7.
- FRANCIS**, P. Crown-co. Broad-st. merchant, June 4, and 19. [Brusell, Church-passage, Guildhall.] May 7.
- FALKNER**, F. Leintwardine, farmer, June 17, Sen, Ludlow. [Russell and Co. Ludlow; and Highmoor, Scott's yard, Bush-la.] May 7.
- FOOT**, J. Southampton, wine-merchant, June 18. [Richardson and Co. New-Inn.] May 7.
- FAIRLESS**, M. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, merchant, June 3 and 22, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la; and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] May 11.
- FASSON**, B. Aldersgate-st. goldsmith, June 23. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand.] May 14.
- FERNOR**, H. East Woodhay, Southampton, farmer, June 1 and 29. [Baker, Nicholas-la.; and Widney and Co. Newbury.] May 18.
- FRENCH**, T. Wardington, Oxford, dealer in horses, June 7 and 8, King's Arms, Deddington, and 29, Red Lion, Adderbury. [Chilton, Chancery-la.; and Churchill and Co. Deddington.] May 18.
- FRANCIS**, J. New Windsor, Bucks, tinman, July 2. [Walthev, Chertsey, Surrey; and Hurd and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] May 21.
- POSTER**, J. and J. Selby, York, merchants, June 21, 22, and July 6, Angel, Ferrybridge. [Farmer, Selby; and Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-sq.] May 23.
- FLICKER**, A. Eritk, Kent, shopkeeper, June 11 and July 6. [Folkes, Harford; and Sauter, Chancery-la.] May 23.
- GREEN**, T. Upper Areley, Stafford, dealer, June 8, Crown, Bridgnorth. [Rich, Inner Temple-lane; and Roberts, Thinsfars, Strowbridge.] April 27.
- GREEN**, J. O. Bath, wine and spirit merchant, June 8. [Woodhouse, King's bench-walk, Temple.] April 27.
- GOODING**, J. Lenham, tailor, June 11. [Webb, St. Thomas's st and Cook, Maidstone.] April 11.
- GIBSON**, J. Manchester, calico-dealer, June 21, White Bear, Manchester. [Hewitt, Manchester; and Courten and Co. Walbrook.] April 30.
- GILLMON**, W. Hulme, Manchester, cotton-spinner, June 15, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.] May 4.
- GOUJON**, S. Newgate-st. straw-hat-manufacturer, June 15. [Phipps, Weaver's-hall, Basinghall-st.] May 4.
- GILPIN**, J. Stryeham, shopkeeper, June 15, Black Swan, Warwick. [Thomas, Hind-co. Fleet-st.; and Hayden and Co. Warwick.] May 7.
- GOVEY**, G. Blackwall, boat-builder, June 22. [Martin, Vintner's-hall, Upper Thames-st.] May 11.
- GRAFTON** and **Co.** Manchester, calico-printers, June 8, 4, and 29, Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Johnson and Co. Manchester.] May 18.
- GRIST**, N. Lacock, Wilts, tanner, June 13, 14, and 22, Rush, Bristol. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.; and Bevan, Bristol.] May 18.
- GRADDON**, E. White Lion-co. Birch-in-la. broker, June 29. [Cuppige, Jermyon-st. St. James's.] May 18.
- GROUNDY**, G. Stockton, Durham, corn-merchant, June 29, Black Lion, Stockton. [Sanderson, Stockton; and Morton and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] May 18.
- GREENWOOD**, W. Hawksclough, York, merchant, June 3, 4, and 29, Old Cock, Halifax. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-st. Strand; and Alexander, Halifax.] May 18.
- GRAHAM**, T. Carlisle, spirit-merchant, June 6, 7, and July 2, Bush, Carlisle. [Wordsworth and Co. Staple-inn; and Lowry, Carlisle.] May 21.
- GOODLAD**, S. Bliton with Harrogate, York, innkeeper, July 2, Hope, Bliton with Harrogate. [Collins, Knaresborough, York; and Ealey and Co. Farnival's-inn.] May 21.
- HOLWILL**, T. Nine-clms, carpenter, June 11. [Devkes, Thavies-inn.] April 30.
- HERBERT**, T. New Burlington-st. apothecary, June 11. [Maitby, Charlotte-st.] April 30.
- HOWELLS**, H. Carmarthen, tanner, June 11, White Lion, Carmarthen. [Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn; and Jones Carmarthen.] April 30.
- HEYWORTH**, J. Tavistock-st. Bedford-sq. jeweller, June 18. [Poole, Adams-co. Old Broad-st.] May 7.
- HOOPER**, T. Lower Gaiting, malster, June 13, King's Head, Northleach. [Edmunds and Co. Chancery-la.; and Sadler, Wincobomb.] May 7.
- HILL**, W. C. Bristol, carver and gilder, June 21, Rummer, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Browne, Bristol.] May 7.

- HARRISON, J.** Manchester, plumber, June 18, Star, Manchester. [Lawler, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] May 7.
- HARDACRE, H. T.** Charing-cross, dealer, June 22. [Edge, Essex-st. Strand.] May 11.
- HEPPEL, T.** South Blyth, Northumberland, merchant, June 6 and 25, Commercial Hotel, North Shields. [Mitchell and Co. Fowke's-bu. Tower-st.; and Cockerill, North Shields.] May 14.
- Houghton, M.** Liverpool, tailor, June 5, 6, and 25, Golden Lion, Liverpool. [Finlow, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple inn.] May 14.
- HEARD, W.** Romford, Essex, timber-merchant, June 1 and 25. [Rusden and Co. Crown-co. Aldersgate-st.] May 14.
- HAYES, C. and J.** Old Jewry, merchants, June 15 and 25. [Hackett, New-co. Swithin's-la.] May 14.
- HANBURY, J.** Shoreditch, distiller, June 1 and 25. [Walton and Co. Girdlers' hall, Basinghall-st.] May 18.
- HOW, J.** Amersham, Bucks, victualler, June 29. [Partridge and Co. Lombard-st.] May 18.
- HEATH, J.** Bedford, Oxford, grocer, June 1, 11, and July 2. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] May 21.
- HALL, T.** Jun. Eversham, Worcester, grocer, June 1, 8, and July 6. [Parnell and Co. Spital-fields.] May 25.
- BIRST, J.** Wapping-wall, cloth-facter, June 11 and July 6. [Blandford and Co. Temple.] May 25.
- HUGG, G.** Pancras-lane, tavern-keeper, June 22 and July 2. [Greenwood, Lawrence-lane, Chesham.] May 25.
- JACKSON, H.** Strand, vintner, June 22. [Smith, Dorset-st. Salisbury-sq.] May 11.
- JENNINSON, T.** Burnley, innkeeper, June 5, 4, and 25, Thorn, Burnley. [Hurd and Co. Temple; and Shaw, Burnley.] May 11.
- JOHNSON, R. S.** Great Yarmouth, grocer, June 1 and 25. [Smith and Co. Drapers'-hall, Throgmorton-st.] May 12.
- JACKSON, A.** Windrush, Gloucester, stone-mason, June 17, 18, and July 6, Old Swan, Chesham. [Tarnce, Stow-in-the-Wold; and Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.] May 25.
- KAY, J.** Knowlwood, cotton-spinner, June 11, White Bear, Manchester. [Bewitt, Manchester; and Curteen and Co. Walbrook.] April 30.
- KINGSLAND, S.** Poplar, painter, June 1 and 29. [Martin, Vintners'-hall, Upper Thames-st.] May 18.
- LEVIE, N.** Mabledon-place, Burton-Crescent, Exchange-broker, June 8, [Poole, Adam's co. Broad-st.] April 27.
- LEWIS, J.** Bogen, Shooter's-hill, merchant, June 15, [Holt and Co. Threadneedle-st.] May 4.
- LAWRENCE, R. B.** Great Surrey-st, pawnbroker, June 18. [Reynolds, Castle-st. Falcon sq.] May 7.
- LEWIS, J.** Bristol, woollen-draper, June 18, Bush, Bristol. [Bourillon and Co. Little Friday-st.; and Bevan, Bristol.] May 7.
- LEWIS, W.** Quata, Leicester, miller, June 18, Lion, Bretelev. [Bigg, Southampton-build.; and Pritchard, Boreley.] May 7.
- LAMIN, G.** Brighton, perfumer, June 10, 11, 27, New Steyne Hotel, Brighton. [Mott, Gray's-inn-pl.] May 11.
- LEPINE, J.** Canterbury, cabinet maker, June 25, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Peirce, Canterbury; and Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] May 14.
- LEIGH, J. P.** Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-st. insurance-broker, June 25. [Alliston and Co. Freeman's-co. Cornhill.] May 18.
- LINGHAM, T.** Worcester, meatman, June 11, 12, and July 2, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Lowndes, Red-lion-sq.; and Wall, Worcester.] May 21.
- LEVI, A.** Holy-Cross, Kent, broker, June 10, 11, and July 6, Guildhall, Canterbury. [Pearse, Canterbury; and Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] May 25.
- MANFRED, A.** Co. Wheeler-st. Norton-Falgate, silk-dyers, June 8, [Montroia, King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-st.] April 27.
- MARQUES, D. C.** Queen-st. merchant, June 30. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] April 30.
- MASON, J.** Pendleton, dyer, June 11, Star, Manchester. [Walker, Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery lane.] April 30.
- MARTIN, C.** Three Cocks Inn, Aberlathewy, Brecon, inn-keeper, June 18. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.] May 4.
- MACGAMLEY, P.** Liverpool, merchant, June 18, Garter, Liverpool. [Avison, and Co. Liverpool.] May 4.
- MATHIAS and Co.** Haverfordwest, bankers June 22, Mummer, Bristol. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-st.; and Stephens, Bristol.] May 11.
- MERCER and Co.** Tonbridge, bankers June 22. [Smith, Finsbury-sq.] May 11.
- MAWMAN, R.** Beverley, grocer, June 22, Tiger, Beverley. [Edge and Co. Norfolk-st. Strand; and Hearon, York.] May 11.
- MILNER, T.** Fole, Stafford, Miller, June 22, Talbot, Derby. [Green, Derby; and Long and Co. Gray's-inn.] May 11.
- MUSION, C.** Epping, schoolmaster June 4 and 22. [Lowias and Co. Saint Mildred's-co. Pooley.] May 11.
- MILNER and Co.** Ironmonger-la. merchants, June 1 and 25. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] May 18.
- MIDDLEHURST, J.** Liverpool, flour-factor, June 18, 19, and July 6, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Stan-tree and Co. Liverpool; and Windle, John-st. Bedford-row.] May 25.
- MATTHEWS, T.** Bishop Wearmouth, spirit-merchant, June 17, 19, and July 6, Commission Room, Sunderland. [Laws, Sunderland; and Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] May 25.
- MORSE, J.** Downfield, Gloucester, clothier, June 1, 8, and July 6. [Hard and Co. King's bench-walk, Temple.] May 25.
- MASTERMAN, J.** Hatton-garden, music-seller, June 1, 8, and July 6. [Aspinall, Chancery-la.] May 25.
- MEDLAND, W.** Goswell-st. oilman, June 8 and July 6. [Langley, Bath; and Walker, Chancery-la.] May 25.
- MITCHELL, D.** Callum-st. Fenchurch-st. tailor, June 1, 8, and July 6. [Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.] May 25.
- NEWPORT, J. B.** Monmouth, inn-keeper, June 15, Hammer, Bristol. [Prothero and Co. Usk; and Price and Co. Old Building's, Lincoln's-inn.] May 4.
- NORRIS, T.** Lynton, victualler, June 1 and 22, Public Rooms, New Sarum. [Holding, Salisbury; and Emly, Essex-co. Temple.] May 11.
- NORRIS, T.** Freeman's-co. Cornhill, merchant, June 25. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.] May 14.
- NESBITT, T.** Bishopsgate-st. upholsterer, June 25. [Thomas, Ren-co. Fenchurch-st.] May 14.
- NICHOLSON, T.** Portsmouth, draper, June 22. [Osbaldeston, London-st.; and Metsum, Portsea.] May 18.
- NICHOLLS, T.** Bridgnorth, Salop, grocer, June 1 and 29, Castle, Bridgnorth. [Devey and Co. Bridgnorth; and Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.] May 18.
- NELSON, J.** East India Chambers, Leadenhall-st. merchant, June 1 and July 2. [Pasmore, Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] May 21.
- OLLERENSHAW, S.** Ashton-under-Line, hat manufacturer, June 11, Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Taylor and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] April 30.
- PARSON, W.** Aylburgh, Norfolk, grocer, June 8, White Swan, Norfolk. [Mitchell, Wymondham, Norfolk.] April 27.
- PENN, W.** Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer, June 8, White Hart, Hartlebury. [Smith, Kidderminster; and Alexander, Carey-st.] April 27.
- POCOCK, J.** Sildmorton, farmer, June 8, Felcen, Speenhamland. [Aldridge and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Bunney, Newbury.] April 27.
- PEET, T. and J.** Horwich, calico printers, June 11, Palace, Manchester. [Haddell, Manchester; Gaskell, Wigan; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] April 30.
- PHILLIPS, M.** Bevis Marks, merchant, June 11. [Annesley and son, Angel-co.] April 30.
- PEAT and Co.** Bedford-st. silk-mercers, June 18. [Phipps, Wedders' Hall, Basinghall-st.] May 7.
- PRICE, D.** Oxford-st. linen-draper, June 1 and 18. [James, Bucklersbury.] May 7.
- PARKS, T.** Battle, tailor, June 18. [Gregsons and Co. Angel-co.] May 7.
- PEARSON, B.** Bliton, grocer, June 18, Bradford Arms, Ivetsey Bank. [Stephenson and Son, Gray's-inn-lane; and William and Son, Bliton.] May 7.
- PAULTHORPE, S. H.** otherwise BARNETT, S. Liverpool, milliner, June 1, 3, and 18, George

- Liverpool. [Ratson and Co. Liverpool; and Clark and Co. Chancery-la.] May 7.
- PARKER, S. Charles-st. Covent-garden, victualler, June 22. [Beaumont, Lyon's-inn.] May 11.
- PRYOR, S. Cambridge, tin-plate-worker, June 22. [Rooke and Co. Armourers'-hall, Coleman-st.] May 11.
- PINNOCK, T. D. Cheeseshill, Winchester, wool-stapler, June 22, George, Winchester. [Woolridge, Winchester; and Tilbury, Falcon-st. Aldersgate-st.] May 11.
- FIDGEON, T. Birmingham and Sheffield, merchant, June 7, 8, and 29, Castle, Birmingham. [Swain and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry; and Whatoley and Son, Birmingham.] May 18.
- PEAT, A. Doncaster, milliner, June 1 and 29. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.] May 18.
- FRITCHARD, W. jun. Hereford, driver, June 3, 4, and 29, Royal Oak, Hereford. [Dax and Son, Doughty-st.; and Watkyns, Hereford.] May 18.
- PARFITT, T. Bath, mason, June 5, 6, and July 5, White Lion, Bath. [Jenkins and Co. New-Inn.] May 25.
- RAWLE, C. Clifton, Gloucester, builder, June 8, Talbot, Bristol. [Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn; and Strickland, Bristol.] April 27.
- ROBINS, J. H. Bristol, druggist, June 8, Bush, Bristol. [Lambert and Co. Gray's Inn sq. and Cooke, Bristol.] April 27.
- RAWLINSON, S. Harrow-road, Paddington, June 8, [Popkin, Dean st.] April 27.
- REEVE, W. Brackley, victualler, June 11, Crown, Brackley. [Weston, Brackley; and Fisher and Co. Gough-sq.] April 30.
- ROGERS, W. Stow-on-the-Wold, dealer, June 18. Old Swan, Cheltenham. [Tarn, Stow-on-the-Wold; and Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.] May 7.
- ROBERTS, R. Ludlow, Shropshire, glover, June 23, Sun, Ludlow. [Russell and Co. Ludlow; and Highmore, Scot's-ya. Causton st.] May 14.
- READ, A. Lower Grosvenor-st. Hanover-sq. wine-merchant, June 29. [Robinson, Half-moon-st. Piccadilly.] May 18.
- ROME, G. St. Katherine's-la. near the Tower of London, victualler, June 29. [Clare and Co. St. Katherine's Cloisters.] May 18.
- RING, J. Tunbridge, Kent, grocer, June 1 and 29. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row; and Stone, Ten-bridge-wells.] May 18.
- RICHARDSON, J. and J. Ashborne, Derbyshire, bakers, June 19, 20, and 29, Kedleston Inn, Derbyshire. [Johnstone and Co. Ashborne; and Barbor, Fetter-la.] May 18.
- SPIERS, J. jun. Birmingham, hosier, June 8, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Long and Co. Holborn-co. Gray's-Inn; and Palmer, Birmingham.] April 27.
- SLEE, J. jun. Brightelmatoe, wine and brandy-merchant, June 8, New Steine Hotel, Brightelmatoe. [Mott, Gray's-inn-place.] April 27.
- SICKLEN, H. Godalmin, butcher June 11. [Chippendale, Crane-co.] April 30.
- SMITH and Co. Manchester, manufacturers, June 11, Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] April 30.
- STOKES, J. Epping, victualler, June 18. [Jones, Sise-la. Bucklersbury.] May 1.
- SCOTT, W. Pall-mall, taylor, June 15. [Ross and Co. New-Bowell-co. Carey-st.] May 4.
- STANBROUGH, W. jun. Working, mealman, June 18. [Stokes, Golden-sq.] May 7.
- SCOTT, T. Liverpool, linen and woollen-draper, June 3, 6, and 22, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Rosser and Co. Liverpool; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] May 11.
- SMALL, W. Taunton, Somersetshire, vintner, June 5, 6, and 23, Taunton. [Hiclis, Staple-lan; and Irie, Taunton.] May 14.
- STAYNES, H. Amphilil, Bedford, grocer, June 23, Red Lion, Bedford. [Times, Bedford; and Meredith, Lincoln's-Inn New Square.] May 14.
- SCOTT, W. Portsmouth, wine-merchant, June 26. [Barlow and Co. Austin-frizars.] May 14.
- STEELE, J. Liverpool, druggist, June 10, 11, and 29, York Hotel, Liverpool. [Dacie and Co. Temple; and Hughes, Liverpool.] May 18.
- STOKES, J. Liverpool, merchant, June 12, 13, and July 2, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Pritt and Co. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's-bench-walks, Temple.] May 31.
- STUCKEY, W. Fleet-st. victualler, June 1 and July 2. [Paten, Hatton-garden.] May 21.
- SHOUBRIDGE and Co. York-pl. Queen's Elm, Middlesex, merchants, June 8 and July 2. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-bu. Holborn.] May 21.
- STANBIE, A. Birmingham, merchant, June 7, 8, and July 6, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Stables and Co. Birmingham; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] May 25.
- SHORE, J. E. Change-alley, coffee-man, June 11 and July 2. [Sherwood, Canterbury-sq.] May 21.
- TAYLOR, J. Birmingham, grocer, June 11, Royal Hotel, Birmingham. [Dott, Birmingham; and Chilton, Chancery-la.] April 30.
- TAYLOR, W. Nantwich, cowler, June 11, Crown, Nantwich. [Hilditch, Bidmouth-st. and Bid-ditch, Nantwich.] April 30.
- TRUSSIER, G. Fashion-st. Brick-h. silk-printer, June 15. [Byles, Castle-st. Hoard-ditch.] May 4.
- TOWZER, J. Alderman's-walk, Bishopsgate-st. and BROWN, W. C. Stone-house, Glocester, merchants, June 16. [Hard and Co. King's-bench-walk.] May 4.
- TUCKER, J. Linsted-Cottage, Kent, hair-shirt, June 15. [Karnshaw, Red-cross-st.] May 4.
- TARLETON, J. Liverpool, merchant, June 2, 4, and 22, George, Liverpool. [Lace and Co. Liverpool.] May 11.
- TURNER, R. Faversham, Kent, miller, June 25. [Syddall, Aldersgate-st.] May 14.
- TRIPLE, J. West Teignmouth, Devonshire, tailor, June 4, 5, and 25, London Hotel, West Teignmouth. [Bartlett, Teignmouth; and Hore, Hatton-garden.] May 14.
- TAYLOR and Co. Liverpool, merchants, June 12, 13, and 29, George, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. Temple; Blackstock, Liverpool.] May 18.
- TOMLINSON, J. Ashborne, Derby, butcher, July 4, 5, and 9, Black's Head, Ashborne. [Britt-bank, Ashborne; and Bickdale and Co. New-Inn.] May 25.
- VIPOND, S. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, June 26. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-st.] May 11.
- WEBBER, J. Sumpford-Feverel, Devon, tinsmith, June 1 and 8, White Hart, Wivelacomb. [Boucher, Wivelacomb; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] April 27.
- WELSH, G. Liverpool, merchant, June 3, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Denham, Bank-buildings, Castle-st. Liverpool; and Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.] April 27.
- WALKER, B. Ashborne, grocer, June 11, Green Man, Ashborne. [Johnson and Co. Ashborne; and Barbor, Fetter-la.] April 30.
- WOOD, W. Hanley, victualler, June 11, George, Stafford. [Collins and Co. Stafford; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] April 30.
- WARDLE, B. King's-road, Macclo, builder, June 15. [Wilshen, Salisbury-st.] May 4.
- WELLS, T. Gedney-Dike, Lincoln, miller, June 13, 14, and 15, Angel, Boston. [Tuxford, Boston, and Lodington and Co. Secondaries-Office, Temple.] May 4.
- WORRALL, W. Liverpool, merchant, June 15, George, Dale-st. Liverpool. [Pritt and Co. Liverpool; and Blackstock and Co. King's-bench-walk, Temple.] May 4.
- WEAKLEY, R. Plymouth-Dock, Devon, tatekeeper, June 13 Weakley's Hotel, Plymouth-dock. [Makinson, Middle Temple; and Toke, Plymouth-Dock.] May 4.
- WHATTON, J. W. Loughborough, scrivener, June 15, Three Crowns, Leicester. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn; and Bond Leicester.] May 7.
- WARD, G. Quinton, Gloucestershire, June 22, Union, Birmingham. [Nicholls, Gray's-inn-sq.; and Mole, Birmingham.] May 11.
- WIGGINS, W. Sunderland-near-the-Sea, seedsmen, June 4, 5, and 22, Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham. [Blakiston, Symond's-inn; and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.] May 11.
- WOOD, J. Blackburn, Lancashire, Baker, June 3, 4, and 22, Bay Hope, Blackburn. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn; and Wilkinson, Blackburn.] May 11.
- WHITE, M. A. Great Coggershall, Essex, clothier, June 22, Red Lion, Colchester. [Andrew, Great Coggershall; and Wilson, King's-bench-walks, Temple.] May 11.
- WALKER and Co. Birmingham, platers, June 22, Union, Birmingham. [Hicks and Co. Bartlett's build.; and Berwick, Birmingham.] May 11.

WELLS, I. Newport, Monmouth, boat-builder, June 22. James Jervis, victualler, Bridge-st. Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Benjamin's-lane; and Frankie, Small-st. Bristol.] May 11.
WOOLDRIDGE, G. jun. Plakstow, grocer, June 3, 4, and 22. Half Moon, Perworth. [Niblett and Co. Guildford; and Dyne and Son, Lincoln's-lane-Isle.] May 14.
WIGGINS, W. Sunderland-near-the-Sea, seedsman, June 4, 5, and 22. Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blaikston, Symonds's-lane; and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.] May 14.
WHITAKEN, J. H. Choriton-row, Manchester, calico dealer, June 3, 4, and 29. Mosley Arms, Manchester. [Taylor and Co. Manchester; and Millie and Co. Temple.] May 16.

WESTON, M. and M. B. Wellington, Somerset, bankers, June 12, 18, and 29. White Hart, Wellington. [White and Co. Wellington; and Burfoot, Kings-bench-walks, Temple.] May 18.
WILSHER, T. Rustling End, Hertford, farmer, June 1 and 29. [Wilkinson, Cross-st. Flabury-sq.] May 12.
WILSON, J. Manchester, grocer, June 11, 12, and July 2. Star, Manchester. [Wills and Co. Warrford-co.; and Heslop, Manchester.] May 21.
WHITFORD, T. Breachall, Worcester, slater, June 14, 15, and July 6. Rose and Crown, Evesham. [Lavender and Co. Evesham; and Collett and Co. Chancery-la.] May 25.
YOUNG and Co. Water-lane, Fleet-st. carpenters, June 11. [Amory and Co. Lothbury.] April 30.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM SATURDAY, APRIL 27, TO SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1816.

- ASHBEY, J. Boxstead, May 25
Ansell, G. Carshalton, April 25
Adcock, J. St. Mary-axe, June 4
Anderson, A. Philpot-la. June 29
Abraham, R. Ashburton, June 17
Bash, C. Russia, May 18
Barber and Co. Cheapside, May 18
Benthin, J. Cateaton-st. May 18
Buckle, D. Hatton-gard. May 23
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, May 21
Barker and Co. Burwell, May 23
Brazier, T. Axted, May 18
Brook, N. Little Russell-st. May 21
Beavan, J. H. Kennington, May 14
Begbie, J. Billiter-la. May 25
Brooke, T. Gutter-la. July 27
Brunsdon, J. Fore-st. May 25
Bottomore, T. Nottingham, May 31
Baker, E. Headley, June 8
Bingley and Co. Tavistock-st. June 4
Bayly, C. Henrietta-st. June 11
Bowdley, W. Madeley, June 21
Brown and Co. St. Mary-hill, June 4
Becher and Co. Broad-st. June 8
Borman, J. Tonbridge, June 22
Brown and Co. St. Mary-hill, June 4
Budge, E. Crewkerne, June 20
Bramley, H. Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 15
Cowell and Co. Old Ford, May 18
Cousins, J. South Lambeth, May 18
Caplin, W. Woodby, May 22
Cooke, T. Bury St. Edmunds, May 24
Cotterell and Co. High Holborn, May 21
Campo, M. D. Tokenhouse-yard, May 24
Croat and Co. Liverpool, May 28
Clark, S. Commercial-road, June 1
Cox, G. jun. Exeter, June 15
Cooper, E. Buxhall, June 10
Chissall and Co. Ipswich, June 3
Clegg, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, June 10
Cross, C. Cambridge, June 17
Dormer, M. Spital-fields, May 14
Dunkin, J. Rcd-cross-st. May 25
Drape, J. Whitehaven, May 31
Duhamel, L. Liverpool, May 30
Dean, J. Clapton, June 1
Deschamps, J. A. Howard-pl. June 11
Dudlow, N. Brighthelmstone, June 3
Du Bois, J. Brixton, June 15
Ethell and Co. Birmingham, May 25
Ellis, J. Swinton-st. July 6
Eyre, J. Broad-st. June 15
Eachus, W. Middlewich, June 22
Farrer, W. Oxford-st. May 21
Ford, W. Beckington, May 28
Fletcher, J. Clapham, June 15
Faux and Co. Cullum-st. June 8
Frye, J. Standon, June 8
Foden, J. Chester, June 22
Gurney, T. Stanhope-st. May 18
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-st. May 14
Greaves and Co. Coleman-st. May 25
Grey, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 28
Gillies, W. Billiter-la. May 25
Geddes, A. Capel-co. May 28
Greaves, M. Hanley, May 31
Goodhall, T. Philpot-la. May 27
Gibb, J. Harrington, June 1
Gurney, T. Stanhope-st. June 11
Godwin, J. Montgomery, June 8
Guild, J. London, June 11
Goundrill, J. Gracechurch-st. June 29
Greaves, J. Pinners'-hall, June 22
Gardner, M. Bermondsey-st. June 25
Gibb, J. Harrington, June 18
Grylls, T. Aston, June 18
Herman and Co. Covent-garden, June 4
Hilbers and Co. New London st. May 18
Harrison, J. London, May 18
Halmarack, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, May 29
Hodgson, A. Fenchurch-st. May 25
Hardy and Co. Cheapside, May 25
Harwood, J. Gloucester, June 7
Harding, T. Ely, June 6
Henriques, J. Old City-chambers, May 14
Harris, W. Rendham, June 1
Hilditch, J. Shrewsbury, May 29
Haslam, J. Brentwood, May 28
Hanse, W. Tooley-st. June 11
Heald, J. Cateaton-st. May 25
Hayne, J. Paternoster-row, June 4
Hind, J. Whitechapel, May 18
Halmarack, J. Madeley, June 5
Hewitson, J. Wigton, June 15
Hughes, R. Liverpool, June 14
Hawkes, T. Newport, June 15
Helmets, H. John-st. June 11
Hopkins, J. Worcester, June 13
Hameson, W. Hackney, June 22
Harris, J. Newgate-st. June 15
Jonson J. New Bond-st. May 23
Johnson, J. Great Alie-st. May 25
Jameson & Co. Lit. Queen-st. June 4
Jones and Co. Leominster, June 13
Jones, S. Little Wild st. June 11
Inwood, D. Lower Thames-st. June 15
Knightley, T. Cheshunt, May 4
King, W. Staines, June 1
Kirkby, T. Newman-st. June 11
Kelly and Co. Strand, June 22
Knight, W. Bagshot, June 11
Liddell, R. Edgeware-road, May 18
Leese, C. Canterbury, May 28
Levy, S. A. Bucklersbury, May 30
Leake, W. Nottingham, May 30
Luddington, W. Bridge-st. May 11
Luke, J. Cheapside, June 11
Llewellyn, W. St. Peter's, June 14
Lewis, A. and T. St. James's-st. June 25
Miller, W. Fleet-st. May 11
Marsh and Co. Reading, May 25
Mavor, J. jun. Leadenhall-st. June 1
Morgan and Co. Somerset, May 30
M'Carthy, J. Liverpool, June 1
Mitchel, J. Ulcoates Mill, June 6
Millie, J. Union-st. June 1
Moffatt, R. Manchester, May 19
Manning, J. Loddeswell, June 1
Mencelin, J. Cheapside, June 8
Nunney, J. F. Clare-st. May 11
Nix, W. Royal Exchange, June 11
Preston, W. Leeds, May 25
Powell and Co. Bristol, May 29
Peters, J. Portsmouth, June 8
Postans, W. Birmingham, June 18
Pille, M. Kingston-upon-Hull, June 28
Parry, J. jun. Hatfield-st. June 26
Page, W. Walton, June 18
Reed, J. North Shields, May 21
Richards, J. C. Montague-pl. May 21
Rymill, J. Worcester, May 31
Read, J. Nottingham, May 31
Routh and Co. Austin-frirs, June 1
Rowney, R. Hatton-garden, June 4
Rugg and Co. Austin-frirs, June 8
Rymill, J. Worcester, June 14
Raincock, G. Harlow, June 15
Reeves, D. Wardour-st. June 22
Sparkes and Co. Portland-st. May 25
Sykes, W. Upper Russell-st. May 18
Stanley, J. Rochester, May 25
Smith and Co. Spital-fields, June 25
Salkeld, J. Strand, May 4
Slade, W. St. John's-st. May 23
Stapley, J. Wadhurst, May 14
Smith and Co. Liverpool, May 22
Shrapnall, J. J. Charing-cr. June 25
Sprooner, R. Cornhill, May 21
Simeon, A. Wine-st. May 25
Surr, J. High Holborn, May 25
Stokes and Co. Finsbury-sq. June 8
Scales, B. Boswell-co. May 29
Silver, R. N. Oxford-st. May 14
Satchell, T. Lad-la. May 28
Sharpley, Cambridge, June 1
Spent, W. Upper Thames-st. June 1
Starkey and Co. Princess-st. June 11
Sundins, C. Devonshire-sq. June 4
Smyth, G. J. Hoxton, June 18
Sanders, S. Fleet-st. June 11
Stow, W. London-st. June 25
Sharp, A. Coleman-st. June 25
Stratford, D. Holborn-hill, June 15
Schroder, J. F. jun. Crutched-frirs, June 15
Scaife, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 22

Spring, W. Swinsea, June 19
 Rowden, J. Leeds, June 20
 Trow, C. Paddington, May 31
 Tubbs, J. Liverpool, May 31
 Taylor, W. Liverpool, June 12
 Thompson and Co. Paternoster-
 row, June 2
 Townsend, E. Malden-la. May 25
 Throckmorton, J. F. Guildhall-st.
 June 11
 Turner, S. Brook st. June 23

Turton, J. and T. Critch, June 12
 Wrigley, R. Manchester, June 3
 Ward, J. Flanshaw, June 1
 Walter, W. Crawford-st. June 2
 Willacy and Co. Liverpool, May 23
 Wilson, R. Ravenstone-la. May 30
 Wileman and Co. West Hothley,
 June 1
 Wyatt, F. Plymouth, June 1
 Wilson, J. Lancaster, June 1
 Ward and Co. Chester, June 3

Wood, W. High-st. June 4
 Ward, J. Beccles, June 4
 Webster and Co. Liverpool, June 20
 Warner, J. and N. Greenwich,
 June 1
 Wells, R. Farringdon, June 2
 Yates, L. Aldersgate-st. June 25
 Young, W. Great Cornwell, June 2
 Young, A. Bristol, June 17
 Young, A. Stamford, June 12

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES,

FROM SATURDAY, APRIL 27, TO SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1816.

ANTHONY, G. Hereford, May 21
 Alcock, T. M. Newport, May 25
 Appleton, J. Durham, June 4
 Ashell, J. Charlton, June 4
 Asten and Co. Henrietta-st. June 4
 Alcock, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
 June 15
 Alcock, J. Temple-Gutting, June
 15
 Binney, J. Charles-st. May 12
 Barrow, J. Shropshire, May 21
 Bingley, T. Tavistock-st. May 21
 Belcher, J. Lamb's-conduit st. May
 23
 Bradley, W. Reading, May 25
 Benjamin, A. Hoxton-sq. May 25
 Barnett, C. London wall, June 1
 Bachelour, D. Farnham, June 4
 Berham, G. Middlesex, June 4
 Bell and Co. Scalcoates, June 4
 Brice, T. H. Token-house-yard,
 June 15
 Cooper, J. Lidney, June 1
 Collins, J. Leadenhall-st. June 4
 Cook, J. Canterbury, June 2
 Clapham, J. Boddington Corner,
 June 2
 Chapman, G. N. S. Boughton Mal-
 herbes, June 11
 Darwin, J. Wapping, May 21
 Davidson, J. Beer-la. May 25
 Dennis, H. B. Manchester, June 2
 Edmunds, D. Madeley, May 25
 Edgar, R. Hammond's-co. June 2
 Ford, R. J. jun. Somerset, May 25
 Ford, A. Birmingham, June 4
 Firth and Co. Robert Town, June 5
 Fowler and Co. London, June 11
 Garth, W. Ball Grave, May 21
 Gnanelli, J. D. Cock-la. May 25

Garrard, W. Laxfield, May 22
 Gordon, A. Broad st. June 1
 Hodge, R. Cornwall, May 12
 Holt, W. Marsden, May 21
 Higge, W. Leman-st. May 25
 Hamilton, G. Wornwood-st. May 25
 Henshaw, T. Mincing-la. May 23
 Howden, W. Cannon-st. May 22
 Harrison, G. Whitcombe-st. May
 22
 Hannington, C. M. Hansard-place,
 May 22
 Hymson, S. Plymouth Dock, June 1
 Harwood, J. Gloucester, June 2
 Howell, J. Hermitage st. June 11
 Jeff, J. Burling, May 22
 King, W. Staines, June 1
 Lush, J. and W. High Holborn,
 May 12
 Lewis, C. High Holborn, May 21
 Lowe, W. Edingham, May 25
 Lowe, H. Macclesfield, May 25
 Liester, J. Drayton in Hales, June 1
 Law, W. Cophtham-chambs. June 11
 Levy, J. Portsea, June 15
 Milne, A. G. Fenchurch-st. May 12
 Macmichael, J. W. Fleet-st. May 25
 Morgan, R. Bilston, May 25
 Me-cent, C. New-st. June 2
 Morgan, C. Bishopgate-st. June 2
 Mackin and Co. Guildford-st. June
 11
 Morison, N. S. Tottenham court-
 road, June 11
 Munton, J. Woolsham, June 15
 Nesbit, W. North-st. May 12
 Owen, N. Manchester, May 21
 Outram, J. Liverpool, June 1
 Poynton, J. and T. Brook-st. May
 12

Pearce, J. Aldersgate st. May 12
 Pigram, J. Henham, May 21
 Plumley, G. Bristol, May 25
 Palmer, S. Bourton-on-the-Water,
 June 1
 Proctor, J. H. Liverpool, June 4
 Poole, J. Whitehaven, June 4
 Park, T. Wallbrook, June 11
 Ring, S. Bristol, May 12
 Richards, G. Strand, May 12
 Raphael, M. Strand, May 22
 Sussum, B. Finsbury pl. May 12
 Sheath, J. Astor, May 12
 Steven, C. Billericay, May 21
 Smith, W. Horton, May 21
 Stephenson, A. Boston, May 22
 Stuart, W. B. St. Ives, May 22
 Startin, J. Birmingham, May 22
 Stevens, J. Abchurch-la. May 22
 Sykes, W. Upper Rauce-st. June 1
 Shavle, J. Borderley, June 1
 Spence, W. Bishop Wearmouth,
 June 1
 Storer, J. Walham greys, June 12
 Slater, T. Kingston-upon-Hall,
 June 15
 Taylor, J. Nottingham, May 22
 Thomas, B. Newport, May 22
 Tistrain, J. Bilston, May 22
 Thorber, T. Colne, June 4
 Tillyracy, W. H. Portsea, June 2
 Wilson, W. Limehouse, May 12
 Watkins, J. Chapel-st. May 21
 Williams, W. Hereford, May 22
 Woolenden and Co. Manchester,
 May 22
 Woodgate, W. F. Tonbridge, June 4
 Waghorn, T. Chatham, June 2
 Wright, W. Gataford, June 11

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

(Continued from page 380.)

WILLIAM LEWIS, of Brimscomb, Gloucester-shire, Dyer; for a machine for fulling woolen or other cloths that require such process. Dated April 27th, 1816.

JOSEPH TURNER, of Layton, Yorkshire, Mechanic; for an improved rotary engine, and application thereof, with or without machinery, to useful purposes. Dated April 27th, 1816.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Civil Engineer; for a method of forming the ground for roads and pavements, and also for paving and repairing old pavements and roads. Dated April 27th, 1816.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, of Bentinck-street, Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Architect; for a method of mee-

thods of forming blocks with bricks and cement in the form of ashlin stones, for building, so as to have the appearance of stone. Dated April 27th, 1816.

WILLIAM STENSON, of Coleford, Gloucestershire; for an improved engine, to be worked by steam or any other power. Dated April 27th, 1816.

WILLIAM LABSALL, of Bristol, Apothecary; for a method or contrivance for an improvement in the construction of a pig, and of cards, so called, in the clothing and other manufactures, or other machines or instruments used and employed in such manufactures for the same or similar purposes, a contrivance never before put in practice. Dated April 27th, 1816.

LONDON MARKETS, MAY 21st, 1816.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton for some time past have been exclusively for the home consumption of the country; last week there was apparently a revival in the export demand, particularly for Bowed and Bengal Cotton; 380 bags Bengals on board were sold at 14d., without any sample being shewn; 100 Surats were also sold exclusive of duty at 14½d. to 16d.; the other contracts were 120 Bowed for exportation at 21d.; 67 stained Sea Islands at 2s.; 88 Demeraras, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; as the importers of Brazil Cotton are inclined to make sales, the prices of the latter descriptions are a shade lower; 100 Pernambuco were sold at 2s. 4½d.; small parcels of Maranhams and Bahias at 2s. 3d., making the estimated sales of the week nearly 900 packages.

SUGAR.—The Sugar market closed heavily last week, yet the business up to Thursday had been very extensive; the late advance in the prices of good Muscovades was fully supported; considerable interest was excited by the new supplies coming to market; there was a general received opinion that, from the early supply, the prices would decline, but the imports have yet been quite inadequate to the consumption; the quantity in the warehouses in consequence, in place of becoming more extensive, is decreasing, on account of the large deliveries reported weekly; about 800 hdds. Guadaloupe and St. Lucia Muscovades by public sale last week, went off at 70s. 6d. to 77s. In the refined market there is little variation in the prices.

COFFEE.—The public sales last week were extensive, 1369 casks and 1889 bags, the inferior descriptions fully supported the late currency; but from the plentiful supply of middling coffee by the late arrivals, the prices of the latter may be stated considerably lower; good and fine ordinary Jamaica went off freely at 62s. to 66s. ordinary middling in extensive parcels 70s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. middling 76s. to 83s., 65 tierces fine middling Dutch 91s. to 92s. 110 hdds. middling 80s. 6d. to 82s. two very considerable parcels good ordinary St. Domingo sold at 64s. to 64s. 6d. 100 barrels ordinary Havannah found no purchasers at 62s. at which the whole were withdrawn. The present stock of Coffee is considerably under the quantity on hand at the same season last year; the prices are 10s. to 12s. per cwt. lower; the exports are not so considerable, owing to the direct arrivals in Holland, Hamburg, &c. both from the East Indies, and also the various supplies received from the Foreign and restored colonies in the West Indies.

CORN.—The prices were advancing with an alarming rapidity, the fall of yesterday is equally sudden and unexpected; the prices of Wheat declined 6s. to 8s. per quarter from the preceding Monday. The great advance, as might be expected, occasioned a plentiful supply, about 14,000 quarters of wheat; a few prime runs were early taken off at 92s. to 96s. afterwards the demand became heavy, and 90s. the highest price which could be realized, and a great proportion of the supply remaining unsold; in the Foreign and Scotch there was scarcely any business effected, though offered on considerably lower terms. There was no variation in Rye—Barley was dull at a decline of 5s.—Oats were extremely heavy, the prices may be quoted 2s. to 3s. lower.—Beans declined 2s.—Grey Peas 1s.; and White Peas 4s. per quarter.—Rape Seed was in request, and a few small parcels realized 34l. to 35l.; there was little business done in Linseed. There was some speculative demand for fine Clover Seed at a small improvement in the currency.—Flour was heavy at 75s.

The question as to the probability of the ports opening after the 15th of August for Foreign Grain continues to attract great attention. In the present fluctuating state of the market, the prices of Wheat rising or declining 10s. per quarter in one day, it becomes next to an impossibility to make any calculation.

PUBLIC SALE of PROVISIONS.—1200 firkins of Carlow Butter, 1st. 68s. and 70s.; 140 Waterford, 1st 68s.; 490 Belfast, 1st. 68s. to 69s.; 80 halves Middles Bacon 44s. 6d. to 46s.; 44 Waterford, singed new, 49s. 6d.; 25 barrels of Scotch Pork 80s. to 82s. 6d.; 52 casks Friesland Butter 51s. to 54s.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues so very limited, that the quotations become in a great measure nominal; to give an idea of the present depressed state of the market, we have only to refer to the deliveries from the wharfs; during the whole of last month, 80 casks were only delivered from our principal provision wharf. The request for Bacon is increasing. The Butter market continues exceedingly depressed; our quotations are nearly nominal.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—The prices of Yellow Candle Tallow are little varied since our last. A public sale of Flax was yesterday brought forward, 31 tons Petersburg 12 head Flax, of a good quality; the whole was taken in 50l. to 51l. there were no offers; 50 tons by another ship were withdrawn at 46l. 15s. The market continues very heavy. In Hemp there is no variation.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—A reported very extensive contract for Rum to arrive excited some interest in the market last week; the particulars we believe, were, taking the whole produce of several extensive Jamaica estates, particularly favourite marks, and usually of uncommon fine flavoured Rum, warranted of strength of 4ths or stronger, at a fixed price, we believe within a trifle of the highest quotation of Jamaica Rum we insert; the contract is supposed to be from 1500 to 2000 puncheons.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

ON

THE LONDON MARKETS,

FROM THE 22ND OF APRIL, TO THE 27TH OF MAY, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	April 22 to April 29.	April 29 to May 6.	May 6 to May 13.	May 13 to May 20.	May 20 to May 27.
BREAD , per quarter.....	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 3	1 1
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	50 0 a 63 0	50 0 a 70 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
Seconds.....	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
Scotch.....	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 66 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0	65 0 a 70 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	60 0 a 63 0	60 0 a 65 0	70 0 a 76 0	65 0 a 72 0	60 0 a 72 0
Red.....	55 0 a 70 0	60 0 a 68 0	64 0 a 80 0	60 0 a 84 0	60 0 a 88 0
Foreign.....	50 0 a 70 0	50 0 a 66 0	70 0 a 76 0	65 0 a 80 0	65 0 a 85 0
Barley, English.....	55 0 a 51 0	54 0 a 52 0	57 0 a 53 0	56 0 a 54 0	55 0 a 54 0
Oats, Feed.....	19 0 a 23 0	21 0 a 26 0	24 0 a 37 0	23 0 a 32 0	23 0 a 25 0
Eye.....	54 0 a 63 0	58 0 a 56 0	58 0 a 40 0	54 0 a 40 0	58 0 a 40 0
Meal.....	17 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0
Peas, English.....	10 0 a 11 0	0 0 a 0 0	19 0 a 22 0	19 0 a 22 0	19 0 a 22 0
Beans.....	35 0 a 35 0	35 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0	35 0 a 36 0
Peas, Foreign.....	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 40 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0
Pulse, Broad.....	14 0 a 21 0	14 0 a 25 0	14 0 a 25 0	14 0 a 25 0	14 0 a 25 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	3 0 a 8 0	18 0 a 16 0	40 0 a 40 0	14 0 a 20 0	14 0 a 20 0
White.....	24 0 a 6 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 8 0	8 0 a 8 0
Turkey.....	18 0 a 24 0	8 0 a 0 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0
Turnips, Round.....	82 0 a 26 0	10 0 a 24 0	55 0 a 50 0	55 0 a 50 0	55 0 a 50 0
Neep, per quarter.....	30 0 a 38 0	40 0 a 48 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0	52 0 a 58 0
Cinque Foil.....	30 0 a 38 0	40 0 a 48 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	40 0 a 48 0	48 0 a 56 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0	50 0 a 58 0
White.....	30 0 a 38 0	70 0 a 100 0	50 0 a 98 0	44 0 a 93 0	54 0 a 98 0
Trefoil.....	10 0 a 11 0	14 0 a 26 0	50 0 a 52 0	10 0 a 22 0	10 0 a 22 0
Rape Seed, per last.....	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0
Linseed Cake, per 1000.....	40 0 a 79 0	30 0 a 70 0	40 0 a 75 0	40 0 a 70 0	40 0 a 70 0
Rape Seed Cake.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	10 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 10 0	0 0 a 0 0	7 0 a 10 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 0 0	6 7 a 4 6	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 9 0
Champions.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 3 0	4 0 a 6 0	5 10 a 7 10	6 10 a 8 0
Beef.....	8 0 a 2 8	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4	3 0 a 4 4
Mutton.....	3 0 a 4 0	3 0 a 4 4	4 0 a 5 0	3 0 a 4 8	3 0 a 4 10
Lamb.....	6 0 a 7 4	5 0 a 6 0	6 0 a 7 8	6 0 a 7 4	6 0 a 7 0
Venison.....	5 4 a 5 4	3 4 a 5 4	5 0 a 5 8	4 2 a 5 4	4 0 a 5 4
Pork.....	4 0 a 5 0	0 0 a 0 0	3 8 a 5 0	3 4 a 4 8	3 8 a 5 0
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	9 8 0	9 12 21	8 8 9	8 8 31	8 9 24
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0	70 0 a 84 0	68 0 a 80 0	44 0 a 80 0
Carlow.....	58 0 a 66 0	58 0 a 66 0	58 0 a 66 0	58 0 a 66 0	58 0 a 66 0
Dutch.....	100 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 100 0	100 0 a 100 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York, per Arkin.....	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0
Cambridge.....	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0
Dorset.....	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0	50 0 a 80 0
Cheese, Cheshire, Old.....	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0	100 0 a 0 0
Ditto, New.....	70 0 a 86 0	70 0 a 80 0	70 0 a 86 0	68 0 a 84 0	60 0 a 84 0
Gloucester, doubled.....	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0	74 0 a 76 0	68 0 a 80 0	68 0 a 86 0
Ditto, single.....	66 0 a 72 0	66 0 a 72 0	66 0 a 72 0	66 0 a 72 0	66 0 a 72 0
Dutch.....	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0
Hams, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
York.....	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0	80 0 a 0 0
Whitshire, per stone.....	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0
Irish.....	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0	3 10 a 0 0
York, per cwt.....	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	50 0 a 0 0	48 0 a 0 0	48 0 a 0 0
Eggs.....	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0
Tallow, per ditto.....	8 14 0	8 15 0	8 15 0	8 15 0	8 15 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	78 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	86 0	90 0	94 0	94 0	108 0
Ditto, Curdled.....	96 0	94 0	102 0	102 0	0 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	130 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Starch.....	3 8 a 2 10	3 10 a 3 12	3 10 a 3 15	0 0 a 0 0	3 10 a 3 15
Coals, Newcastle.....	35 0 a 45 0	38 3 a 45 0	34 3 a 46 0	35 0 a 46 0	35 0 a 45 0
Ditto, Sanderland.....	0 0 a 0 0	35 0 a 38 0	32 6 a 37 0	35 0 a 0 0	33 0 a 37 0
Hops, in bags { Kent.....	4 0 a 8 0	4 4 a 8 0	4 4 a 7 0	4 4 a 7 7	4 10 a 7 10
Sussex.....	3 15 a 7 0	3 15 a 7 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0	4 0 a 6 0
Kent.....	6 0 a 9 0	6 0 a 9 0	6 6 a 10 10	6 6 a 10 10	6 0 a 10 10
Sussex.....	5 15 a 7 18	5 15 a 7 18	5 15 a 10 0	5 15 a 8 0	6 0 a 8 0
Barnham.....	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 16 0	16 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0	10 0 a 16 0
Hay.....	4 7 6	4 13 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 7 6
Clover.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Straw.....	8 3 0	0 0 0	8 6 6	8 8 0	8 8 0
Hay.....	4 12 6	4 2 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
Clover.....	5 13 0	5 10 0	5 12 0	5 13 0	5 10 0
Straw.....	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 10 4	1 19 0	1 18 0
Hay.....	5 5 0	4 18 0	5 0 0	4 17 0	5 2 0
Clover.....	5 15 0	6 4 0	5 18 0	5 10 0	6 0 0
Straw.....	8 0 0	8 8 8	8 0 6	8 0 0	8 0 0

PRICES OF SHARES IN NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, AND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 6, Change-alley, Cornhill, 25th May, 1816.

	Per Share.
Grand Junction Canal	146s.
Grand Union	361.
Leicestershire and Northampton- shire Union	951.
Kenney and Avon	141.
Wilts and Berks	41.
Grand Surrey	551.
Thames and Medway	311.
Croydon	41.
Muddersfield	101.
Rochdale	481.
Lancaster	191. 10s.
Ellsmere	741.
Worcester and Birmingham	251.
Leeds and Liverpool	2501.
London Dock	741.
West India	1471.
East India	1561. 10s.
Commercial	261.
East Country	461.
Southwark Bridge, 751. paid	301.
Strand	171.
Ditto Annuities	161.
Vauxhall, Old	701.
Ditto, New	601.
Commercial Road	801.

	Per Share.
Great Dover Street	261.
Highgate Hill Archway	61.
Surrey Railway	41.
Croydon Ditto	41.
East London Water-works	351.
West Middlesex	221.
South London	311.
Kent	317.
Colchester	251.
Portsmouth and Farlington, Old	111.
Ditto, New	351.
Grand Junction	251. 10s.
London Institution	461.
Surrey	161.
Russell	187. 10s.
Auction Mart	161.
London Commercial Sale Rooms	251. 10s.
Globe Insurance	1051.
Imperial	191.
Ablon	271.
Hope	61. 5s.
Bagle	21.
Atlas	61. 4s.
Book	21. 4s.
Gas Light	per

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 92 and under 93.

A single life of 35 receives for 1001. stock	4 15 0	average-rate 1061. money 7 19 10
40	4 19 0	7 19 5
45	5 4 0	7 18 5
50	5 14 0	7 18 5
55	6 5 0	10 0 0
60	6 18 0	11 0 10
65	7 18 0	12 12 10
70	9 0 0	15 2 5
75 and upwards	11 17 0	18 19 2

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life-Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life-Annuity Act having been amended, they may henceforward be purchased when the 31. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 80.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from April 23, to May 24, 1816, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U	30-6 a 30-2
Ditto at sight	30-0 a 30-8
Amsterdam, c. f.	19-0 a 11-19
Ditto at sight	11-18 a 11-16
Rotterdam, c. f. & U	12-2 a 10-0
Antwerp, ex money	19-2 a 18-6
Hamburg, & U	55-10 a 55-6
Altona, & U	55-11 a 56-7
Paris, 1 day's date	25-00 a 25-0
Ditto, 3 Uance	25-80 a 25-20
Bordeaux, ditto	25-80 a 25-20
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	147 a 145
Madrid, effective	34 a 33
Cádiz, effective	34 a 33
Barcelona	34 a 33

Bilboa, effective	34 a 30
St. Sebastian	344 a 335
Seville	34 a 35
Gibraltar	31 a 301
Leghorn	473 a 47
Genoa	473 a 47
Venice Italian Liv	26-20 a 26-4
Malta	471 a 47
Naples	503 a 5
Palermo per oz.	115d.
Lisbon	574 a 57
Orto	574 a 57
Rio Janeiro	60
Dublin	151 a 18
Cork	154 a 15

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin	41. Os. Od. a 41. Os. Od.
Gold in Bars	44. Os. Od. a 44. Os. Od.
New Doubloons	37. 18s. Od. a 41. Os. Od.

New Dollars	61. 5s. Od. a 61. 4s. 10d.
Silver in Bars, Standard	61. 5s. 10d. a 61. 4s. Od.
New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

25th April, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, SWORN BROKER.

1916	Stock.	Reduce	Specul	Consol	Nav.	Long	5perCt	3perCt	amp.	amp.	Omnia.	Stock.	Stock.	So. S. A.	Old So.	Sea An	Sea An	Ind. Bon.	2perCt	3perCt	Ex. Bills	Ex. Bills	Consols	St. L.
Apr 56	57	60 1/2	6 1/2	75 1/2	93	15 1/2	93	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
27 258	9	61 60 1/2	2	15 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
29 260 1/2	2	69 1/2 62 1/2	1	15 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
30 261 1/2	6	61 1/2 62 1/2	1	15 1/2	93	15 1/2	93	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
May 1	1 st. Late	bold																						
2 262 1/2	12	61 1/2 60 1/2	2	76	93	15 1/2	93	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
3 261 1/2	60	61 60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
4 261 1/2	60	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
5 260 1/2	60	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
6 258	9	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
7 258	9	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
8 258	9	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
9 258	9	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
10 262	60	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
11 261	12	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
12 261	60 1/2	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
13 261	60 1/2	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
14 260 1/2	60	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
15 260	60 1/2	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
16 261 260 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	2	75 1/2	92 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
17 261	60 1/2	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
18 261	2	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
20 262 1/2	14 1/2	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
21 262 1/2	6	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
22 262	7	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
23 218	6	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
24 215 1/2	8	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	
25 217	6 1/2	61 1/2	2	76 1/2	93 1/2	15 1/2	93 1/2	59 1/2	2 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	24 1/2	

All EXCHANGE Bills dated prior to June 1815 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. *The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1718, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by*

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-lane, London.

THE European Magazine

FOR JUNE, 1816.

[Embellished with a Portrait of Sir William Scott, Knt.]

CONTENTS.

	Page
Memoir of Sir William Scott, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty	483
Eulogium on Mrs. Coutts, as a Philanthropist	484
The Death of the Righteous: a Vision	486
Naval Abuses	487
On the best Method of applying Leeches	488
A Conversazione [Continued]	489
A new Method of Learning Languages	494
Razetras. No. VIII.	495
- Description of the Antidote taken internally in India for the Bite of Mad Dogs and Venomous Serpents ib.	
For the Bite of a Mad Dog	496
For the Hooping Cough	ib.
FRAGMENTS: Being Thoughts, Observations, Reflections, and Criticisms, with Anecdotes and Characters, Ancient and Modern. No. X.	497
On the Horrors of Christian Slavery in the Barbary States	501
Query	502
MISCELLANEA. No. VII.	ib.
The Epistle of St. Ignatius to the Romans	ib.
Method of producing cheap Gas Light ..	504
Means of increasing Bees	ib.
Horn Cyclopædies [Continued]	505
Hints for preventing the Negligence of Drivers of Stage-Coaches	507
Solution of a Geometrical Query	508
THE FIVE. No. XVIII.	ib.
Anecdote of Chaucer	ib.
Character of Queen Mary II.	ib.
Anecdote of William III.	ib.
Patriotism	509
Anecdote of Lord Chancellor Jeffries ib.	
Remarks on Pope's Universal Prayer ib.	
On the Advantages of Lectures on Commerce	511
CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH WORTHIES. No. XIII.—Dr. Johnson—Worthington	512
Prosaic Effusions	513
Remarks on Mr. Birch's Motion respecting the Trinity-House Corporation	515
Account of the Revenue of the Trinity-House Corporation	ib.
On Naval Reform	517
Operation of the Alien Act	ib.
THE OBSERVER. No. XVI.	518
On Revenge	ib.
THE REPOSITORY. No. XXVIII.	519
A Second Letter to a Friend in Devonshire, on the present Situation of the Country	519
On excluding Wasps from Hot-houses ..	524
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION. No. XXVI.	ib.
LONDON REVIEW.	
Travels of Ali Bey in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between the Years 1803 and 1807	529
Clarke's Life of James the Second, King of England	531
Shoberl's Historical Account of the House of Saxony	533
M. Tullii Cicero's De Officiis	ib.
Illustrations of Hogarth	534
Bottomley's Dictionary of Music	ib.
MUSICAL REVIEW	535
THEATRICAL JOURNAL:—Bertram—The Man his own Master—Adelaide, or the Emigrants—Mrs. Siddons—English Opera House, &c.	537
POETRY	544
Roderic's Dream	ib.
Lines addressed by a Tutor to his Pupil, who had purchased a Magazine in which was a Portrait of the Author	545
Stanzas to Miss Stephens, with a Bank-note for a Box Ticket	ib.
Agricultural Aphorisms	ib.
STATE PAPER	546
Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg	ib.
Parliamentary Journal	ib.
Intelligence from the London Gazette	551
Abstract of Foreign Intelligence	552
Abstract of Domestic Intelligence	554
Births—Marriages	556
Monthly Obituary	557
Literary Intelligence	559
List of New Publications	560
Acknowledgments to Correspondents ib.	
List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Certificates	561
New Patents	566
London Markets	567, 568
Prices of Canal, &c. Shares	569
Rates of Government Life Annuities ..	ib.
Course of Exchange—Prices of Bullion ib.	
Price of Stocks	570
Index	

London:

PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,

NO. 32, CORNHILL.

AND MAY BE HAD OF ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. June 1816.

Digitized by Google

STATE OF THE BRITISH-NAVAL FORCE ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.

Stations.	Line.	10-11.	Frigates	Alcopsd Yachts	Bomb. Fire Sh.	Brigs.	Cutters	So. G. R. Lag. &c.	Total.
Downs - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
North Sea - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Baltic - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English Channel and Coast of France - - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Irish Station - - - - -	1	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	9
Jersey, Guernsey, &c. - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar - - - - -	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mediterranean and on Passage - - - - -	6	0	5	1	0	9	0	0	21
Coast of Africa - - - - -	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
N. America, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. - - - - -	0	0	1	4	6	6	0	1	18
West Indies { Leeward Islands - - - - -	0	2	3	5	0	6	0	0	16
Jamaica, &c. - - - - -	0	1	3	7	0	7	0	0	18
Brazil Station - - - - -	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	1	1	7	7	0	7	0	0	23
East Indies and on Passage - - - - -	1	0	11	9	0	4	0	0	25
TOTAL AT SEA - - - - -	10	6	39	47	0	52	1	9	164
In Port and Fitting - - - - -	11	4	23	90	0	13	2	7	80
Guard Ships - - - - -	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Hospital and Prison Ships - - - - -	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL IN COMMISSION - - - - -	28	13	73	77	0	65	3	16	244
Ordinary and repairing for Service - - - - -	148	13	115	77	8	80	4	5	410
Building - - - - -	90	0	9	3	0	1	0	0	23
GRAND TOTALS - - - - -	190	26	197	157	8	146	7	21	737

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN from June 8 to June 15, 1816.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	72 10 37	0 27	6 27	6 34	0
Kent	74 6 00	0 29	0 27	6 37	6
Sussex	86 0 00	0 00	0 28	6 00	0
Suffolk	79 11 38	11 24	0 32	5 55	6
Cambridge	74 0 33	0 34	2 31	6 32	4
Norfolk	74 6 40	0 25	4 22	7 33	2
Lincoln	72 6 43	0 26	2 19	9 32	5
York	70 8 40	0 27	0 32	1 34	11
Durham	75 2 00	0 32	2 24	7 00	0
Northumb.	74 1 47	6 27	6 25	0 00	0
Cumberl.	71 9 40	4 27	10 30	5 00	0
Westmorl.	76 1 44	0 28	9 22	10 00	0
Lancaster	75 9 00	0 00	0 22	11 42	0
Chester	69 10 00	0 00	0 20	10 00	0
Gloucester	73 10 29	4 00	0 25	0 36	0
Somerset	82 8 00	0 31	0 24	5 44	0
Monmouth	88 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	83 5 00	0 31	6 00	0 00	0
Cornwall	84 11 00	0 31	8 19	1 00	0
Dorset	77 1 00	0 31	6 00	0 44	0
Hants	75 4 00	0 24	6 25	1 28	0

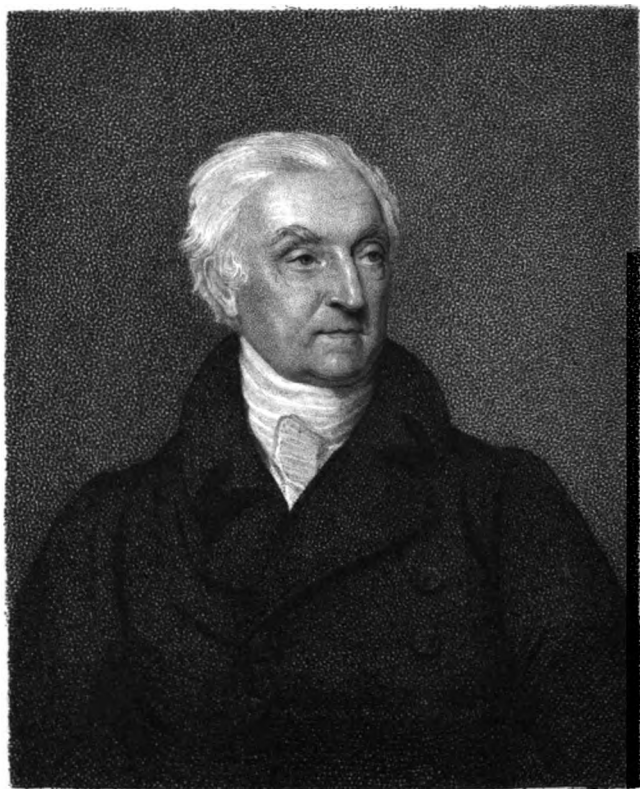
INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	81 11 42	0 30	9 27	7 35	9
Surrey	80 0 40	0 31	0 28	0 39	6
Hertford	75 0 30	0 29	0 25	2 37	0
Bedford	73 5 48	0 27	4 25	7 33	10
Huntingd.	72 6 00	0 30	0 22	8 29	8
Northampt.	70 6 00	0 27	1 21	2 31	0
Rutland	71 6 00	0 29	0 24	6 30	0
Leicester	71 8 00	0 28	4 24	0 31	0
Nottingh.	76 6 41	0 29	6 24	0 35	10
Derby	74 9 00	0 00	0 23	6 37	0
Stafford	76 5 00	0 27	9 21	2 36	1
Salop	76 4 43	4 28	6 20	10 37	4
Hereford	71 6 35	2 26	9 21	0 29	10
Worcester	71 2 37	4 30	0 25	11 32	0
Warwick	73 1 00	0 30	0 24	4 34	2
Wilts	72 0 00	0 29	10 24	0 41	0
Berks	80 8 00	0 28	11 30	2 39	3
Oxford	72 6 00	0 26	11 34	10 33	0
Bucks	74 0 00	0 28	3 27	0 34	0
WALES.					
N. Wales	73 4 00	0 27	4 17	6 00	0
S. Wales	63 0 00	0 28	6 16	0 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1816	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
May 28	30.17	57	E	Fair	June 12	30.13	62	SE	Fair
29	30.10	58	S	Ditto	13	30.10	65	SSW	Ditto
30	29.87	60	NW	Ditto	14	30.03	60	N	Ditto
31	29.00	55	NE	Ditto	15	28.95	57	N	Ditto
June 1	30.05	58	W	Ditto	16	30.04	56	N	Ditto
2	30.04	62	W	Ditto	17	30.05	61	SW	Ditto
3	30.00	59	W	Ditto	18	29.94	63	SW	Ditto
4	30.04	63	W	Ditto	19	29.93	62	W	Ditto
5	29.85	64	W	Ditto	20	30.08	64	S	Ditto
6	30 28	55	N	Ditto	21	30.09	66	NE	Ditto
7	29.75	50	W	Rain	22	30.07	62	E	Ditto
8	29.44	50	W	Ditto	23	29.77	68	SW	Rain
9	29.35	53	NW	Ditto	24	29.84	69	N	Fair
10	29.57	51	N	Ditto	25	29.95	68	N	Ditto
11	29.98	56	NE	Fair					



LONDON, Published for the *European Magazine* by James Akerne N^o 32, Cornhill, July 1806.

The Right Honourable
 SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, KN^t. D.C.L. & F.R.S.
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
 ())

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JUNE, 1816.

MEMOIR OF
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, KNT. M.P. D.C.L. F.R.S.

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AND OF THE CONSISTORY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS; VICAR-GENERAL TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; MASTER OF THE FACULTIES; CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON; COMMISSARY OF THE CITIES OF CANTERBURY AND LONDON; A LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS; A TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, ETC. ETC.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY BLOOD, FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY SAMUEL DRUMMOND, ESQ. A.R.A.]

It is the mind that makes the body rich ;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So Learning dignifies the meanest habit. SHAKESPEARE.

OF all the various distinctions incident to civilized nations, that of *Learning*, perhaps, possesses the best claim to general respect :—Honours may be conferred by caprice, and are too frequently inherited by the undeserving :—Wealth is a still more equivocal title to esteem, as it may accompany the most confined intellect, and result from the most sordid pursuits ;—it may be the reward of infamy,—the price of prostituted meanness,—or the offspring of corruption. But learning and talents, on the other hand, containing a happy mixture of the gifts of nature with the fruits of study, may be said to ennobel without the intervention of the Royal Authority, and to confer superiority without a patent of precedence. The subject of the following Memoir is a striking instance of that independence of merit which learning ever bestows, and which such splendid abilities most generally secure.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, second son of the late Mr. William Scott, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born about the year 1748 ; and was early placed under the tuition of the Rev.

Hugh Moises, A.M. master of the free grammar-school, Newcastle, since dead, but who lived long enough to witness some of his pupils rise to the highest dignities in the state—and was actually Chaplain to one of them, when Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

After remaining some subsequent years at home, Mr. Scott was sent to Oxford, and there entered on the roll of the oldest, if not the most learned, establishment that city boasts, and which has obtained the name of University College. He there took his degree of A.M. on June 17, 1767 ; that of B.C.L. May 30, 1772 ; and the last distinction of D.C.L. June 23, 1779.

It has generally been observed, both at Oxford and Cambridge, that the young men from the northern counties either possess a certain portion of superior talents, or display a peculiar aptitude for study, which seldom fails to render them good scholars, and at the same time insures their ulterior advancement. This was ominently the case in the present instance ; for Sir William not only soon attained a high degree of reputation, but after conducting his own studies in a manner con-

spituously successful, he was called upon to act as an instructor to others. In his capacity of tutor, his younger brother, the present Lord Eldon,* was confided to his care: and in a station in which the learned and accomplished Sir William Jones had recently preceded him, he superintended the education of a number of gentlemen, who have since attained considerable eminence and distinguished rank.

In due course of time he obtained, as we have previously stated, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and also became Camdenian Professor at Oxford. The lectures delivered by him in the latter capacity, attracted a numerous attendance of students, and were very generally admired: but with an excusable solicitude for that reputation which he had been at such pains to acquire, he could never be prevailed upon to commit them to the press, and thus subject his labours to the criticism of men, most of whom would, of course, be inferior to himself in point of talents.

In 1789, Sir William Scott was made Advocate-General and Chancellor of London; and subsequently, in 1798, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; on which occasion he was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

On the Bench he presides with dignity, and his sentences have always been considered as those of an able and impartial Judge. Indeed, considering the constitution of the court in which he sits, it requires particular skill and discrimination to administer justice with its requisite propriety and judicial decorum.

In 1803, Sir William, who has always advocated the cause of the Church, in which, indeed, he holds a high official situation, produced a plan for ameliorating the condition of the inferior clergy; and introduced his bill for the encouragement of "Stipendiary Curates," by a moderate improvement in their condition. The *maximum* until then was *seventy pounds*, making no distinction as to the amount of the living, while his new act provided for the allowing a fair proportion of any benefice of four hundred per annum, beyond which the assistant was to have a full *fifth* of every additional hundred.

Nearly at the same time he brought in a bill relative to the *Non-residence* of the Clergy, by which the laws then in force for giving power to informers to proceed against such members of the Church as held farms, or did not reside at their respective parsonage-houses, were repealed.

Sir William has not, however, been inattentive to his own more immediate department; for to him we are indebted for the act for regulating Admiralty courts in the West Indies, some of the Judges of which, anterior to his intervention, are supposed to have been rather precipitate in their decisions, and to have derived a very chief portion of their respective salaries from the too hasty condemnation of prizes.

We have now only to notice, that in 1779, Sir William Scott married Miss Bagnall, daughter of John Bagnall, Esq. of Barley Court, Berks, who died September the 4th, 1809, by whom he has a son, lately of age, and a daughter, married to Thomas Townsend, Esq. eldest son of Gore Townsend, of Henington Hall, Warwickshire. After being for some time a widower, on April 10, 1813, Sir William was again married to Louisa-Catherine, Dowager Marchioness of Sligo, and daughter of the late gallant Earl Howe; with whom, at the close of a public career of such distinguished usefulness, he will, we sincerely hope, long enjoy that *eternum cum dignitate*, so honourably acquired, and so justly merited. A.

EULOGIUM on the CHARACTER of Mrs. COUTTS as a PHILANTHROPIST.*

THE sacred precept of "*non nobis solum*," which is received by all, but practised by few, seems to be engraven upon the heart of this lady, and to be the mentor of all her actions.

It is always a most gratifying task to record private worth, in whatever shape it may exist, but more particularly so when it shines forth in the genuine character of benevolence and charity; and there is no occasion on which our admiration and praise should be more powerfully excited, or more loudly proclaimed, than when we see the rich stepping out of the track of luxury and dissipation; to succour those who are suffering under the various pressure of

* For a Portrait and Memoir, see our Magazine for April.

* For a Portrait and Memoir, vide Vol. LXVII. page 291.

misfortune. What panegyric then shall we reserve for her, who, seated in the midst of splendid opulence, and encircled by all the blandishments and allurements of fashionable life, still feels in full force the importance of the above precept, and acts upon it as her paramount duty and chief source of delight:—It is Mrs. Coutts to whom this praise belongs.

Those who are accustomed to observe the manners and characters of the age, and to be generally impressed with those circumstances which tend to meliorate the condition of the suffering classes of society, will not fail to bear in mind this lady's extensive distributions to the poor in the vicinity of her residence, at those seasons of the year when relief has been so necessary to their existence; and it should be banded down as an instance of female excellence, honorable to the country which gave her birth, that, on one occasion alone, (viz. at Christmas last,) she administered relief to nearly seven hundred poor families: But her charities stop not here; and if the instances just alluded to form a subject for such exalted encomium, how doubly gratifying must it not be to our readers to learn, that her more private efforts in the cause of suffering humanity, (partially only as we may suppose they have come to light, since *gratitude alone* has revealed them,) are equally distinguished for munificence and extent; and we doubt not but if *all* which her active benevolence has effected for the benefit of mankind were *known*, we might pronounce Mrs. Coutts to be without a compeer in the list of female Philanthropists.

Turn your eyes here then, ye pampered rich,—ye whom the variety of luxury intoxicates,—ye whose boards groan with the untasted feast; who, surrounded by gilded hypocrites and venal dependants, know not the sweets of true enjoyment;—turn here, and animated by the greatness of her example, renounce those unreal pleasures which but engender satiety, and learn to appreciate the pure delights which spring from the practice of doing good.

Soaring above all considerations of popular applause, Mrs. Coutts deals out her charities with that quiet and unobtrusive demeanour, which is the best criterion of an exalted mind, and which evinces at once the pure and genuine feelings with which she prosecutes her noble work; nor are there wanting, in

the performance of her *alms-deeds*, those kind accompaniments which true humanity and generosity are ever ready to suggest, to soften the anguish of acute affliction, and to calm the various emotions which assail the upright mind in receiving the boon of compassion from the hands of a fellow-creature.

Possessed of such beneficent feelings, we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere joy that fortune has placed Mrs. Coutts under those circumstances of *affluence*, which give her the means of contributing so abundantly to the necessities of the unfortunate; and when we consider how large a portion of our suffering race are made the objects of her bounty, how many are indebted to her for emancipation from misfortune and misery, for cheerful abundance from a state of pining want, for the preservation of life when death seemed inevitable; and for permanent happiness and comfort where all appeared lost in the void of hopelessness; where shall we find language to express in sufficiently strong terms our admiration of her uncommon goodness. At the same time we may observe, that actions like these, (though they cannot be sufficiently extolled,) need not the pen of the eulogist to determine their excellence; they possess in themselves an original and superlative value, which recommends them immediately to the heart: they require but to be known to kindle its finest emotions—to excite its warmest praises; and hence we feel a peculiar pleasure in giving to the world, through the medium of our pages, facts so honorable to the character of Mrs. Coutts—facts which will produce not an ephemeral impression alone, but will raise for her a monument of gratitude and esteem, while philanthropy and goodness hold place in the hearts of mankind.

Pursue then, daughter of humanity, thy beauteous work!—Still let thy generous sympathy direct thy hand to great and noble efforts; be thou still the friend, the benefactress, of the wretched,—and be thy recompense that state of bliss, pure, and full, and rich, and undecaying,—such as the partakers of thy bounty, with grateful heart and tear-fringed eye, invoke for the guardian of their humble destinies.

In concluding this tribute, we are desirous to observe that it owes its origin solely to the interest which is felt in the contemplation of those objects,

which have for their aim the alleviation of human misery; and that we consider it a matter of social duty to give all publicity possible to the facts it records, not only from the principle of doing justice to superior worth and excellence, but with the hope that the knowledge of those facts may induce others to imitate an example at once so brilliant and so rare.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT has ever been with pleasure, that I have perceived you stand forward in the cause of religion and morality; it has also been with no small degree of satisfaction that I have perused those fragments of youthful ability, which I have perceived it has always been your endeavour to foster and encourage.—Emboldened by the kindness with which my first attempt was treated, I have again dared to step aside from the beaten path, (which I have for some months trodden under the most favorable auspices;) and now fearlessly throw the result of my lucubration into the hands of those, whose liberality will, I trust, ever keep pace with their justice.

I remain, your's,

K. B.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

A VISION.

Μικρὸν δ' ὕπνῳ λαχὼν, εἶδεν ὄραρ.

.... εὐθὺς μὲν ἀνηγέρθη καὶ τὸ ὄραρ ἔκρινεν ἀγαθόν.

Ξηνοφ. Κυρ. Ασπ.

IT was on one of those enchanting days in the month of July, when the sun in his meridional splendour gives to the sea a beautiful tinge of green, and makes it appear like a sheet of beautifully-coloured ivory, tired of beholding it only in prospect from the shore, I determined to enjoy its coolness, and ascending a little bark, which lay at the end of my small, but neatly disposed garden, I hoisted the sail.—The breeze, not sufficient to ruffle the ocean, scarcely bore me from the shore; but as pleasure and meditation were solely the objects of my pursuit, I allowed myself, without directing the helm, to proceed. It was probably the delightful coolness of the ocean, which in this situation closed my eyes in the

most agreeable repose. I still imagined the motion to continue, but thought that the vessel moved with increasing rapidity. At first I started on perceiving the green surge to run over the prow; but stretching out my hand, and finding no impression of moisture, I imagined myself to be deceived; till, in a few moments, I was entirely immersed in the ocean. Although surrounded by water, I seemed to experience no unpleasant sensation, and continued to perceive the sun in his beauty, descending on his western journey. As I continued my voyage, I began to discover, as by distance rendered more sweet they struck upon my ear, the sounds of instruments, such as before had never awakened my attention.

The bright inspirer of day was now quickly retiring; and as I looked upwards the waters presented a beautiful orange and crimson-coloured canopy: I thought not, however, either of night, or of hastening my return.

The light became gradually more feeble, and at length I found myself entirely in darkness; my mind was, however, so much rapt in amazement by the enchanting sounds which now struck upon my ear in bolder harmony, that I felt no emotions of terror till my little bark experienced a sudden percussion; for a moment the sounds ceased, and a voice like the harmony of unnumbered instruments, such as I had never before heard, caught my attention whilst exclaiming: “Tis granted; He is come, from hence is come to hear the song of instruction to the children of the earth. Open, ye gates! Ye rocks, before my voice give way. Ye mountains depart. Depart! till he is passed; till the stranger shall hear our greetings, and experience for once our joys.”—The sounds seemed still to vibrate on my ear, when I found my eyes delighted with a brilliancy, which, though more splendid than the sun in his mid-day glory, produced such delicate sensations, that I felt myself filled with an inward pleasure, infinitely greater than any which I had ever before experienced. Methought, when my delight and astonishment were a little subsided, that I had passed the boundaries of natural existence, and was now winging my way to eternal bliss. I looked up, and the first moment around me, but at the first I recollected the voice, and afterwards perceived a numerous assembly

of youths and virgins, bearing harps, formed of ivory, but so transparent that the slightest object on the other side was distinctly visible. From this company there stepped forwards one to direct me. I felt my inferiority; but before I could speak, he exclaimed: "Mortal receive thy lesson, attend to instruction, store what thou hast seen in thy heart; impress what thou hearest in thy mind."

He caught me by the hand; an icy coldness covered my frame—I burst from my slumber, and discovered that the sun had long since departed. The moon was illuminating the sea, which still remained calm, as at the time when I entered my bark; with her silver radiance the vessel had drifted to the shore, and the shock which it met with, in striking against the steps at the end of the parterre, had turned my face towards the moon. I found also, on recovering myself, that in giving my hand to the supposed stranger, I had plunged it in the ocean: the cause which probably so suddenly terminated the scene, which my imagination had raised. The village bells still continued to afford their rustic music, and made, together with the murmuring sea, a variation of sound, which, though perhaps not critically correct, was certainly agreeably pleasing.

The bright orb of the evening was riding high amidst the heaven; she was in her third quarter, and the silvery tinge which she reflected on two or three light clouds, as they hung over the eastern hills, formed a scenery too romantic for a mind naturally inclined to meditation, suddenly to quit, more especially after so remarkable an occurrence as that which had so lately taken place. I retired to my harbour, which was situated opposite to the protectress of the benighted traveller, and on recalling the past scene, I exclaimed: "Surely it is not without information! But where?—Where, I again cried out, is the song of instruction?" A dark cloud for a moment obscured the brightness of the evening.—I was so intent upon my last thought, that as the light again appeared, veiled in a fleecy cloud of snowy whiteness, I imagined I perceived my benign instructor again approach. He struck upon his harp. I listened with the deepest attention; and methought his accompanying voice, pronounced, as near as my recollection will furnish words, like these: . . .

"Son of Mortality, what are the ways of the righteous? What are his comforts when age approaches, and his footsteps grow weary of the earth? Age to the wicked is misery! The good man's descent to the grave is made joyful by hope! He enters the bed of death with the pleasure that, in the morning, thou soughtest the refreshment of the ocean! He feels the approaches of everlasting bliss with sensations of serenity, of hope, and of joy! The voices of his friends that pray around his bed, are sounds which strike upon his ear with harmony, more enchanting than the music of the spheres. The blessings of gratitude arise in still bolder tones!—There is when death overtakes, but the darkness and the shock of a moment! One struggle unfolds the blessedness of everlasting peace! Son of Man, happy is the end of the righteous! The way of the world is darkness! Vanity and error are before you; follow not the paths of the multitude; seek for the end of the righteous!—Knock in life, and when thou approachest unto bliss, having passed through the waters of death, then shalt thou hear the voice which proclaimeth—Open, ye gates, receive to everlasting life him, who, on earth, was not ashamed of me! Him who, on earth, repented and believed, and made his joy to glory in my name!"

The moon-beam seemed to dissolve into particles of light, the transparent harp, the spirit, winged his way, and in a moment vanished from my sight.—I felt the kindness of the warning given, and, full of gratitude, I knelt down to return thanks to the Great Giver of every blessing.—I bent my steps homewards, and on entering my sister again took up the instrument, which undoubtedly caused the sensations I had so lately experienced in the harbour.—She knows my taste for serious pieces, and this evening exceeded even herself in her performance. She played in slow and solemn tones; I felt myself wound up in ecstasy, above the scenes of life. Never did I retire to rest with more joyful serenity, nor more determined resolutions, that the end of the righteous should be mine.

NAVAL ABUSES.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
: 512. Richmond, 20th March, 1816.

NOW that, there is, by the blessing of Divine Providence, a fair prospect of Britain being about to reap the fruits,

of all her heroic exertions in the enjoyment of a permanent peace, and a consequent increased portion of public virtue, it may be highly expedient that her Legislature should calmly, dispassionately, and impartially consider, whether there exist not oppressions—partial dealings—and petty tyrannies, under every rank in her navy (her national defence). Grievances which have not failed to create many complainants equally desirous of the private regulation of command, as the commissioned officer is desirous of regulation in his rank and servitude. I do not mean to express myself invidiously, or to deprecate the character of naval officers.—I am taking the subject upon its broadest base, and only wish to point out what *does* exist in an *extensive* degree, without including the many valuable officers, who, like the parents of a family, devote their time and attention to the comfort of their junior officers and ships' company.—To such the argument will appear in its true colours, and to others it may point out, that the gradation of oppressive measures descends in a *multiplied* accumulation, *below* their rank, and produces complaints of which they are themselves the cause.—This is the effect of long employment, and of our existing naval code, which has ceased to be applicable to the present state of knowledge, and the spirit of the age; as it is also of the immensity of our late naval establishment, which precluded the possibility (in time of active war) of drawing a line to suit all purposes, and gave a discretion to command, which depended upon the *passion*, temper, constitution, and portion of instruction of the commander, to govern with just discrimination.

These are subjects which, (now the nation is again blessed with peace,) will require regulation from Parliament, as well as others which constitute the oppression of rank; for it would be useless, as far as regards the permanent stability of our navy, to correct the abuses of one constituent part, without extending a comparative amelioration to the remaining parts.

I do not mean to dispute some of the oppressions, which are complained of by the commissioned officer: on the contrary, I am surprised at their existence; but at the same time it is essential to the interests of the nation, that all questions of this kind should, at this

period, be argued with an impartial regard to relative circumstances.

Too much diligence cannot be used, when the proper time shall come, in investigating the abuses which exist under individual commands, and which never in their proper colours reach the Admiralty!—It should be well considered, that the petty officers and seamen are now returning to their homes, or to vagrancy,* (many thousands of them,) discontented, nay, *exasperated* at the treatment they have in too many instances received, and averse to a service which, instead of being glorious, has become galling. It is this, I say, which is to be feared; and unless information is given on every point of local abuse, and means adopted to eradicate them, the navy will never exist in its former splendor, before some revolution—some burst of wounded pride, asserts the long-vaunted grievance.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

ALBION.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the best Mode of applying LEECHES.

BY J. P. Q'BERNE, M. D.

HAVING for some years witnessed the very salutary effect of leeches, applied in a peculiar (and I believe not generally known) manner, I am induced to intrude on your valuable pages; at the same time wish it to be clearly understood, that I have not the smallest claim to any merit on the subject, having observed it in print many years ago.

The method is, on applying the leech, to cut off the tail, by which a much greater quantity of blood will be obtained than in the ordinary way.

It was peculiarly observable in a recent case, under a friend of mine, in this neighbourhood.

Chillington, Devon,
March 12, 1816.

* A great deal of noise has lately been made about "Seamen's Penitence," which is not quite so generally known as the fact, that a man must have served *twelve months* on board a man of war, before he is entitled to earn further of penitence. — *ni*

A CONVERSATION.

(Continued from page 396.)

"I DESIRE to be understood by this company as expressing my sentiments without the bias of any unworthy prejudices; I declare what I think of it, as to the *quantum meruit*, with as much impartiality, though, it may be, not with so much judgment as any other individual who is so happy as not to hinge the success of his occupation upon the vacillating caprice of the public—I repeat to you, Sir, that I consider it as having no pretensions whatever to the legitimate character of tragedy—it is a spectacle of storms and shipwrecks, monkery, madness, and murder."—"O heavens, Mr. —," almost shrieked the Director's Wife, clasping her hands and lifting them to her forehead, "what a horrible character have you given of it."—"Not half so horrible, madam, as that which the author has himself attached to it."—"Why, sir," remarked the Journalist, "surely you will allow that the dialogue is replete with thoughts that burn and words of fire."—"Yes, sir, so burning and so fiery, that they have produced a conflagration in which the very soul of legitimate tragedy has been consumed."—"But pray, Sir," resumed the Editor, "what do you mean by legitimate tragedy?"—"That which so portrays the operation of the passions on human nature, as by pointing out their evil excitements and destructive consequences may inform the head and amend the heart, teaching the one how to regulate and restrain their causes so as to enable the other to avoid their effects—And it is certainly one great object of legitimate tragedy that vice should be punished and virtue rewarded—neither does it place its pathos in the stage trick of forced situations, or in the horrors of sanguinary crime, but leaves the natural union of reflection and feeling in the auditor's mind to produce that sympathetic interest in the distress of the scene out of which all pathetic impression originates."—"Well I declare," said the Lady, "I thought I should have died when the dear little child came running on the stage, and clung to the poor mother in the interview between her and Bertram, after she had made the assignation with him to meet, poor things, at moonlight."—"Very poor things indeed, madam—but very guilty things also, and most

wantonly guilty—nor do the annals of the British stage present us with such an outrage of even the decency of fiction as the characters of this play are made to commit—He the outlawed victim of his own unbridled atrocities—She the wife of an amiable man and the tender father of her child—and while he pronounces himself the inappassable foe of her husband—while he avows his resolve of revenge in the meditation of that husband's murder, she sinks into his arms, unable to counteract remembrances which the most hallowed duty of her soul commanded her to bury in oblivion—and even forgets her character as a wife and mother in an appointment to meet this scoffer of her wedded faith at midnight, actually pledging herself to an hour's guilty intercourse—thus sacrificing every just and honourable sentiment to the two basest degradations of the human mind, illicit love on her part, and insatiate revenge on his."—"But, Mr. —, recollect," said Julia, "Bertram was her first love!"—"True, madam; but the ease with which she reconciles herself to the meeting shews so depraved an indifference to her husband's honour and her own, that love itself cannot excuse her. Hear her words:

"I am desperate
To say I'll meet thee—but I will meet
thee—

No future hour can rend my heart like this,
Save that which breaks it."

Why was she desperate? there was no cause for desperation in the inflexibility of duty—there is no reason shewn by the author in the development of the plot, if plot it may be called, for her submitting so readily and so wilfully both her own and her husband's happiness to the will of a lawless intruder upon both—the future hour of misery she very coolly contemplates, and deliberately encounters, although she foresees the certainty of its involving the peace and life of her husband, and the welfare of her infant—and then, to give effect to this unnatural scene of female depravity, the child comes running in, and tells her that his father had kissed and blessed him—What does the mother do? Why in a miserable whining tone of compunction, which by-the-bye she does not intend should last (having resolved upon the promised interview), she calls upon the infant to go to his mother—and when Bertram, with a brutal ferocity

which would have disgraced even Monk Lewis's fiend, upbraids her with her maternal feelings, and taunts her with the pretext of virtue,

"Go, virtuous dame, to thy most happy lord;"

she, to prove that she is both a tender mother and a virtuous wife, determines to meet this demon, notwithstanding all the *gentle* usage and *kind* heartedness which she experiences from his reminiscence of his first love—and in order to defend her person and fortify her heart at this said meeting, she comforts herself with the recollection of her being a mother, and reconciles the whole to her conjugal conscience by the promise that it will be the last opportunity she shall have of meeting him.

"Tis but the last, and I have sworn to meet him;

My boy, my boy, thine image will protect me."

Now if this be nature, I cannot think the fair-sex are much obliged to the author for the portraiture—but I say it is the vilest romance of iniquity—she had sworn to meet this adversary of her lord's house—and she must keep her oath, notwithstanding she had also sworn to preserve her lord's honour—but this was the oath of the altar, and the other that of a vicious heart, or, as the author would have the audience conclude, the sweet, irresistible, unsophisticated simplicity of a first love!—Well, in the next act, from a few pretty plain hints of this Bertram, we are left to draw inferences which are hideously disgusting—that she had met him—had taken her child with her—had—but I must not pursue the connexion of the author's ideas, which have woven a chain of all the most infamous incongruities of passion, and personal condition, that were ever combined by any one who has pretended to dramatic genius—how the Play escaped rejection at this instant of glaring indecency is certainly extraordinary, but let the lady speak for herself when she deprecates Clotilda's contempt—

"We met in madness, and in guilt we parted;

O, I see horror rushing to thy face!

Do not betray me, I am penitent;

Do not betray me, it will kill my lord;

Do not betray me, it will kill my boy;

My little one that loves me."

In truth here is too much of a good thing—There was method in her madness at all events—for she deliberately

enough accedes to the proposal of meeting, when, but a short hour before, she was fully satisfied that

"No future hour could rend her heart like that"

in which she staked herself, her lord, and her boy, at a most desperate game of guilty indulgence;—but, *she is penitent*; but, *it will kill her lord*; but, *it will kill her boy*, if she be betrayed!"

"—*Lugete veneres, Cupidinesque*"—yet not a tear fell from the fair auditors of all these insipid *whereabouts* of a self-degraded wanton—nothing was felt by the whole house but a restless horror, of a wearied attention—Then too she goes on to puzzle Lord Aldobrand with a string of enigmatic allusions to a sort of a something which, although pretty plainly understood by the audience, the poor man cannot make head or tail of, but they have one salutary effect, they make him very sleepy, and he wisely bethinks himself that it will be the best thing he can do to go to bed—

"Farewell, mine eyes grow weary; thy sad talk

Hath stolen a heaviness upon my spirits; I will unto my solitary couch: Farewell!"

and I think it is a moot point but what the major part of the audience began to be infected with his lordship's drowsiness—Imogene, however, had other things to do—she must run mad—while her husband is assassinated—which she could not possibly help, for Bertram would have it so—Her child too, what's to be done with that? O "*twenty more, kill them*"—Some how or other it must be got rid of, his blood is but a drop in the ocean; and without it this most "*bloody business*" cannot be completed—the last account we hear of the infant is, that *he lies cold in his cavern tomb*—how he got there, whether he was drowned or stabbed, the author does not inform us, and Madam Imogene is too mad to tell us—just at this juncture her dying scene is to come on, according to the following preparation, which is duly prescribed by the author in a long interval of "*inexplicable dumb-show*," which I think "*cannot but make the judicious grieve*"—Imogene had fallen, but raises herself at the sound of Bertram's voice—when he, in obedient conformity to the author's prescript, "*that he may speak no more than is set down for him*," *rushes towards her, and first repeats 'Imogene!'* *scarcely as he approaches; he utters*

her name again passionately, but as he draws nearer and sees her looks of madness and desperation, he repeats it once more in despair, and does not dare to approach her, till he perceives her falling into Clotilda's arm, and catches her in his—"There's a situation for you!"—There's "a dying fall!"—Then she asks this murderer of her husband and her child, this monster of revenge, this fell destroyer of all her chaster hope, the following quiet question, "Have I deserved this of thee?" A question which Bertram might as well have answered, especially as he has plenty of time given him by the author, for *"she dies, slowly with her eyes fixed on Bertram, who continues to gaze on her, unconscious of her having expired"*—He then thinks it high time to stab himself—and in due retributive order tells the pious monks that he has but one foe, and that is himself—and thus this brave fellow repairs all the mischiefs he has done—dies a robber, an adulterer, and murderer, and consoles himself that he was not hanged, taking his leave of the horror-struck spectators with this magnanimous assurance, which we must of course admit upon the faith of a dying man—

"I died no felon death—
A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul."

—That is, in plain English, a warrior is one who makes war upon every virtuous tie of social life—who revenges his disappointed turbulent desires upon the honor of their object, upon the life of him to whom that object was endeared by every principle of religion and moral obligation, and upon the slender thread of existence which united the tender blossom of infant life with the natural and wedded authors of its being; or, in fewer words, God and his sacred law, nature and its social affections, man and his civil dependencies, are all to be regarded as mere secondary necessities when opposed to the primary infatuations of a premature attachment."—At this close of the Manager's critique, the Female Superintendent, with the mingled accents of irony and civil reproach, remarked to the Journalist, that "Mr. ——— had given himself a great deal of trouble to pull down what the good taste of the town would uphold."—"Say not the good taste of the town, madam," exclaimed the Manager, "but the degenerate feeling, the morbid sensibility, the vitiated

appetite of the public."—"Why, sir," replied Miss —, "I was in the Prince's box with Lady — and the Honourable Miss — on the second night of performance, and when the curtain dropped, the whole house applauded the piece with ecstasy."—"Pray, madam, what proportion of that applause do you think was excited by the scenery and the music, both which were admirable—the storm too and the shipwreck were excellently well managed, not to mention Mr. Kean's appropriate vehemence,—who found himself so fortunately cast upon the domain of the objects of his love and hatred."—"No, sir," rejoined the lady, "it was the language which called forth the applause of the house—there never was finer diction displayed on any occasion by any author than that of this tragedy."—"Tragedy! Madam, it is nothing more than an opera, a serious spectacle; and although I hate hypercriticism, yet what think you of this specimen of its diction, '*Careless, desperate force*'—Is it not to be presumed, that when a man is struggling with the waves, he has one main object in view, that of saving himself—and while he is so engaged, can he be supposed to be '*careless*' of succeeding?—And after we are told that all on board had perished, we are informed that—there was one, '*whom no hand aided, and who aided none.*'"—Then again, in the fourth act, the following unaccountable chasm in the author's chain of ideas occurs,

"And were I featureless, inert and marble,
Th' accuser *here* would speak."

It is difficult for us to connect the restlessness of conscience, by the utmost licence of metaphorical conception, with a featureless, inert block of marble.—Ovid indeed, in his tale of Niobe, affords us some clue to the idea—but the exudation of marble would be an allusion rather too homely for the effect of a lady's conscience.—At the end of the 4th act we are left to admire the self-complacency with which Imogene commits the action of her conscience to a deputy, when she makes Clotilda the messenger of her shame—

"Nay thou must go, 'tis I that dare not venture;
For if I see him in his holy sleep,
Resting so calmly on the bed I've wrong'd,
My heart will burst, and he must die warned."

Truly this warning from his wife that he is about to be murdered by her first love, is vastly pathetic, especially when she might have prevented his death, by communicating, as she ought to have done, the design of the assassin when she agreed to meet him, which would not at all have trespassed upon the unity or effect of the play—Of a piece with this marble consciousness is her exclamation when she finds that her wedded lord is upon the point of being assassinated—

“There is no hope—I’ll hear his dying groan;

I’ll hear his last cry for that help that comes not;

I’ll hear him call upon his wife and child.”

—Here’s a specimen of female fortitude which I should conclude few husbands would be much delighted with;—half or even much less proportion of it would have been better applied in resisting the murderer’s purpose, of which Imogene was in good season informed.—Her husband thus murdered staggers from the side scene, and falls at the feet of his conscience-struck wife—

“Let me die at her feet; my wife, my wife,

Wilt thou not staunch the life blood that streams from me?

Wilt thou not look at me? O save my boy?”

—Poor fellow! he little thought that his wife had determined to “hear his dying groan,” and “his last call upon his wife and child;” and accordingly, this over, *Imogene at the name of her son rushes off, and leaves the dying husband to the charitable aid of others.*—“But, Sir,” said the Journalist, interrupting him, “surely you will allow that the business of the scene is well kept up throughout, there is no time for a pause of attention.”—“Yes, sir, and so it is at the Spanish bull-fights; nor should I wonder at these spectacles of horror and savage barbarity being introduced into this country for the especial amusement of our fair countrywomen, if such plays as *Bertram, or the Castle of Aldobrand*, which depends for its powers of interesting an audience upon the soft subduing impressions of revenge, madness, assassination, and child-murder, obtain the gentle suffrages of the British fair. When poor Lee brought out his *Oedipus* the horror of the subject was in some degree tolerated on the score of its classical allusions—The Fair Penitent also, notwithstanding the violence which the plot commits upon our chaster senses, conveys a moral of salutary ten-

dency—And the madness of our *Shakespeare’s Lear* creates a compassionate feeling in our bosoms, from the nature of the injuries which unfilial malignity produced—The frenzy of *Ophelia* fills our hearts with sorrow, because it originates in a disappointment of the tenderest and purest susceptibilities of the soul—The Children in *Richard the Third* affect us with a heart-breaking sympathy, from our knowledge of the sorrowful history of their infant wrongs.

—But in *Bertram, or the Castle of Aldobrand*, there is not a single impression made upon the mind and heart of the audience, except that of horror—the plot is nothing but a jumble of the worst combinations of the most hateful of all selfish emotions—nor are there any other elementary principles of nature brought into action than the thunder and lightning of the storm and the rolling waves of the sea—for as to any of the generous affinities which unite the hearts of human beings in those reciprocal sympathies which Nature has planted in them, this play is a barren waste—not even a single flow’ret of genuine pathos rears its head—but all is a blasted wild scathed by the parching whirlwinds of infuriate passion.—All this may be very well adapted to the volcanic effusions of the German theatre, but I protest most strenuously against any claim which such a play can assert to the smallest consistency with the more natural and better regulated sentiment of the British drama, which is framed in the most classical conformity to the best models of legitimate composition.”—“And what, Sir,” asked the City Baronet, “do you wish us to understand by the word legitimate, as you apply it? We have heard a great deal about legitimacy lately, and I confess the term appears to me to have been so vaguely used in general, that I am at a loss to discover its just acceptation. The changes have been so rung upon legitimate monarchs, legitimate principles, and legitimate unions, that my little common sense has been utterly confounded,—but what are we to understand by legitimate tragedy and legitimate composition.”—“Why, Sir,” replied the Actor, “my comprehension of the term, in the first instance, leads me to consider it as put in opposition to whatever action, or combination of actions, may be contrary to the customs, laws, rules, and rights, authorized and accepted by the common consent of mankind for the maintenance and support

of those interests of society in which its happiest experience consists. But as to the appropriation of the term to dramatic productions, I should think it refers to those primary principles which have been established by classical authority, and which are allowed by the best writers to be essential for the preservation of the unities of time, place, and action, as well as of the instructive purposes of the drama—and in proportion as the playwright retains or rejects these principles, so is his work legitimate or otherwise.—The stage, Sir, in its earliest representations, was designed to be an amusing medium of the graver lessons of moral admonition—Tragedy marked the more elevated career of the abstract virtues of the soul, when put in competition with the active passions of the heart.—Comedy delineated the aberrations of living manners as deviating from the correcter standard of moral propriety, just characters, and social usefulness. And both tragedy and comedy, in their respective representations, are supposed to “hold the mirror up to Nature, to shew Virtue her own feature (Vice her shame), Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and feature.” All our celebrated writers of plays have wisely kept these general principles in view—but it has been left to the present age to witness and to tolerate their violation—Spectacle and stage trick have kept up that delusion of the senses and that deterioration of taste which have deceived the public mind into a spurious gratification, and substituted the shadow for the substance.—Through the eye and the ear the judgment has been led captive, and *trifles light as air* have been suffered to supersede by their gossamer webs of vapid declamation, and by the tinsel glare of scenery and shew, the intrinsic excellence of sterling composition, such as good sense vindicated, and common experience justified.—In short, our modern tragedies are, for the most part, nothing but so many legends of licentious daring, impassioned extravagance, and inflated rant: our comedies little else but the disjointed vehicles of improbable romance, far fetched sentiment, and apologies for immorality and vice.”—“Well, Sir, all this severity of description,” observed the editor, “is, I trust, to be taken with some allowance of exception in favour of the new tragedy; for, at all events, you will allow there is a tolerable share

of the *ris poetica* in its language.”—“I will answer you, Sir, in the words of Dr. Johnson, who thus admirably defines poetry to be ‘The art of uniting pleasure with truth, by calling imagination to the help of reason.’—Now, Sir, I trust this definition is well adapted to dramatic poetry; and, if so, should you try the tragedy in question by this standard, you will not make out the author’s claim to what you so liberally appropriate to him.—Neither pleasure is derived from the incidents, nor truth from the sentiments.—The imagination is filled with horror, and the reason bewildered with the incoherence of the whole.—There is not one salutary impression of moral improvement made throughout the representation—and the spectator returns from it as he would from the painful view of a surgical operation, without even the consolatory relief to his mental agitation, that it may be useful.”—There is one use derived from it, however,” exclaimed the publisher, “the Dublin curate will make a pretty good thing of it, for I understand that Murray gave him 500*l.* for the copy-right—and this, with the author’s nights, will put something handsome in his pocket.”—“I am heartily glad of it,” said I, “for curates are but scantily provided with the good things of this life—and I do hope, that our friend the Manager, notwithstanding his animadversions, will justify the effort of a poor subordinate child of mother church, to obtain by his pen what his preaching would never have procured him, although he has descended from the pulpit to the stage.”—“With all my heart, I acquiesce in the industry displayed by the author,” said Mr. —, “and I heartily hope, that in his next effort he may be still more successful than in this, for his own sake, and for the sake of the public taste.—For if, as Mr. V—— has just now observed, more people go to plays than to sermons, I would at least have the majority stand some chance of improvement.—I perceive this tragical tragedy has reached the *fifth* edition, and I paid for it the unprecedented price of *four shillings and sixpence*; but I confess I should not have given half the price for one of the Reverend Gentleman’s sermons against any of the three crimes which he has made the ground-work of his tragedy, Revenge, Adultery, and Murder.—I will also confess to you I do not go along

with Mr. ——— to the full extent of his animadversions upon this piece—for I think the author can do better things, and I shall be glad to hail the proof of my supposition; mean while, I congratulate him, as one of the *inferior clergy*, at having made so much money by the copy, although I cannot help feeling that the purchaser of it is too much in a hurry to reimburse himself for the first cost."—The Manager having concluded his critique, a mingled buzz of assent and disapprobation ran through the room; the latter feeling seemed to have taken possession of the Editor's Wife, who, from certain feminine gestures of displeasure, expressed by a gentle twist of the nostrils and the upper lip, indicated her dissent from the Critic's sweeping condemnation of this house-filling play.—"I think, Sir," said the Lady, "you have applied the caustic of criticism with a very unparing hand; you must forgive my remark, but I really feel as if you had industriously kept back the passages in this tragedy which will fully justify its claim, if not to the title of Drama, at least to that of a well-imagined Poem: for instance (and I appeal to the unprejudiced taste of the company), what do you say to the following?"

(To be continued.)

A new METHOD of LEARNING LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

MR. SINCE the cultivation of the mind is the most important pursuit which ought to engage the attention of man, those certainly deserve public applause who facilitate the improvement of the intellects.

We have long been deceived by a parcel of jugglers, called *men of genius* and *men of learning*, who pretend that the acquisition of languages, arts, and sciences, is a very difficult matter. Mr. Alexander Pope, an impostor of the highest reputation, goes so far as to assert, that

"One science only will one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

But surely, Mr. Editor, we are not, in the present enlightened age, to be gulled by such nonsense as this. Have we not constantly before our eyes, proof positive, and the "*evidence of facts*," in direct

contradiction to such silly and ridiculous jargon?—In almost every family we visit, there are to be found young tyroes, and those of the feminine gender, who are as expert adepts in the art of poetry, nay, in botany, physiology, and chemistry, as ever was the profound sage Mr. Pope, or the redoubtable Monsieur Tournesot, Doctor Graham, or Sir Humphrey Davy. Moreover, in addition to the stock of knowledge, which is increasing rapidly every day, have we not now a most astonishing and wonderful field opened for study and investigation, through the joint labours of the enlightened Doctors Gall and Spurzheim, who have taught us how to dissect and examine the various apartments, compartments, and departments, contained within the pericranium, with as much facility and adroitness as a baboon would uncase and take to pieces the inside of a walnut, or an epicure dismember and assort the various parts and particles of a pound crab?

I have been lately informed, that an ingenious professor has discovered a method of teaching writing in eighteen hours, navigation in twenty-four hours, the four first rules of arithmetic in four hours, and other arts and sciences in a space of time proportionably short; though some malignant persons, who would be reputed men of sense, insinuate, that these are mere fallacies, and the advertisements on the subject, like our lottery puffs, calculated to mislead and deceive the public—as, for example; with respect to the art of writing, they insist, that this honest professor, in giving his lessons, divides the eighteen hours into quarters, two only of which he weekly allots to the instruction of the pupil; by which means he is just nine months instead of eighteen hours under tuition, and at the expiration of the time incapable of writing a receipt, or giving a note of hand.—But, Mr. Editor, I am not inclined to believe all these men of sense tell me, for I know they are too often apt to be prejudiced against improvements of this kind—he this as it may, what I have to propose will certainly be of great use to people of narrow capacities and short memories, and particularly to such as have but little leisure for liberal pursuits—it is a method by which any person may learn six languages in the space of six hours.—I shall not trouble my pupils with grammatical niceties; they have no

occasion to fatigue their minds with critical distinctions between substantives and adjectives, verbs and participles; but a few plain principles, easy to learn and easy to retain, are all they will have occasion to study—but to the purpose:—

To learn *Welch*, make all things, animate and inanimate, of the feminine gender: thus, call a man or a bull *her*; change all *d*'s into *t*'s, as for *Davy* say *Tavy*, and all *b*'s into *p*'s, as for *beggar* say *pegger*, for *blood* say *ploot*, and use the word *was* for all tenses whatever, and leave out the letter *w* in all proper names, as for *woman* and *world* say *'oman* and *'orid*.

To learn *Irish*, begin every sentence with *Arrah honey*, or *Arrah dear joy*; change *g* into *j*, as for *gentleman* say *jentleman*; and put *h* after *s* wherever it occurs, as for *soul* say *shoul*; and always *a* for *ei*, as *taxe* for *teize*, &c.

To learn *Scotch*, turn *e* into *a*, *i* into *e*, and *o* into *a*; as for *when* say *whan*, for *pit* say *pet*, for *soul* say *saul*; for *vi* put *e*, as for *devil* say *de'el*; and be sure always to speak very broad, and drawl very much.

To speak *French*, put all your accents on the last syllable; as for *Mr. Denton* say *Mounseer Dang-long*, and say *me* for *I*, and *one* for *a*; as for example, *I will give you a guinea*, in French will be, *Ale will give you one guinea*.—This rule will equally apply to the language spoken by the native Africans and others in our West India Islands.

To learn *Dutch*, put *d* for *th*, and *t* for *th*, as for *this*, *dis*, for *that*, *dat*, and for *third*, *turd*; always misplace the letters *b* and *p*, as in *bras* and *peans* and a *pox* of *bills*; say *yaw* for *yes*, and call all women *frows*.

To learn *Latin*, end all your words with *i*, *o*, *um*, *am*, and *bus*; as for example, *fight you dox*, *fight till you drop*, say, *fighium dogi*, *fighium tillio dropum*; or like the boy who, sent home from school an adept in the language, called for a *knifibus* and *forkibus pro curvum meatibus* on *platibus*.

By this ingenious method, a person of very slender intellects may become a complete linguist, and cut as great a figure in courts or in the senate as many who at present adorn those exalted stations.

From your old Correspondent,

N. SLONE.

Islington, May 17, 1816.

RECIPES.

No. VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANTIDOTE TAKEN INTERNALLY IN INDIA FOR THE BITE OF MAD DOGS AND VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

THIS composition is known in the Indies by the name of Tangore Pills. It is made use of with great success against the bite of mad dogs, and that of the most venomous serpents; such as the rattlesnake, and several species of vipers, the venom of which is very mortal.

It is only to be deplored that the nature of several of the ingredients of these pills are not sufficiently known; but as it may prove an excitement to further investigation at a period, especially, when many experiments are made, on the nature of the canine venom, the recipe is given in full.

R White oxyd of arsenic,
Root of welli-navi in powder,
Idem of neri-visham in powder,
Kernel of nervalam,
Black powder in powder,
Purified mercury,
equal quantities.

The mercury is dissolved in the milky juice of the *asclepias gigantea*, or wild cotton, until the globules are no more to be seen; the other substances are afterwards added in powder, the mass is well kneaded and formed into pills of equal weight, about 24 grains.

One of these pills is given to a person bitten by a rattlesnake, making him swallow afterwards a little hot water. If the symptoms of the disease increase at the end of a quarter of an hour, two more pills are given; and if the dose be insufficient, a fourth pill is given in about an hour, which is in general sufficient.

The wound is also scarified, in order to give it a greater opening, and the hot liver of a fowl, or some warm and soft substance, is applied to it, that a supuration may take place. If the patient appears to be in great danger, not less than four pills must be given; one may be crushed and applied to the wound. The regimen of the patient ought to be boiled rice or milk, to abstain from salt, and to drink only hot water. The patient must also be prevented from sleeping for the first 24 hours.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Near Wrexham, in North Wales, three men died of canine madness, in October and November 1788.

These melancholy cases spread a general alarm. But it ought to give great comfort and satisfaction to any one who may be bit, to know that there is a safe, easy, and effectual method of preventing the infection; which can seldom give pain or require skill, and is in the power of every person to employ. It is universally allowed by the physicians, that the spittle of a mad animal, infused into a wound, is the only cause hitherto known, that can communicate canine madness to the human body. This poison does no immediate mischief, but is slowly absorbed into the blood, and sufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can arise. Whenever a person is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing future injury is first to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with cold water; not slightly and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention; in bad cases, for several hours. After a plentiful effusion of cold water, warm water may be employed with safety and advantage; a continued stream of it, poured from the spout of a tea-pot or tea-kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose. If the canine poison infused into a wound were of a peculiar colour, as black, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would wash out the dark dye; but this could not be expected by a slight and superficial ablution. After the first careful washing, apply to the bite, saliva covered with ink, indigo, &c. and by the second washing a visible proof may be obtained, how soon and how perfectly it may be cleaned out of the wound. As a proof that slight washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention, that in some cases, after inoculation for small-pox, the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects: yet the inoculated small-pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily, and timidly, by a female hand. But in a case when the ablution was perfectly performed, inoculation was prevented from taking effect, though the patient was susceptible of infec-

tion. They teach us the importance of patient perseverance in washing away the poison; but they do not abate our confidence that such perseverance will certainly be successful.

The ablution should be accomplished with great diligence and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. However, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained as soon as possible, in all cases where the skin is injured. He will execute those directions most dexterously and completely. In a bad wound, the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long teeth, or by lacerations. In such circumstances, he will open, cup, syringe, and wash, every suspicious place—and whenever any uncertainty can remain that may occasion future solicitude, he will previously shave off the surface, and cut away the jagged or other parts of the wound. By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted that every particle of poison, and consequently that every cause of danger, may be effectually removed.

HYDROPHOBIA.

At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

Take oil of amber, laudanum, and spirit of hartshorn, of each equal quantities, and rub the soles of the feet with a tea-spoonful of it, before the fire every night; great care must be taken to keep the feet warm, and the patient put immediately to bed. In the space of a week, great benefit may be expected; and in a short space of time afterwards the disease will be entirely eradicated. This medicine has been applied with the greatest success in several schools and other large establishments; and lately in the neighbourhood of Rochester, above 300 children have been effectually relieved by it.

FRAGMENTA.

BEING THOUGHTS, OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS, AND CRITICISMS, WITH ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

No. X.

INTEMPERANCE.

THE merry sin of drunkenness has met with so many, not only apologists, but even panegyrists, that every thing which can now be brought forward on the subject must have been long anticipated. That poets should have ranged themselves under the banner of Bacchus, cannot be wondered at. Their jovial and easy manners suit well with those of his worshippers. Anacreon, who was one of the heartiest friends to the cause, after describing the elevation of spirit which his wine had blessed him with—

οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ ἀπώτα θυμῷ,*

proceeds to make a very simple excuse for losing his senses by too much liquor—

Μέθυστα γὰρ μὲ πνεύθει
Πόλε κρηττόν τι θένεται.†

Horace, who did every thing with grace, makes a most elegant eulogium on wine, in his 21st ode in his 3d book; and in his epistles, in order completely to unite poetry with drinking, after having denied all possibility of fame to water-drinking bards, he intimates that the Muses themselves had no objection to the flowing bowl—

“Vina fero dulces oluerunt mœnē Camenæ.”‡

Many philosophers have taken the tippler's part. Seneca even carries his complacency so far, as to advise men of high strained minds to get drunk now and then—

“Non ut mergat nos, sed ut deprimat.”§
De Tranquillitate Animæ.

He adds, soon afterwards, “Do you call Cato's excess in wine a vice? Much sooner may you be able to prove drunk—

“I kick the world before me.”

† “Say, is't not better far dead drunk to fall,

Than to expire, and not revive at all.”

‡ “It appear'd, by the savor exhal'd from their lips,

That each Muse in the morning had taken her sip.”

§ “Not that it may overpower us, but only relax our over-strained faculties.”

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX, June, 1816.

ness to be a virtue, than Cato to be vicious.”

The grave Lucretius must have been pretty well acquainted with good liquor to have so perfectly described its effects—

“Cum vini vis penetravit,
Consequitur gravitas membrorum, propediunt
Crura vacillanti, tundescit lingua, madet
mens
Nant oculi, clamor, singultus, jurgia giscent.”||
LUCRET. l. 3.

The humorous French philosopher, Montaigne, adduces a thousand arguments in favour of wine, although he professes himself not to be attached to it. “Lucius Piso,” he remarks, from Seneca, “and Cornelius Cossus were successively entrusted with secrets of the utmost importance; the first by Augustus, the other by Tiberius. These they were never known to betray, although each was noted for such excess in wine as to have been carried from the senate-house, repeatedly, in a state which we should call dead-drunk.”

“Hesterno inflatum venas, de more Lyseo.”¶

The Germans always loved the pleasures of Bacchus: it was one of them, either the celebrated Daniel Heinsius, as Menage** tells us, or Petrus Paganus, poetical professor at Marburg, in Hesse, according to Duchat, that was the author of a well-known comic distich, which

| “When once their pates with wine are fraught,
Their limbs begin to totter;
Their speech is check'd, confus'd each thought,
Each passion, too, grows hotter;
With stuttring tongue, and staring eye,
They hiccup mutual wrath and obloquy.”

¶ “Their veins still swell'd with wine of yesterday.”

** The facetious Frenchman, however, carries his ardour as an apologist too far, when he deigns to misquote Juvenal, Sat. 15. l. 47. and instead of

“Adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis,” chooses to read—

“Nec facilis victoria,” &c.

This totally alters the sense and meaning of the poet's expression, which was by no means intended to exalt drunkards into warriors.

attempts to stutter and stagger like its author.

"Sta, pes! Sta, mi pes! Sta pes! Ne labere, mi pes!
Ni steteris, lapides hi, mihi lectus erint."
Which may be thus attempted in English—

"How you totter, good feet! Have a care of my bones!
If you fail me, I pass all the night on these stones."

One might presume that the Zapora-vian Cossacks were truly addicted to the pleasures of the table, since their chief magistrate, chosen by themselves, is not (as Bell informs us) called their Prince, or Duke, or General, but Casha-var, which literally signifies Chief-cook.*

Were our honest countryman Howell's remedy against the love of drinking effectual, it might be of service to the world to repeat it. But although its success be doubtful, its oddity may entertain. "The German mothers, to make their sons fall into hatred of wine, do use, when they are little, to put owls' eggs into a cup of rhenish, and sometimes a little living eel, which twinging in the wine, while the child is drinking, so scares him, that many come to abhor, and have an antipathy to wine, all their lives after.

The following passage is quoted from Hollingshead:—"As for drink, it is not usually set on the table in pots or cruets, but each one calleth for a cup of such as he listeth to have, or as necessity urgeth him, so that when he hath tasted of it, he delivereth his cup again to some one of the standers-by, who making it clean, restoreth it to the cup-board from whence he fetched the same. By this occasion much idle tipping is cut off." It is singular that the same custom should still continue to distinguish the meals of the English from those of their neighbours, though, perhaps, not always with the effect mentioned in the last sentence. It is true, of late it has become the fashion to put wine on the table during meal-time in England, but the custom is very far from being general.

The elegant polished females bred in the court of Louis XIV. were far less scrupulous in point of temperance than

we should readily believe, had we not so indisputable an evidence as the Duchess of Orleans (Charlotte Elizabeth), in a letter dated May 21, 1716. "The Duchess of Bourbon† (daughter of Madame de Montespan) can drink a vast deal without having her senses disordered. Her daughters wish to follow her example, but they have not heads strong enough to bear so much liquor." The editor of those letters remarks, "that about this period, the practice of hard-drinking prevailed much among women of the best education and highest rank.

An article chiefly dedicated to bacchanalian subjects, cannot be more properly closed than by those laws of conviviality which Lipsius has handed down to the present age.

*Vinum, purum, putum, puer infundite—
A summo ad imum, more majorum, bibite—
Decum Cyathi, summa potio, suntu—
Musis nonum—Decimum Apollini libante—
Dominam si quis habessit, iudicium facile—
Rixe, clamor, contentio, ad Thracas
Abbigentur—Eorum vice carmen
Aliudve quid muscum, preferunt.*

Fill out, my lad, pure, brilliant, generous wine;
Like those of old, the flowing bowl we'll drain;
Ten cups be each man's due; the Muses nine

Of these demand—Apollo then will deign
To hail the tenth—Then let each swain
His mistress own—All noise be driven away,
All clamour and contention hence to Thrace,
While mirth and poetry supply their place,
And cheerful sonnets crown the pleasures of the day.

LAWS.

The celebrated answer of our old barons, when it was proposed to introduce some part of the Roman laws, "*Nolumus leges Anglicæ mutari*," is by no means so strongly adverse to innovation, as an institution of Charondas, legislator of Thurium, a city of Magna Græcia. Whoever proposed a new law, was obliged to come into the senate-house, with a rope about his neck, and remain in that situation during the debate: if the law was approved, he was

† Madame Desmoyer, in her "*Lettres Galantes*," recites many humorous stories of this lady. Her frolics seem to have been tolerated by Louis XIV. for the sake of the wit and good humour which accompanied them.

* The cook among the janizaries is in high rank.

out at liberty; but if it was negative, he was immediately strangled.*

"Silence! keep silence in the court!" said, one day, an angry judge, "Why will you not keep silence? Here we have judged a dozen causes this morning, and have not heard a word of one of them."

There is among the Jews a law concerning jealousy; and the rabbis have written comments upon it, and argue the point with much nicety, that the exact number of minutes is allotted which a married lady may spend with a gentleman, before her husband has any right to suspect her. It is, those precise casuists determine, just as long as it takes to boil an egg, and to swallow it.

It should seem that the principal advantage which we receive from the institution of juries, is the certainty that it is next to an impossibility to corrupt twelve persons all dwelling at a distance from each other, and all set to their task of judgment very soon after they are appointed. It is this circumstance, and not their being "Pares," or "Similar in condition to the culprit," which gives to Britons a right to glory in their constitution, as to the safety of life and property. Look to the contrast which our neighbours, the French, afford. With them the whole issue of each suit rests in the judge; and, while human nature is subject to frailty, that judge will be somehow accessible. Let his turn be ever so little avaricious, ambitious, or amorous, the purse, the feather, or the "pair of black eyes,"

—"Will kick the balance of justice."

CYMON.

An address from a magistrate to a fair client, produced by a French writer as a specimen of elegant wit, contains a bitter satire on the jurisprudence of his country.

Si je ne gagne mon procès,

Vous ne gagnerez pas le votre.

Keps n'aurez pas un bon succès

Si je ne gagne mon procès,

Vous avez, chez moi libre accès;†

J'en demande chez vous, un autre.

Si je ne gagne mon procès

Vous ne gagnerez pas le votre.

* Djod. Sic. His. Lib. xij.

† The word "accès" is a technical law term, which doubles the wit, though not the delicacy, of this morceau.

If, fair one, you your suit would gain,
My suit to you I must obtain.

My favour on your cause attends:

Favours from you will gain your ends.

Access to me, you freely have;

Access to you, is what I crave.

But, fair one, if your suit you'd gain,

My suit to you I must obtain.

LAZY MONKS.

Most prejudices are absurd; and the longer hold they have had, and the deeper root they have taken on the mind, generally the more absurd they are. Among the foremost of these, stands that which consigns to detestation and contempt the whole tribe of ecclesiastics, from the fifth to the fifteenth age of the Christian era, under the designation of "Lazy Monks." To these very persons, however, are owing every spark of learning which the present age enjoys. For manuscripts of Grecian and Roman authors could, in the ages of Gothic plunder, have found refuge from the barbarity of the times, no where but in the libraries of these very monks, whom custom has taught to abuse. It were indeed to be wished, that those who declaim most loudly against cloistered indolence, would give themselves the trouble to reflect in what manner these "Lazy Monks" employed their times and revenues.

That they were the patrons of agriculture, none can deny: the extensive marshes, the barren heaths, which under their direction, and at their cost, were rescued from sterility, indisputably prove the claim of those indolent priests to that honour. And let any one who hesitates to allow them taste, nay splendor, in the line of architecture, compare the places of divine worship raised for the convenience of the inhabitants of Grosvenor-square, Portland-place, &c. with the meanest of that infinity of abbeys, cathedrals, and churches, which have owed their existence to the science, the zeal, and the purse of these "Lazy Monks."

But when these wretched drones (as we are used to call them) were not employed in overseeing buildings, which could not have been planned without their art,‡ nor executed without their industry, or for rendering fruitful deserts, which but for their skill and

‡ See the account of the repairing, burning, and rebuilding the Cathedral of Canterbury.

labour, would have at this era disgusted the eye, where it now meets flourishing meadows,* how at such seasons of leisure did they spend their hours? The answer is simple, and highly to their credit; they busied themselves in forming materials of the most important kinds, for the history of their country. Materials, without which the story of Britain would have been wrapt up in the darkest mists. For had not these lazy monks composed chronicles of their own days, the deeds of our ancestors must have been almost universally buried in utter oblivion; nor would the accuracy of Rapiu, the penetration of Hume, or the genius of Lyttleton, have availed them in composing the memoirs of past time, had they not had the inexhaustible reservoir of monkish records, to supply them with authentic information, instead of the vague and uncertain reports of tradition, which otherwise would have been their only resource.

But we are not to suppose that agriculture and architecture were the only arts which took up their residence in convents. Poetry, physic, and painting, owned no other home. That they throve not in these nurseries is too well known to be denied; yet most assuredly, the protection which they there received kept them from utter extirpation, and preserved them in such a state as enabled them to throw out vigorous roots and branches when transplanted, in the sixteenth century, into a more favourable soil.

LIBERTY.

Odd as the assertion may appear, yet it may reasonably be said, that by observing the manner in which the high roads of a country are laid out, a strong presumption, at least, may be formed with respect to the nature of that country's government. In Denmark, where despotism is prevalent, we are told of high roads through the state, formed for the king's use, to the exclusion of every subject. In France, where policy goes hand in hand with arbitrary power, the highways are well contrived for the purposes of commercial vehicles, but the foot passengers are utterly neglected; and in the streets of Paris, they are left, as beings not worth a thought, to be terrified and crushed by every

hurrying "fiacre" or "diabé." It is in Britain alone, with conscious pride we say it, that the convenience and safety of the lowest order of foot travellers are as much consulted as the profit of the trader, the pleasures of the man of fashion, or the dignity of the sovereign.

Freedom in Britain can never be eradicated by the open efforts of any external foe or internal tyrant. She may be forced from her seat, perhaps, for a little while, but her natural elastic spirit will always insure her return to her ancient residence. There may be found, however, a way to dethrone this beloved sovereign; she may be ruined by pretended admirers, who by artful contrivances may, by degrees, render her odious to the people; and when once she is no longer considered as their friend and protector, they will part with her without reluctance.

This maxim points most particularly at the liberty of the press; a privilege which must ever flourish among Britons, while used with even tolerable discretion. But should the peace of private families be perpetually violated, should harmless characters be dragged from their retirements, and exposed, for party purposes, to obloquy or ridicule, so general and well grounded a resentment might arise, that the people might be deprived of a most inestimable blessing, by their own actual suffrage. This idea would not appear by any means chimerical, were it but remembered, what was universally believed, at the time when the act for licensing theatrical performances was passed; viz. that the farce called "The Golden Rump," the representation of which brought forward the law in question, was actually the work of a person, who was induced by those in power to write somewhat which might give a plausible pretence for fixing irrevocable fetters on the dramatic branch of liberty.† By the same chain of reasoning, we may plainly infer, that the licentious are the greatest and most dangerous enemies

† It will appear not a little extraordinary, that the Emperor Claudius, one of the greatest tyrants that ever disgraced the human species, enacted, or proposed to enact, the most remarkable law in favour of liberty that ever came into the mind of man. This will, however, appear to any one who will examine his life in Suetonius.

* Glastonbury Meads, &c. Crowland, Hales Owen, &c.

to liberty, in every one of its branches. The quiet man, who finds himself not safe in his own house from the insults of a disorderly populace, will be apt to cast an eye of desire towards ignominious security, of those who live under the noxious shade of despotism. "Huzza! Liberty, Liberty, for ever, Huzza! Put out your lights! Put out your lights!" exclaim a mob met to testify their approbation of a man who has, perhaps, insulted the religion, laws, and government of his country. These advocates for liberty think it right to force a poor tradesman to burn half a dozen pound of candles which he can ill afford to purchase; now, should he neither have them in his house, nor be able to procure credit for them, why then, out of their regard for the liberty of the subject, they instantly break him five guineas worth of windows, and, in consequence of their own attachment to dear liberty, possibly find him lodgings in a jail.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

On the Horrors of Christian Slavery in the Barbary States.

CHRISTIAN Europe is now called upon, by every humane and honorable principle, to put an end, as far as it can, to the dreadful evils of Christian slavery in Barbary, which exist to its disgrace; and at no time can it be urged so to do with more propriety, than at a crisis when we are taught to believe that a saturnian reign is about to commence in each particular state; and bonds of Christian unity and brotherhood are solemnly subscribed to. Any thing short of a general agreement will be nugatory. Both Algiers and Tunis have experienced humiliation, and submitted to treaties, like that which the former has been beaten into by the United States, often enough; which treaties, like their Christian neighbours, they keep just as long as it is their interest to do so, and no longer. Buonaparte, when first consul, humbled the Bey of Tunis, and made him release his Italian subjects, in the same manner as America obliged the Dey of Algiers; which was good, as it alleviated a certain portion of evil, and that was all; the root of the disorder remained. A simple intimation to Algiers of the determination of the leading powers of Christendom to put down

its depredations, would render direct hostility unnecessary; and if direct hostility were necessary, a single expedition of two or three ships of war, and as many thousand men, at the joint expense of Europe, would root up these pestilent gangs of thieves entirely. That there may exist interests which such an alteration would affect, cannot be doubted; and they may even possess partisans in a British House of Commons; but, in the first instance, it will be curious to see what colour of reason and justice they will assume.

"Quixotism," and "hypocrisy," and "pretended humanity," will doubtless be insinuated; and those who know in their hearts, that they wish every coasting smack in the Mediterranean, not bearing the British flag, to become a prey to the pirates, will profess great sympathy; and say, that Britain cannot rectify all the world! Others, as in the Negro slave trade, will affect incredulity, and all manner of disbelief of the sufferings stated; and the most hardy of the whole may, possibly, endeavour to prove, that the hapless Greek or Italian islander is more comfortable at Algiers, or Tunis, than at home. Books also may be written to shew that slavery has existed in all ages, and that its continuance is perfectly consistent with the Christian dispensation:—for all this has been said in defence of the theft of men from the south-west of Africa, and may be said again in defence of the theft of men by the north-west.

To say that this branch of trade will be affected, or that ruined, is to speak plain; but to call some of the most violent outrages on the rights and comforts of the species *beneficial*;—to attempt to confound the common sense of mankind by flowery eulogies on the condition of field negroes, or by describing kidnappers as benefactors to human nature, is at once impudent and flagitious. It becomes us at least to do some good, if not to do all; and therefore let us have no trading consuls in the Barbary ports. According to Mr. Macgill, the natives look upon these persons with great contempt, as mere merchants; and it is sufficiently known from other sources, that mere merchants they are. The consul of a northern court at Tunis made himself agent to all the powers for the delivery of their slaves, and acted—with the spirit of an agent. All subordinate dirtiness should at least be rec-

tified for the credit of wholesale dealers, for nothing is so really injurious to the right honorable privilege of pocketing rascally emolument, as the puny rapacity of underlings. It is to be hoped that no *vested* rights will start up—no Mediterranean profits bequeathed by our *forefathers*; but that policy and humanity will unite to abolish enormities, the unnecessary existence of which discredits Christianity, satirizes legitimate sovereignty, and has a tendency to prove '*Paternity*' a joke, when we see the open, and daily kidnapping of Christian men, women, and children.

Let it be recollected, this slavery, and torture of Christians, is endured from a banditti, whom an American expedition of half a dozen ships of war has reduced into complete humiliation—a government of four thousand janissaries; for, except in extraordinary emergencies, neither Arab nor Moor is entrusted with arms.

To show how simple the sufferance is, upon which all this evil rests, the destruction of the janissaries alone would end the system. From these ruffians the *Dey* is chosen, one butcher generally rising upon the murder of another; and his popularity, and personal safety at home, is always in proportion to the extent and success of his atrocities towards the Christian world.

The conquest or chastisement of Algiers, upon any other principle than that of annihilating this wretched system of government, or rather robbery, is the most futile thing imaginable. The British, the French, the Spaniards, have all in their turns humbled them, as they have recently been humbled by the Americans; but it has never abated their insolence, in the slightest degree, whenever they recovered from their panic.

Algiers politics are purely piratical, and founded upon the law of the strongest. They cease to rob, when they can rob no longer, and recommence as soon as they are able; and this so regularly, that hypocrisy (one of the most hateful of all vices) they must be acquitted of; for by a general profession, *every species* of particular perfidy and crime is rendered legal!!!

16th May, 1816.

QUERY.

WHAT is the most cheap, simple, and expeditious method of destroying the grub, an insect which does so much damage in gardens?

MISCELLANEA.

No. VII.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is a translation of the celebrated Epistle of St. Ignatius to the Romans, alluded to by Gibbon, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," as containing a lively picture of the sentiments of the primitive Christians.

St. Ignatius was one of the five Fathers who flourished in the time of the Apostles, and suffered martyrdom under Trajan, by being thrown to wild beasts in the Amphitheatre at Rome, about the 91st year after the Christian era.

I am, sir, &c.

THE EPISTLE OF ST. IGNATIUS TO THE ROMANS.

Ignatius, who also is called Theophorus, to the beloved church, which hath obtained mercy in the greatness of the most high Father and Jesus Christ his only begotten Son, which is enlightened by the will of him who willeth all things which are, according to the love of Jesus Christ our God, which is the first in the country of the Romans, worthy of God, most decorous, truly happy, worthy of praise, well ordained, pure, pre-eminent in love, having the law of Christ, bearing the name of the Father, which also I salute in the name of Jesus Christ, the son of the Father: to those who according to the flesh and the spirit are united in the performance of all his commandments, who are filled with the grace of God without distinction, and purified from every external taint, be much and perfect health in the Lord Jesus Christ our God.

Through prayer to God, have I obtained what I earnestly sought, to behold your glorious countenance: for, bound as I am in Christ Jesus, I yet hope to salute you, if it is willed that I should be found worthy of continuing to the end. The beginning, indeed, is happily ordered, can I only obtain this further grace, to receive my destiny without hindrance: for your very affection itself causes fear, lest it may do me an injury. It is easy for you to do what ye wish, but difficult for me to attain unto God, if ye spare me not.

I wish you not to please men, but God, as indeed ye do. For neither

shall I ever have such an occasion of attaining unto God, nor ye, be ye but silent, of co-operating in a more glorious work. Be ye but silent, and I shall be God's; but if this my body is the object of your care, my race is again to be run. Seek not for me a better lot than to be offered as a libation to God while the altar is yet ready; and do ye, with one voice, sing praises unto the Father in Christ Jesus, because he hath deigned to find in the West, even in Syria, a bishop of the Eastern regions worthy to bear testimony to the sufferings of his Son. It is good to set from the world in God, that in him I may also rise again.

Ye have envied no one, ye have given instruction to others; and it is my wish to confirm the precepts which ye have taught: do ye only pray that I may have strength both from within and from without, that I may not merely teach, but will, that I may not only be called a Christian, but be found such. For, if I be found such, I shall be spoken of as a faithful servant, when no longer in this world.*

I write to the churches, and solemnly declare unto them all, that I die voluntarily for God if ye hinder me not. Be not, I implore you, unseasonably kind; suffer me to be the food of savage beasts, through which I may attain unto God. I am the corn of God, and ground by the fangs of wild beasts, that I may become the purified bread of Christ. Rather excite the wild beasts to be my sepulchre, and leave no part whatever of my body remaining, that in death itself I may be a burthen to no one. Then shall I be a true disciple of Jesus Christ, when utterly withdrawn from the sight of the world: offer up your prayers for me unto Christ, that I may be made a sacrifice unto God by these his instruments. Not as Peter and Paul do I write my commands unto you: they were apostles; I under sentence of condemnation: they were free; I, till now, a slave, but by suffering I shall be the ransomed of Jesus Christ, and rise again free. Even now do I learn, even in chains, to subdue my desires in all things.

From Syria even unto Rome do I fight with beasts, by land and sea, by day and night, shut up with ten le-

pards, that is to say, a band of soldiers, who become worse from kindness; but their injuries bring me instruction. *Yet am I not hereby justified.*† May I profit by the beasts prepared for my destruction, who, I hope, will be speedy in their office, whom also I will persuade by kindness to devour me quickly, and not to abstain through fear, as in some instances they have done. But, should they still spare me; I will by provocation compel them. Grant me your sufferance; I know what profiteth me, and now begin to be a disciple; wherefore do I regard nothing visible or invisible, save him whom I seek, Jesus Christ alone. Come then fire, the cross, the fury of savage beasts, and all the evil torments which Satan can invent; rend my joints asunder, divide my limbs, grind me to dust, let me only attain unto Christ.

The kingdoms of this world or the dominion of the globe would profit me nothing. It is better for me to die for Jesus Christ, than to reign over the extremities of the earth. Him do I seek, who died for us; him do I long after, who for our sake rose again; he is my great gain: suffer me, my brethren; hinder me not from life; wish me not to die; and when I would be God's, separate me not from him, nor deceive me by the world or its elements. Suffer me to quaff the pure light; when I am there, I shall be indeed a man. Let me imitate the suffering of my God. If any one considereth let him reflect upon my wishes, and sympathize with me, knowing what constraineth me.

The prince of this world would snatch me away, and corrupt my affection towards God. Let no one amongst you, therefore, who may be present, interpose, but be ye rather on my side; that is, on the side of heaven. Speak just of Jesus Christ, and lust after the world: let not envy dwell amongst you; nor trust to the exhortations which I may give in person; obey them not, but rather this my letter, which I write impressed with the love of death. My affections are crucified, and the fire within me asks not for water, but it lives and speaks in my bosom, exclaiming, "Come to the Father."‡ I delight not in corruptible food, nor in the pleasures of this life, but long for the

* A sentence is omitted, the text being evidently corrupt, and the meaning, as far as it can be guessed, not very material.

† 1 Corinth. iv. 4.

‡ This seems to be the meaning of a most corrupt passage.

bread of God, which is the flesh of Jesus Christ, the son of David, and to drink his blood, which is love incorruptible.

I wish no longer to live upon earth; but it will be so, if ye wish it. Offer up, therefore, such vows to heaven as may render you acceptable in its sight. Few are the words which I have written to you, but they claim your implicit confidence; for Jesus Christ will make manifest to you that I have spoken the truth: that is no lying mouth by which the Father hath truly spoken. Ask for me, that I may obtain: I have not written unto you according to the flesh, but according to the will of God: if I suffer, ye have loved me; if I be rejected, ye have been untrue.

Be mindful in your prayers of the church in Syria, which in my absence has God for its pastor; may Jesus Christ alone, and your love, direct it; as for me, I am ashamed to be called one of its number, for I am unworthy, the last of all, and one born out of due time, who yet through mercy shall become illustrious, if I can attain unto God. My spirit salutes you, and the love of the churches which have received me in the name of Jesus Christ met, as a common traveller, for some have met me in the way, and others attended me in pomp through their cities.

These things I write unto you from Smyrna, by the Ephesians, who are deservedly happy. Amongst others, Cræcus, a name most dear, is with me; as to those who for the glory of God have come from Syria to meet me in Rome, I believe you have had tidings of them; whom also tell that I am near, for they are all worthy of God and you, whom it is fit that ye refresh in all things. Farewell for ever, in the patience of Jesus Christ. T.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I saw one of the American papers, I saw a method of producing cheap gas light; and the following statement may be found worthy of observation. The oil of coal, or coal tar, is considered by those who burn gas light as nothing better than waste; but mix coal tar with dry sawdust, spent log-wood or fustic, to the consistence of paste, and let it remain until the water

is drained off, and let 2 cwt. of this mass be put into the retort, it will produce more gas, and be less offensive than the same weight of coal; and it may thus be repeated until the whole is consumed without waste.

Coal tar soot makes one of the best blacks for oil paint. It mixes well and dries soon, possesses an excellent body, and for durability and beauty cannot be excelled.

Your obedient servant,

A. B.

London Road, Manchester.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, was told me by a respectable French priest, who asserts that it is the mode generally adopted throughout France.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your constant reader,

Dedham, July, 1816.

M. A. L.

INCREASE OF BEES.

IN the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, turn the hive gently over, and having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermost, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been prepared with two small sticks stuck across its middle, and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or rather more, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend, and adhere to the upper one. Then softly lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from whence the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer Day, that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do, for their subsistence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good sense to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increase of their stock, and their valuable produce.

ROMAN CYCLOPEDIA.

(Continued from page 410.)

BASHAW, *Pasha*, or *Pacha*. Of all the corruptions introduced by modern writers, perhaps there is no one more extensive, than that of taking from the French words belonging to other languages, and giving them an English with the French orthography. There are but two modes of writing foreign words with any propriety. One, as they are spelt by the natives, when they have a written language; using their letters, or those of our own alphabet, if equivalent to them; and this is perhaps to be preferred, when practicable. The other, that commonly followed by the French; representing the sound of the foreign word, as nearly as we can, without any regard to its original orthography. As I know nothing of the Turkish language, how the word in question is spelt in it I cannot tell; or whether the initial letter have the sound of *b* or of *p*; but, when we have the authority of so many of our classical writers for the word *bashaw*, it is surely ridiculous to employ *pacha*, which by an Englishman will be pronounced in a very different manner, though from the mouth of a Frenchman it will be nearly the same thing.

BASILICA, in *Architecture*, col. 2, l. 44, 45. "In the basilica the porticoes [porticoes] were internal and external in the temple." To pass by the confusion occasioned by the want of proper punctuation, and by an injudicious arrangement of the words, would it not have been called a bull in an Irishman to say, that the *external* porticoes were *in* the temple?

In the next column, l. 81, "the absence of an exterior wall" is said to show, that an ancient edifice at *Perstum* "could not have been a temple." But, from the very rule just laid down, if it had been a temple, this *exterior* wall must have been *within* the columns.

BASON (properly *basin*, from *basin*). Col. 1, l. 12, for "by the foot of the basin," read "by the foot to the basin." L. 87, if all the hatters' basins had apertures "of a diameter sufficient for the largest block to go through," a hat of the smallest size would go through them brim and all, as brims are now made. In fact, the word largest has no business in the sentence; the basins must have apertures.

Eurap. Mag. Vol. LXIX. May, 1816.

words of different sizes adapted to different sized blocks. Col. 2, l. 22: What is meant by "forms a kind of nape or gargle"? May we trace in these words the original French: *forme une espèce de nappe au rigole*? l. 87, *for ven du road vendu*.

BASIS, in *Middle Age Writers*. "The round matted cushions used for kneeling [upon] in churches" certainly were not named from horse-collars: but the cushion, as well as the collar, derived its name from the materials of which it was formed: the *bas*. *Bas*, however, is neither a sedge, properly so called, (*carex*), nor a rush; as said under the word *Bas*; but a flag.

BASSET. I know nothing of this game; but, if what is said in col. 2, l. 11, be right, it appears to me, that for *first*, in col. 1, l. 18, we should read *second*.

BASSORA, l. 40. For "brought to India," are we to read "brought from India," or "brought to Bassora"?

BASTARD, in *Sea Language*. I can form no clear idea from the explanation here given. Gallies usually carry three different sized sails for the main-yard, to be used according as the wind is light, moderate, or strong: and the largest of these is called in Italian *basterdo*.

BASTINADE, col. 2, l. 18. The *chin* is a strange part for the application of the bastinado, and there would be some difficulty in applying it in the posture described. If *chin* be a misprint for *chine*, it is superfluous after *back*; and what is the meaning of the *de*?

BATAVIA, in *Geography*, col. 1, near the bottom. "The only good approach is that by the channel, which it (the fort) sees and defends." This is French in English words. It should have been: "which it *commande*."

Col. 3, l. 4. For "Ambagtsk wartier," read "Ambagts kwartier."

Col. 32, top. "at the sterling value of 11 francs per pound." What francs are these? Under *FRANK*, to which we are referred from *FRANC*, I find no such money. Should we not read *florins* instead of *francs*?

BAT-FOWLING. As the birds, when roused, fly toward the light, they are caught in a net held between the light and the hedge, or roosting place. The net, which is called a clap-net, is fixed to two slender poles, bent at top till they meet in an arch. The man, who carries the net, holding one pole in

each hand; spreads it open; and as soon as the birds fly against it, claps the poles together, by which means the birds are caught within it.

BATH. In the epigram from Martial, col. 2, the first *libi* should be omitted.

BATH. *Knights of the.* Col. 3, l. 42, "white leather boots, edged and heeled, crimson and gold spurs." I presume it should be: "white leather boots, edged and heeled with crimson." Probably too the spur-leathers may be crimson.

BATISTS. Is not this cambric? Should not *goodness*, l. 15, be *stoutness*? What are head-cloths? French words very frequently occur in this Cyclopædia; but what business have they in an English dictionary, except when we have no equivalent term of our own. Perhaps they might be tolerated, as supplying the deficiencies of our common French and English dictionaries, if they were inserted with nothing more than a reference to the English synonyme.

BATTALION. Col. 2, l. 35, "The late campaigns in Italy furnish the best commentary upon these separate systems." Very instructive truly! Why not tell us what this commentary teaches us?

Col. 5, ll. 3. *For pace, read: step.* The same correction must be made in other places. Nothing is more common, than to confound the *pace*, *passus*, with the *step*, *gradus*. The *pace* consists of a step with each foot; and this distinction should not be forgotten. The Roman mile, *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, was about four thousand and nine hundred English feet: can it be supposed, that a Roman would walk this distance in a thousand steps?

L. 30. *For two read three.*

BATTLE, under of. The Egyptians, whose priority in civilization and in communicating the arts to the rest of mankind is universally allowed,—How ready some people are to imagine, that every one must be of the same opinion with themselves! The writer of the article *Bayet*, however, is a little more modest on this head; and too many consider the Egyptians as merely pupils of the Hindoos, to admit the word *universally* in the sentence above quoted. But perhaps the author speaks in the style of a Frenchman, with whom the *universe* means nothing more than the circle of his own Parisian acquaintance.

At the close of this article we find:

"Under the articles *column* and *line*, to which they of right belong, we shall attempt to illustrate and compare the French and Prussian systems of the order of battle as now practised by both these nations; and accompany them with instances from among the number which have of late years fallen under our inspection."

Under *column* there is not a syllable on the subject, the title said relating entirely to marching in column; and the writer, who finds fault with the definition given by others, is so precise in his own, that a body of a hundred thousand men marching in two ranks of fifty thousand each, or in two files of the same number, is equally a column according to him. On turning to *line*, we find, instead of the information promised: "For the difference between the Prussian and French mode of arrangement, and other particulars, see *ARMY, BATTLE, COLUMN, ENGAGEMENT, and TACTICS.*" What satisfaction we may receive from *TACTICS*, Heaven knows; but all I find under *ARMY* is a reference to *Order of BATTLE*; and under *ENGAGEMENT*, "the best and most pithy description" of it is said to be contained in the following burlesque song:

"But the merriest joke of all,
Is when to close attack we fall.
Killing, wounding, maiming, butting,
Dashing, slashing, slaying, cutting:
Horse and foot
Both go to't;
Blood and thunder!
Then to plunder,
Oh! what a charming thing's a battle."

BAUMAN. The name of the cave is not *Bauman*, but *Beumannshoeckle*.

BAY, in Geography, denotes a little gulf, or an arm of the sea, stretching up into the land; being larger in the middle within, than at its entrance, which is called the *mouth of the bay*. Here are almost as many blunders as words. Who would think of describing the bay of Bengal, or the bay of Biscay, as a *little gulf*, or an *arm of the sea*? Who, that knows any thing of either, does not consider its mouth as its widest part? This is, in fact, the grand distinction of a bay: though it does not exist in Hudson's bay, or Baffin's bay; to which the name therefore is improperly applied; as it would be to the *gulf* of Mexico.

For *BAY yard* read *BAY yarn*.

BAYONET. After the remark, that,

the modern improvement in this weapon enables "the soldier to fire and load with his bayonet fixed;" it is added, "that this is particularly serviceable to dragoons and fusileers, after they have expended all their powder and ball." But, when they have neither powder nor ball left, with what are they to load? or how are they to fire?

BEADS are by no means confined to imitations of pearl, for small round or oval bodies, of whatever colour or substance, strung together and worn as ornaments, are so called. Small cylindrical pieces of glass, employed for the same purpose, are sometimes termed beads also: but these are properly bugles.

BEAN, in *Agriculture*, col. 4, bottom. What is a *brake*, and what the operation of *braking*? No such words occur in the order of the alphabet in the sense here given them.

"BEAN STALKS. The ashes of bean stalks make good and clear glass." Indeed! I should as soon expect to make steel from charcoal. The fact is, in converting siliceous earth into glass an alkali is employed; and the ashes of bean stalks, as they contain an alkali, may be used for this purpose.

BEARD, col. 3. 17. "The custom of letting the beard grow is a token of mourning in some countries, and of shaving it in others." A curious arrangement of words!

In this article the modern fashion of suffering what are called whiskers to grow on each side of the face should have been noticed. Some of the Jews suffer the hair to grow as mentioned in col. 6, but certainly it is not their general practice, at least in this country.

Some women become bearded in a slight degree, as they advance in years; and perhaps this would appear more commonly to be the case, had they not recourse to tweezers. On the other hand, I have known a man, who had no beard to require shaving till after he was forty, when he had a son with as much beard as himself.

BEAST, in *Games of Chance*. Of this a very imperfect account is given.

BEAST at *quadrille* is not noticed.

BECCABUNGÆ is put improperly for BECABUNGÆ, and in consequence does not immediately follow BECABUNGA, as it ought; while at the end of the article the insect is said to feed "on the *beccabungæ*," which does not appear.

BECCLES. "It is rather a singular circumstance, that neither mail, nor turnpike roads, communicate with this town." If Cary's English Atlas, published as long ago as 1787, may be trusted, at that time the turnpike roads from Leostoff to Bungay, and from Aldborough to Yarmouth, crossed each other in the town of Beccles; and it had also a turnpike road to Southwold.

BECK. What the little brooks called *hell-becks* are, I do not know: but I should rather suspect the name to be derived from their limpidity; *hell*, in our kindred language, the German, signifying *clear*; and *beck* having an affinity with *bach*, which, not *beck*, is the German name for a brook.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
THE late dreadful accidents which have occurred in consequence of the wilful misconduct of the Drivers of Stage-coaches, have, I am glad to observe, occasioned the Magistrates in different places to exert themselves to prevent the like happening again. I do not imagine it is generally known that a penalty may be inflicted for driving furiously, although no accident shall occur. The Magistrates at the Police offices at Union-hall and Worship-street do, I have good reason to believe, inflict the penalty, and, no doubt, the same has been done at other offices. For the information of your readers, and other persons, I wish to see a quotation from the Act which gives this power to the Magistrates, as I think the knowledge of this clause in the Act may be of great service, if made public. I shall give a few hints on this subject, which, if you think proper to insert in an early number of your Magazine, I shall be pleased to find there. Perhaps it may be necessary to pass some new law respecting stage-coaches; but, as our laws are already so very numerous, it may be proper well to consider, before new ones are proposed; and I wish that when a Member of Parliament brings forward a Bill for a new *Criminal Law* (more particularly), that he would also bring forward another for the repeal of one or two obsolete or useless laws, in order to lessen the number in the code. If parochial meetings were holden (I mean meetings of the inhabitants), to

Take into consideration the best method of proceeding to prevent accidents by those coaches and carts much good might ensue; at such meetings a resolution might be passed for printing and circulating *posting* bills, containing a list of penalties to which the drivers and owners are now liable. Constables and other persons might be requested to give information of misconduct; a constable might be employed occasionally on the roads where the coaches and carts go, who should be ordered to carry the drivers, when offending, before a magistrate. If a list of accidents (well authenticated), which have happened for a few years back, were published, this would, in my opinion, be the means of drawing the public attention to a subject of very serious consequence.

A. Z.

28th May, 1816.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE your Magazine for April does not contain a demonstration of the Geometrical Proposition given by P. M. in page 237, I here send you one, using your Correspondent's notation.

The line CD divides the given triangle into two triangles, one obtuse the other acute: draw a line [CN] from C perpendicular upon AB; then the square upon AC is equal to the sum of the squares upon AD and CD, more the rectangle of AB and DN, by Euclid 2. 12. [AB being equal to twice AD by the proposition.] Again, the square upon BC is equal to the sum of the squares upon DB and CD, less the rectangle of AB and DN, by Euclid 2. 13. [AB being equal to twice BD, by the proposition]: therefore the sum of the squares upon AC and BC is equal to the sum of the squares upon AD and DB, more twice the square upon the line CD: But because AD and DB, equal to each other, are together equal to AB, the sum of the squares upon AD and DB is equal to half the square upon AB. Therefore the sum of the squares upon AC and BC is equal to half the square upon AB together with twice the square upon the line CD. Q. E. D.

I give a geometrical demonstration to satisfy P. M. although an algebraical one would have been much more concise.

THE NINE. No. XVIII.

ANECDOTE OF CHAUCER.

AFTER Chaucer had distributed copies of the Tale of Piers Plowman, a Franciscan friar wrote a satiric memento upon him, which was acted in the monasteries in London, and at Woodstock before the court. Chaucer, not a little nettled at the poignancy and popularity of the satire, meeting his antagonist in Fleet-street, beat him with his dagger: for which he was fined two shillings, as appears by a record of the Inner Temple, where Chaucer was a student.

CHARACTER OF QUEEN MARY II.

To the state a prudent ruler:
To the church a nursing mother,
To the king a constant lover:
To her people the best example.

Orthodox in religion:

Moderate in opinion:

Free from superstition:

Sincere in devotion:

Ardent in affection.

A preserver of liberty:

A deliverer from popery,

A rescuer from tyranny,

A preventer of slavery:

A promoter of piety,

A suppressor of immorality:

A pattern of industry.

High in the world:

Low esteem in the world:

Above fear of death:

Sure of eternal life.

What was great, good, dear'd in a queen,
In her late Majesty was to be seen.

Thoughts to conceive it cannot be expressed,

What was contained in her royal breast.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM III.

In the year 1665, the French king being prevailed with to restore the principality of Orange after five years usurpation, Monsieur *Hagren* *Englischem* (a person famed in the learned world for his *Latin* poetry) was sent plenipotentiary to take possession, to receive the homage of the people, and to grant a general amnesty in the Prince of Orange's name. Accordingly, on the 6th of May, 1665, the parliament being assembled, and Monsieur *Englischem* sitting at the head of them, this amnesty was proclaimed in the *Chambre*.

or market-place, above 8,000 people being present. While this was performing, it was taken notice of, that in the air, just over the throne prepared for the prince, there was formed the visible appearance of a crown; which unusual sight being looked upon as a prosperous omen, gave occasion to this ingenious epigram of Monsieur Zuylichem's:

Dum stat Araniacum confirmata coronam:
Antiquam populi læta corona sdem:
Haud dubiè placuit quod cælo utriq; co-
rona,
Terribis de Cælo raina coronat opus.*

PATRIOTISM.

Among the patriotic speeches made in and out of the House, the following is truly noble. It should be remarked, that it was spoken at the time when the constitution of this country was in real, not imaginary, danger. When the difference between the houses of Lancaster and York first broke out, Sir John De Beauchamp immediately declared himself for the latter. His lady, fearful of the consequences, intreated him to relinquish his design, and not ruin himself and his family. "My family," said the brave warrior, "is dear to me; Heaven can witness how dear: but when discord and oppression begin to distract the land, my country is my family, and that it is my duty to protect."

ANECDOTE OF LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFRIES.

A few months before the abdication of the dastardly tyrant James II. Lord Chancellor Jeffries, of detested memory, went to Arundel, in Sussex, in order to influence an election. He took his residence at the castle, and went the day fixed for the election to the town-hall, where Mr. Peckham, who was then mayor of Arundel, held his court. Jeffries had the impudence to shew his bloody face there: the mayor ordered him to withdraw immediately, and in case of refusal threatened to have him committed. "You," said he, "who ought to be the guardian of our laws, and of our sacred constitution, shall not so audaciously violate them. This is my court, and my jurisdiction here is above yours." Jeffries, not willing to

perplex still more the king's affairs, and to enrage the populace, retired immediately. The next morning he invited Peckham to breakfast with him, which he accepted; but he had the courage to scorn to take a place, which the merciless executioner offered him.—(From the Town Records.)

"Th with our judgments as our watches;
none

Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

"These leave the sense their learning to
display,

And those explain the meaning quite away."
Essay on Criticism.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

IN arguing on critical and obscure parts of grammar, I am aware it requires no small degree of attention to be paid to what the author means, no small degree of industry to discern the point on which the whole construction of a sentence hinges, and by no means a small portion of argument to elucidate the mystery. Conscious of the delicacy of the subject, and at the same time feeling inadequate to explain the difficulties in so full and perspicuous a manner as I could wish, yet at the same time persuaded those difficulties are to be surmounted, I venture forward, and shall endeavour to prove that what your Correspondent "FLAT JESTITIA" calls grammatical inaccuracy, and which he points out in the "Universal Prayer" as such (in two instances without assigning a reason), is in fact good grammar. At the same time I am ready to allow, these supposed errors are remarked by him, not as wishing to detract from the claim of the poet, but merely, as he says, "that things should be estimated according to their merits;" yet I think it is perceivable, there has been some pains taken to discover these alleged defects, and obtrude them upon public attention, which the occasion does not warrant, or the signification justify.

"At every trifle scorn to take offence,
That always shews great pride or little sense."

It is but just, Mr. Editor, that those who value the productions of our noble bard as they ought to be valued (and it is impossible to estimate them too high); those persons, I say, should, as much as possible, attempt to defend him from any attacks which may tend to injure

* How true a prognostic this was of his majesty's then unthought-of elevation to the throne of Great Britain, the happy event has sufficiently declared.—1758.

his fame, or throw the veil of ignorance over the page so pregnant with sentiment and morality.

I shall first make a remark or two on those sentences which do not involve grammatical difficulty; and then endeavour, as far as I am able, to shew that those sentences which do comprehend such supposed mistakes are perfectly correct, though at first sight they may appear confused in the mazes of grammatical ingenuity.

First, In the 2d and 3d stanzas, I agree with your Correspondent there is a contradiction which I confess by me is inexplicable—if any of your readers can throw out a hint on this part of the subject, we shall be obliged.

Secondly.

“ And binding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will.”

Here it may be proper to observe, that some passages in the Essay on Man having been unjustly suspected of a tendency towards fate and naturalism, the author composed this prayer as the sum of all, to shew that his system was founded in free will and terminated in piety:—That the First Cause was as well the Lord and Governor of the universe as the Creator of it; and that by submission to his will (the great principle enforced throughout the Essay) was not meant the suffering ourselves to be carried along by a blind determination, but the resting in a religious acquiescence and confidence full of hope and immortality. The above statement will, I think, be sufficient to account for hinting in so cursory a manner on a subject of such importance as contained in the lines quoted. It will also be observed, this prayer is only an epitome of the doctrines contained in his essay, and consequently he could not dwell upon them.

As to the 4th stanza, I cannot think Pope meant the most trivial disregard to the impulse of conscience was a crime to be shunned more than hell, or that following its dictates in the most minute degree was a virtue to be pursued more than heaven. It is only a strong poetical expression, in which he attempts to shew that conscience is the great preceptor implanted in our bosoms, and that its impulse should be studiously obeyed.

With respect to the three grammatical errors in this poem:

1st, “ If I am right,” &c.
“ If I am wrong,” &c.
Your Correspondent informs us it should be,
“ If I be right,” &c.
“ If I be wrong,” &c.

It does not appear that he has looked much into the construction of those sentences, but has merely said, If governs the subjunctive mood, and consequently it should be, “ If I be, &c.” I think we shall be able to acquit Pope, and to your Correspondent's satisfaction too, of committing any error, at least in those lines. In the first place, Mr. Lindley Murray assures us, “ if does not always govern the subjunctive mood,” and that “ in cases wherein contingency and futurity do not concur, it is not proper to turn the verb from its signification of present time, nor to vary its form or termination. The verb would then be in the indicative mood, whatever conjunctions might attend it.”—I can perceive in the lines of our great poet nothing of futurity, expressed or understood. Perhaps your Correspondent will say, “ but there is contingency.”—Granted—now hear what Mr. Murray asserts (and I feel convinced he does not err): “ That both the circumstances of contingency and futurity are necessary, as tests of the propriety of altering the terminations, will be evident by inspecting the following examples, which shew that there are instances in which neither of the circumstances alone implies the other. In the two examples following, *contingency* is denoted, but not *futurity* (and so I think it is with the lines of Pope; but to the examples)—If he *thinks* as he speaks, he may safely be trusted.—If he *is* now disposed to it—I will perform the operation.—In the following sentence *futurity* is signified—but not *contingency*.—As soon as the sun *sets*, it will be cooler.” Also in a note to his grammar, he states, “ the 1st tense of the subjunctive mood may admit of two forms; viz. That which simply denotes *contingency*; as, If he *desires* I will perform the operation—that is, If he *now* desires it.”—Let us compare Pope's offending lines with the above theory.

“ If I am right, thy grace impart
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, O teach my heart,” &c.

that is, ...

"If I am now right," &c.

"If I am now wrong," &c.

which is so evident by the word *still*.—As the other form is not to the subject, I shall omit it for the sake of brevity, and conclude by the author's remark on this last speculation. "This theory of the subjunctive mood claims the merit of rendering the whole system of the moods consistent and regular, of being more conformable than any other to the definition of the subjunctive, and of not referring to the indicative mood—forms of expression which ill accords with its simplicity and nature.

With regard to the 2d supposed error,

— "O teach my heart
To find *that* better way."

Your Correspondent intimates the word *that* should be changed for the article *the*, because "the better way not having been alluded to before, the word *that* relates to nothing." Is not the better way alluded to in the first line of that verse? "If I am right" (that is) If I am in the right way. It is evident there is some substantive understood, or else what is the adjective *right* to agree with. The word *way* is analogous to the subject; and by so supplying the ellipsis, we may explain what is meant by *that* better way.

I am inclined to think the word *that* in this case is a demonstrative pronoun, and indicates the former, or first mentioned—

If I am in the right way, thy grace impart

Still in the right way to stay;

If I am wrong, O teach my heart

To find *that* better way:

viz. the right way.

Or supposing *that* is a relative, it will agree with the noun understood its antecedent. Indeed, unless the ellipsis is supplied, we cannot parse the sentence; and this will be seen by the last line in that verse: for instance; the last word, *way*, is not the objective case governed by the verb to find, but rather the objective case coming after the neuter verb is understood: find governs the word *way* understood in the objective case, and then the line would run thus: "To find *that way which is the better way*."

There is a great nicety in these sentences, and much might be said for and against: but that Pope was an ex-

cellent grammarian, we need only refer to his works, in which he has introduced some of the most abstruse grammatical points in a manner that does him credit, both as a scholar and poet.

We come now to the last named error in the 9th verse.

"Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or impious discontent;"

which your Correspondent says ought to be,

"And impious discontent."

Permit me to ask, why the copulative conjunction should be substituted for the disjunctive? Surely he could not mean to be saved from *both* at the same time, neither could he mean to signify his anxiety of being proud and discontented at the same time:—no:—rather separately save me *alike* (that is, by thy grace) if I am proud at what thy goodness has lent, or save me from being discontented at what thy wisdom has denied. The grammar is correct either way, and here the sense is not dependent upon it.

I shall conclude these (I fear tedious) remarks by agreeing with your Correspondent in the moral beauty and humane sentiment of the last verse; and would strongly recommend to those who differ in theological points with almost bitter hatred the 7th verse of the same prayer; which sufficiently evinces, that although Pope was a Roman Catholic, he entertained no notions of bigotry, but rather cherished such sentiments as would redound to the honour of any man, whatever might be his creed, or however distinguished the opinions of his faith.

"Let not this weak unknowing hand
Presume thy bolts to throw;
And deal damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe."

I remain, sir,

Yours, &c.

Limehouse.

P. GELLATLY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

TAKING up your entertaining Publication for April, with my usual eagerness to get at its amusing and useful contents, I found my attention arrested by a paper prefixed, entitled, "A Prospectus on a Course of Lectures on the Elements of Commerce." The

novelty of the idea struck me forcibly; for I had always considered lectures as peculiarly confined to subjects of science; and, I confess, I was disposed to wonder what a lecturer could find to say upon the art and mystery of buying and selling, or what improvement was to be derived from listening to a discussion on the operations of the Exchange and the counting-house. The perusal of the Prospectus, and the Syllabus annexed, soon changed my wonder into approbation; and I am convinced, that if the lecturer's abilities are commensurate to the undertaking he has proposed, his plan will confer a most important benefit on the younger branches of the commercial world, and deserve the highest encouragement from every class of persons engaged in the more liberal and extensive concerns of trade.

A long acquaintance with the various transactions that are daily carried on in this great emporium of the world, makes me feel the full force of Mr. Pater's observation, that "no class of young persons go into the world with less experience, nor more inadequate to the task they have to perform than young tradesmen." That this is the fact I know from experience; and had I, in my outset, been perfectly acquainted with many of those principles of trade, which I have since acquired, and of which I observe the lecturer professes to treat, I should have avoided many failures I have had to lament, escaped a great deal of anxiety to which I have been exposed, and probably have been a much richer man than I am now able to boast of being.

The utility of those lectures is not, however, confined to merchants and tradesmen; they treat of subjects equally important to the lawyer and the man of independent fortune and of which, indeed, no Englishman of tolerable education ought to be ignorant.—Every man should be well acquainted with the principles that contribute to support the prosperity and the power of his native country; and the connection between our credit and our capital, and the principles on which our funding system has been conducted, are points in which every intelligent member of the community is almost equally interested. The use and the abuse of credit are subjects of the utmost importance to young men commencing the career of business, and they should

well understand the influence which both the banking and the funding system have on the commerce of their country.

An anxiety to lead young men to take advantage of an aid for which I should have been extremely grateful at their age, has induced me to trouble you with these observations. If they are not foreign to the design of your valuable Magazine, I trust your candour will dispose you to give them a place in its pages, and I earnestly wish they may prove serviceable in drawing attention to an attempt which I think deserves encouragement.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

Gold-square, May 17, 1816.

CHARACTERS

OF ENGLISH WORTHIES.

No. XIII.

DR. JOHNSON.

THE productions of Dr. Johnson improve mankind; they were written with that intention (the intention of every good author), and he succeeded. The thousands who read his *Rambler* derive a fund of knowledge, admire the capaciousness of his understanding, and become better members of society. As a poet, he is respectable—as a lexicographer, unequalled—as a critic, judicious (though too often illiberal)—and as an ethical writer unexcelled. His conversation was nervous and instructive—his love for mankind excessive—his piety sincere, though tinged with a gloomy superstition—his manners, not the most agreeable—and, indeed, his course of life, though generally virtuous, must not be always imitated.

WORTHINGTON.

Worthington was a man respected, admired, and beloved, for his piety, wisdom, and eloquence: his manners were cheerful, his mind liberal and enlightened: beloved by the old as a friend, by the young as a parent: the poor blessed him for his charities, the wicked envied him because he was good. Almost every sentence he uttered was an aphorism, and every sermon an exposition of the scriptures. His eloquence surpasses description.

When he ascended the pulpit, all eyes were fixed on his countenance—his arguments being delivered, then came the thunder of his oratory—it electrified—age and youth listened with astonishment, imbibed his sublime doctrine, and with ecstasy exclaimed, "Surely this man is a prophet."

PROSAIC EFFUSIONS.

LIBERTY.

STATELY is the form of Liberty, erect her countenance: how large and bright are her rolling eyes: in peace gentle as the northern sunbeam, but in war flame as the forked lightning which strikes the tyrant to the dust. Stern is her brow when Despotism approaches; terrible when she rushes among her foes. Luxury, avarice, and hypocrisy, dare not face her, but lurk like venomous serpents to destroy her power. Companion of virtue, the friend of the mountaineer, the friend of content, poverty has no miseries when you smile, no fears when you are rich. Cursed is the man who loves you not! Cursed is he who never had you for his guest.

SUN-SET.

How beautiful is this scene! how lovely every object! The great orb is gradually sinking in the deep, thin vapours make him appear whirling round and round: his rays dart on the calm sea, and reflect a brightness richer than the finest gold—Yonder vessel appears to sail on rays of fire, and enter the centre of this great luminary.—She is gone—gone to bless distant nations.—How blue is the hemisphere, one wide expanse—bordered with purple—here tinged with orange—there with red. A soft breeze plays on the quivering plants—skims o'er the features, and softly moves the fishing-boats on the briny water. Hark, how the waves sweetly roll along! What a murmuring! What an undulating motion! How variegated their shades—Yonder are innumerable islands of sea weed, which form silvery currents, and every now and then change the appearance of the ocean. O! who can describe the beauties before me?—Stars appear—nocturnal insects leave their habitations—small flies play on the air—the swallow twitters—the field mouse starts from its nest—the distant hum of harvest home is heard—the wild flowers shut
Europ. Mag., Vol. LXIX. June, 1816.

their leaves—the red poppies are just distinguished among the stubble, and the white windmills reflect the rays of the moon, who has risen high above the horizon. Such are only a few of thy wonders, O heavenly Father!—the universe is thine—he spake, and it was created—his goodness governs the vast machine—his government is everlasting to everlasting—eternity is in his grasp.

LAZINESS.

Laziness is dirty, covered with vermin, ragged and diseased. With difficulty she draws one leg after the other—yawns and grunts—scratches her nitted hair—shakes her tattered garments—gapes—looks at the clock, surprised it is not later—sighs, and wishes for night—gnaws a black crust—yawns—stares strangers in the face—washes her hands in filthy water—crawls to her kennel—drinks gin—and falls asleep.

MURDER.

Horrid, horrid is the habitation of Murder—the bones of the dead are scattered around—blood streams from wounded captives—slippery is the clot-ted floor—what heart-piercing sounds strike the ear—groans and shrieks mingle with the screams of the owl.—Dreadful is the form of Murder—terrible is his blood-shot eye when it glances askance—uncombed, his long black hair hangs o'er his sallow cheeks—suddenly he rushes forward—lifts his knife—stops—thrice plunges its glittering steel in the fair breast of a sleeping virgin—thrice curses the beams of the rising sun, and glides away.

THE INSTABILITY OF HUMAN EVENTS.

Nations rise and fall—millions breathe and expire. Where are the armies of the ancient Indians, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Scythians, the Saracens, who ransacked the world, and dyed it with blood? They are gone, gone for ever. Stamp thy foot on the earth, O man! it contains their ashes—the ashes of ambition, rapine, and cruelty. Many are the nations which will arise to astonish, to desolate, and then disperse—the world has existed but a day—weeks, months, years, centuries, are yet to come. Then will virtue reign alone, then will the mists of vice and ignorance vanish like a pestilence before the wind of heaven.

SUBLIMITY.

The stature of Sublimity is gigantic—his dark eye-brows unite—his rolling eyes are solemn, not terrible—his language sententious—his voice mellow. When twilight faintly lights the earth, he sits on a dark stupendous rock, his grey hair sporting on the wind—the storm gathers the waves together, they dash against the pebbly shore—a precipice is severed asunder with dreadful crash, it tumbles in the deep—distant claps of thunder are heard—Echo answers—Sublimity rejoices.

A MEDITATION BY THE SEA-SIDE.

The sea produces all the variety of a flower-garden, but without its fragrance—do but look at this branch of weed, the water has just thrown it on the beach—examine it minutely—what a lovely green, no verdure can excel it—how many shades, some as dark as the fir, others as light as young grass—here are some pieces like vermillion—here are some like chocolate—and there they are a pale brown. How white is this hard branch, like chalk formed by the water into a plant—what a pleasing contrast that piece of black weed makes by lying near it—how charming is that pink leaf, the foam which hangs on it looks like dew, and the wet sands may be taken for a rich soil. How wonderful must be the appearance of the deep—were the waters for a minute parted, we should behold mountains and valleys covered with forests and gardens, spotted with pearls and precious stones, with crabs and lobsters hid in their branches. Whales would be seen frisking about—groans, caused by the dreadful combats of sharks and other monsters, would strike the ear with terror, and the sight of impending gulphs, perhaps of liquid fire, would harrow up the soul to madness.

PITY.

With downcast looks, pale Pity slowly moves along—sobs nearly choke her utterance—tears dim her blue eyes—woeful is her voice, heart-rending her supplications—with what emotions she throws herself at the feet of Justice, Justice is inexorable—with hands outstretched she calls on Mercy, Mercy drops a tear and presses her to her tender bosom.

MOONLIGHT.

With what splendour the moon shines—not one cloud obstructs her rays—no mist dims her features—the small stars are hidden by her brightness—the reflection of her rays on the sea appear at a short distance like pale leaf gold—nearer they are of the colour of silver—and still nearer they form a glittering zig-zag figure—some drop into the deep, others rise like grains of silver—yonder boatman is paddling among them—every dash separates their splendour, and forms them into a hundred shapes. How different is the appearance of the waves on the opposite side of this lovely satellite—if I look down, every thing is dark and unfathomable—if I lift up my head, the chalky cliffs reflect her beams, and I can just distinguish the light of a fire on board a fishing-boat. How serene—with what majesty that vessel skims by—how white her sails—the sailor hums his evening song—waves guggle—distant music thrills the soul with ecstasy—all is beautiful.

THE MURDERED SOLDIER.

Long the soldier combats with his enemy—his arm is raised—he stumbles—down he falls—blood issues from his many wounds—ghastly is his countenance—he thirsts—he groans—he gasps—he faints. Now night darkens the sanguine field—the groans of the dying mingle with the howling blast—the thunder rolls louder than the distant cannon—drenched are the dead by the waters of the storm—murky is all around, save when the lightning plays on the half-consumed corpse which a wolf is devouring—the soldier recovers—as he stretches forth his hand, and calls for water, a monster in the shape of a human being plants a dagger in his heart, rifles his pockets, and leaves his body a prey for vultures.

A SOLILOQUY.

How wonderful are thy works, O heavenly Father!—the thousands and ten thousands of insects which are gathered together on this sea-wood, with organs susceptible of pleasure and pain, may, indeed, be termed great creatures, if compared to animalculæ, yet do they exist but for a season, yonder wave will sweep them away to become the food of some fish; that fish, yonder cliff, the roaring billows, are mere nothing; the

whale; the Andes, the South Sea, the inhabitants of China, the inhabitants of the whole world, are likewise nothing; the moon, the planets, the sun, they too are nothing; yea, even the millions of stars with millions of globes revolving round them, containing innumerable millions of inhabitants, beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, are mere nonentity compared to thee, O Maker of all! What then is man? a world when compared to insects—the meanest worm, or in fact nothing, when compared to God!

14th May, 1816.

J. M.

TRINITY-HOUSE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR readers, no doubt, recollect the motion made by Joseph Birch, Esq. member for Ludgershall, Wilts, on the 21st of May last, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Trinity-House Corporation.

It is not for me to decide upon the motives of the Honourable Member; but if I may be permitted to draw my conclusions from the observations with which he prefaced his motion, he may justly be considered, either as having contented himself with very incorrect data, or as grounding his attack upon that principle of self-reference which has lately so broadly betrayed itself in the proceedings of the inquiring part of the House of Commons, and to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer's words on the 13th instant so well apply:—"It is one thing to make a motion for the sake of making a speech, and another to make a speech for the purpose of introducing a motion: to which of these motives the Honourable Member's speech may be referred, it is superfluous to remark."

But whatever may have been Mr. Birch's motives for either his speech or his motion, I would be allowed to express my unqualified, although humble, approbation of the manly way in which both were met by the Hon. George Rose, who is himself one of the Elder Brethren of this truly national establishment. And it is but justice to its members to state, that instantly upon the Trinity Board's being in possession of Mr. Birch's ostensible object, they requested Mr. Rose to offer the most unreserved disclosure of every item and every transaction of

receipt and expenditure; proudly conscious that their accounts would bear the inspection of the Council of the Nation to the very bottom of the minutest of their sources and dependencies.

It is, therefore, with the most gratifying conviction of the pure disinterestedness of this Corporation, that I send you the following statement; taking leave to premise, that the members filling offices in this establishment find their situations of no sinecure concern, as, in addition to their being in constant attendance, they are bound to make surveys in person along the whole of our coast, whenever occasion may require, and through every season of the year. I would also add, from my own impression, that whoever could be present on pay-days at the Trinity-House, and witness the numerous monthly pensioners, forming but a very small part of those so periodically relieved—or, whoever could pay a visit to any of the ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR ALMSHOUSES filled with decayed masters of ships, and their wives or their widows, and with old and decayed pilots, all enjoying in their latter days a peaceful haven and comfortable subsistence, after all the storms and buffetings of life, would, in that single testimony of the unstinted beneficence of this Corporation, acknowledge the fullest vindication of its purposes, its principles, and its procedure, and would say of it, in the words of our immortal bard,

"ITS BOUNTY IS AS BOUNDLESS AS THE SEA." OBSERVATOR.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Revenue of the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford-Strand, in the Year 1815, together with the Expenditure thereof, shewing how much is applied in Salaries or Allowances to any Member of the Corporation.

REVENUE.		£.	s.	d.
Net profits of the ballastage	.....	3,079	14	11
Net produce of buoyage and beaconage	.....	2,594	8	9
Rent of estates	.....	2,284	15	1
Dividends of stock in the public funds	.....	2,925	0	0
Benefactions of Elder Brethren	.....	202	10	0
Total	.....	£11,086	8	9

	£.	s.	d.
Net produce of the Lights ; viz.			
Lowestoft	1,060	3	7
Foulness	2,267	5	10
Haisbro' Shore ..	2,626	3	5
Ditto, Floating ..	2,242	4	10
Well	3,818	6	5
Scilly	3,191	9	11
Caskets	2,323	13	7
Portland	2,430	18	11
Needle	777	1	10
Owers	2,443	8	7
Nore	1,468	10	8
Edystone	5,604	6	6
Flambro'	3,848	6	2
South Stack ..	5,938	16	2
Milford	5,328	19	3
Goodwin	2,412	8	6
Sunk	3,531	5	5
Rents.—Smalls, Sel. Boes, Flatholm, Longships, Hunstanton, Mumbles, Buoys at Wisbech, Bea- cons at Woodbridge ..	128	5	0

Total of all the Lights	51,951	14	5
Ballastage, buoyage, rents, &c.	11,086	8	9
Total receipts	£63,033	3	2

EXPENDITURE.

Alms-houses, building, re- pairs, &c. of	2,656	13	7
Pensions to alms-people and monthly pensioners, prisoners of war, &c. ..	23,184	15	0
Salaries* and contingent expenses in the business of the Corporation and management thereof ..	8,644	1	0
Law charges	2,583	0	0
Taxes, repairs, new build- ing, and other disburse- ments, in relation to the houses and other pro- perty of the Corpora- tion	1,962	12	0
Income Tax and property duty	2,657	19	0
	41,689	0	7
Cash laid out in the pur- chase of stock	19,900	0	2
Total disbursements	£61,589	0	9

* In these are included salaries paid to members of the Corporation filling offices requiring constant attendance, amounting to 1090*l.* per annum.

Account of the Number of Alms-houses provided by the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, for the Residence of Old and Decayed Masters of Merchant Ships, and their Wives or Widows, and of Old and Decayed Pilots, shewing how many have been built within the last Seven Years, and the whole Annual Expense of all the Houses, including the Annual Allowances to the Inhabitants.

The total number of Alms-houses at present provided and maintained, is 144*; the annual expense of maintaining which, including pensions and allowances to the alms-people resident therein, amounts to 3006*l.*

The Number of Persons receiving Pensions from the Trinity-House, being Old and Decayed Mariners, or the Wives, Widows, or Children of such; shewing the Increase thereof within the last Fifteen Years.

	Number.
In 1815	7,012
1800	3,682

Increase 3,330
exclusive of the allowances to prisoners of war in France.

A Statement of the Time when the Use of Argand Lamps and Reflectors was introduced into the Light-houses; shewing the Proportion of the Expense incurred by the Use of those, compared with the Lighting by Coal Fires.

The use of Argand lamps and reflectors was first introduced into the

	Number of Alms-houses.
* At Deptford there are of Alms-houses built many years since, and inhabited by old decayed Masters and Widows	82
At Mile-end ditto	34

116

Of which there have been built within the last seven years, for decayed pilots, their wives and widows, at Mile-end

Additional ditto for decayed Masters	10
For ancient widows and daughters of decayed masters, relieved under Mrs. Mary Grigg's legacy	8
	10

Total newly-built Alms-houses 28

Total number of all the Alms-houses 144

light-houses in the year 1790. And the expense of maintaining a light exhibited with Argand lamps and reflectors, burning sperm-oil, is, to the expense of maintaining the best possible light that can be procured by coals, in the proportion of about four to one.

List of Appointments within the Patronage of the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond.

The appointment of collectors of light duties at London and the several out-ports; of which there are in the whole 70

Agents superintending the light-houses and light-vessels, of which there are, from 30*l.* to 50*l.* a-year 20

Light-keepers, who have charge of the light-houses, and masters of light-vessels, who have the care of the floating lights; in all, who reside in the light-houses and floating lights 48

The poundage allowed to the collectors (of which there are seventy at London and the out-ports) varies from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* in the pound, according to the gross amount of the collection at each port, and other circumstances; but 4*s.* is the utmost allowed at any, even where the emolument it yields is under 10*l.* a-year, as is the case at many of the ports.

ON NAVAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR, Canterbury, 26th March, 1816.

ANY person at all conversant with our naval affairs, and who is at the same time observant of their progress, as also of that of the present state of instruction, must distinctly perceive, that unless a radical reform is adopted in our naval system, not only as it regards the commissioned officers, and the regulation and command, but as it respects the petty officers and seamen, the navy will never again exist in its former splendor, until some revolution, some burst of wounded pride, asserts the engunwaled grievance.

ARGUS.

P.S. It is now upwards of a twelvemonth since the peace with America; and notwithstanding seamen who have been paid off are in such abundance, and in many thousands of instances wandering about in the most dreadful

distress, yet the men of war for the peace establishment (notwithstanding their utmost exertions) cannot procure seamen to man them!

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

THE subject of the Alien Bill having met with much opposition, both in Parliament and without doors, I hand you the following view of its operation from the year 1793 to 1816, including the years of French Revolution in its most suspicious and alarming character; to shew how little its operation is to be dreaded in the present state of things, and that its purpose must be mere precaution.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

J. J.

June 12, 1816.

Years.	No. of Foreigners.	Ordered out of the Kingdom.	Expense.
1793..	—	40	
1794..	—	30	£. s. d.
1795..	—	15	
1796..	—	43	
1797..	—	57	
† 1798..	20,756	118	4,448 10 4
1799..	20,280	75	3,861 14 0
1800..	20,413	53	6,797 10 10
1801..	22,140	27	7,720 7 8
1802..	20,831	6	5,697 13 9
1803..	19,330	32	5,072 15 8
1804..	18,993	8	7,667 17 11
1805..	18,624	9	6,150 7 6
1806..	18,708	11	5,903 13 3
1807..	18,090	29	6,518 6 0
1808..	18,560	9	7,176 14 3
1809..	18,611	11	7,284 10 7
1810..	18,599	15	7,364 14 8
1811..	19,040	13	7,872 11 5
1812..	19,377	27	8,120 16 4
1813..	20,492	11	8,027 18 11
1814..	21,619	4	9,431 0 11
1815..	22,244	6	8,051 14 0
1816..	22,616	—	—

* The number of foreigners in this kingdom was not ascertained until the *Alien Office* was instituted in June, 1793.

† This year about 1700 foreigners, natives of France, or of the countries under its dominion and influence, were, by proclamation, ordered to quit the kingdom, but not being able to land on the Continent, they returned to England, and were licensed to reside.

OBSERVER.

No. XVI.

Exalted Socrates, divinely brave!
 Injured he fell, and dying he forgave;
 He drank the poisonous draught
 With mind serene, and could not wish to see,
 His vile accusers drink as deep as he;
 Too noble for Revenge, which still we find,
 The weakest frailty of a feeble mind,
 Degenerous passion, and for man too base.

CREECH'S JOV.

THERE is nothing we find so common in the world as expressions of revenge: the sober sentiments of reason and judgment are too often superseded by them, and many amiable qualities have been ruined by the impetuosity of vindictive resentment. Friendship, interest, virtue, and many other objects, have in their turn been sacrificed to the shrine of this most detestable passion, which has neither reason, religion, or common sense, in its favour: it gratifies itself in the most odious manner, is generally productive of the most afflicting consequences, without benefitting itself in the smallest degree whatever. "A passion," says that admirable philosopher Paley, "which seeks its gratification immediately and expressly in giving pain, is disagreeable to the benevolent will and councils of the Creator." How then can Revenge (which is here understood) be substantiated on any grounds of moral consistency? Regarding it, indeed, in almost every point of view, the exercise of it is a direct breach of Christianity.

Could we discover the source from whence those sentiments generally arise which actuate us to the ignoble practice of seeking revenge, we should find them seated in mistaken pride, which, when inflamed by the heat of anger, produces those consequences so fatal to our own peace, and to that of others; for, in the language of Milton,

"Revenge at first tho' sweet,
 Bitter e'er long back on itself recoils."

In our commerce with the world, it must necessarily happen, misunderstandings will arise; and when we conceive that any thing has occurred to injure our reputation, we instantly seek reparation for the offence—our anger is alive—trifles are construed into inexpiable crimes, and the slightest insinuations converted into malicious invectives. Nothing can cool the fever of our resentment but the gratification of

revenge—not a moment is allowed for deliberation to convince us of the mistaken tendency of our proceedings, or the following arguments, I feel fully persuaded, would act as so many preventives to the exercise of so inglorious a passion. Is it not possible, that what we have deemed the effect of malice and illiberality may have proceeded from far different motives; and may we not in the heat of the moment have placed a different construction on them? Can any benefit result to us from injuring a fellow-creature, even if he was guilty? Are we faultless, or have we so particular a fondness for virtue that the least profanation of it would induce us to chastise the offender with such severity? Are we so concerned for ourselves that we can forget those sacred words, "In proportion as you forgive the trespasses of others will yours be forgiven unto you?" or can we forget the dignity of the human mind so far as to descend to such grovelling principles.

But I am fully aware how easy it is to wave any objections to the completion of an object which inclination sighs for, nor is it difficult to create reasons for so doing. When, however, we are really injured, there are ways by which we may repair the loss that such injury has occasioned, without indulging ourselves in the despicable feelings of revenge. Suppose, for instance, I have suffered a very great indignity, and such a one that would admit of no common reparation, by harassing and wreaking my utmost vengeance upon the offender, and bestowing upon him all those punishments which Revenge would suggest, do I better myself, or is the indignity I have suffered of less importance therefrom? Undoubtedly not! Whereas if, by a noble and magnanimous course of conduct, I openly display to him his error, and mildly reproach him for his sarcasms, if he has any feeling of honour about him at all, his compunction for his offence would be so great as to dismiss his sinister intentions, and rank him in the number of my friends. If he has no sense of honour about him, he is not worth the trouble, nor should the indignity be looked upon as worthy of notice.

But adduce whatever arguments you please upon the subject, there is generally to be found in the heart, a stubborn kind of pride which blinds

our better judgment, and renders us callous to the representations of virtue and reason. If mankind were as ready to forgive injuries as to resent them, the beneficial consequences would be evident: but a certain weakness within us still inclines to the one, and rejects the other. An accurate investigation would convince us how little we are bettered by the preference, and indeed subsequent circumstances always evidence the truth of this. By a simple process, we may avert this passion from gaining any great ascendancy over our minds; and in doing so, we cannot do better than follow the prescribed method.—When we conceive ourselves injured, instead of giving ourselves to thoughts of vengeance, let us coolly and impartially examine the circumstance, making every allowance that reason can justify; let us suppose, that, at the time, an undue warmth may have impelled him to the act, and that since he has returned to reason he feels all that compunction which an honourable man ever does: we do not know how we might have acted in the same situation, consequently it is our duty to pursue that method best calculated to heal the breach, without compromising our honour or integrity, bearing in mind the excellent advice of the aforementioned author; viz. “Others have their passions, their prejudices, their favourite aims, their fears, their cautions, their interests, their sudden impulses, their varieties of apprehensions, as well as we:” and even placing all these out of the question, do we not more effectually contribute to our own happiness by the dispensation of such many principles, and by discarding from our hearts the morose sentiments of Revenge, which contract the mind, blunt the affections, and tarnish the lustre of our immortal souls.

But should all these expedients fail to restore us to a proper sense of our duty in this particular, as a final effort, I would recommend another consideration. Picture to yourself a creature in all the insolence of imaginable greatness, avenging himself on another for a trifling injury; mark his malicious looks, with what cruelty he pursues his victim, and what seeming delight he experiences in the deed:—but reverse the picture—imagine, in that awful day when all must account for their past lives, this very creature imploring mercy for his numberless offences—Think then, how it is possible for such

an abject miscreant to entertain such thoughts, and how careful we ought to be in inflicting punishment upon others, lest we arrive at punishment ourselves. The result of these observations appears, therefore, to be no more than this: That it is incompatible with our duties as Christians, and inconsistent with our situation as human beings, to indulge our minds in such criminal sentiments, which cannot but be highly displeasing to that benevolent Creator, who has expressly said, “Return not evil for evil.”

THE REPOSITORY.

No. XXVIII.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF FUGITIVE PIECES, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, MORAL, LITERARY, AND ENTERTAINING, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

“The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a Repository to lay up those ideas.”—LOCKE.

A SECOND LETTER TO A FRIEND IN DEVONSHIRE, ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY, BY A. H. HOLDSWORTH, ESQ. M.P. FOR DARTMOUTH.

London, March 23, 1816.

MY DEAR —

MY Letter to you of the 2d inst. I am glad to find, gave more satisfaction to you than to many of its readers, who are disappointed that it did not point out a remedy for the evils daily increasing around us; but you judged of it correctly, when you said, it professed only to seek into the causes of our calamities; not to cure them. My only object was to trace, as far as I was able, the real root of the evil.

Not content to view it only as the natural result of a change of situation from war to peace, I would endeavour to find out why we are so affected by the change, in the hope that we may be able to recover ourselves, at least as far as our local situation will permit.

The evil complained of by the Agriculturist is the want of a market for his corn. Will that revive the sinking tradesman; restore business to the import merchant; support the present taxes; and ultimately pay to the public creditor his dividend? A regular market at any price will set the agriculturist at work; and that is all that is necessary as between him and his landlord; and in proportion as the prices in that market are high or low, will he be able to give employment to

the tradesman and mechanic: but the very highest is necessary, if the Stockholder is to receive his dividend. And although strange, yet it is true, (so much do we judge by the moment, without attempting to look forward,) that on a falling market the agriculturist cries out, and the stockholder rejoices; whilst, in point of fact, to the agriculturist (except for the moment) it is a matter of slight importance, and to the stockholder it will be absolute destruction. These you will say, perhaps, are bold and speculative assertions; yet let us inquire into the truth; and I am much deceived if the facts will not fully bear me out.

But before we go into this inquiry, it will be necessary to look a little into the situation of the country, as far as regards its expenditure and income. To speak of the former in round numbers, the expenses estimated this year to carry on the government of the country are about £30,000,000

* The interest of the debt due to the fundholder..... 30,000,000

The interest of the sinking fund..... 14,000,000

Total £74,000,000

* The income, from taxes, &c. during the last year, which was the

* See Mr. Chalmers, on the State of the United Kingdom at the Peace of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815, page 15. He calculated at that time the total annual charge 44,294,037l.

* See Returns of net produce of the Revenue from the 5th January 1815, to 1816.

Customs	4,891,478
Excise	19,351,956
Stamps	5,865,413
Post Office	1,548,000
Assessed Taxes	6,214,987
Land Taxes	1,079,993
Miscellaneous	366,567

Total Consolidated Fund..... 39,318,694

Annual Duties—Customs 2,469,144

Excise 595,950

Land Tax on Offices..... 16

42,383,804

War Taxes—Customs 3,126,900

Excise.. 6,614,526

Property

Tax 14,318,572

24,059,998

£66,443,802

highest, was from the Permanent and Annual Duties	£42,383,804
War Taxes, Customs,	
and Excise.....	9,741,426
Property Tax 14,318,572	
	24,059,998

Total £66,443,802

Of the War Taxes more than 16,000,000 are already done away by the repeal of the additional Malt duty, and by the Income Tax not being revived. But this is not the point to which I would draw your attention; it is the situation in which we shall be placed in the time of peace. It has, I believe, been stated, that we cannot, with our extended possessions, expect a Peace Establishment of much less than £80,000,000

To which add the interest to the Fundholder, and Sinking Fund.. 44,000,000

It makes a Total of .. £124,000,000*

During the war our Permanent and Annual taxes have not been more than £42,383,804

Allow that the change of our situation will lower these taxes; £14,127,931

We shall have then an income of £28,255,870

or say £30,000,000

Which will be less than what will be required.. £34,000,000

If there are other sources from whence this will be made up, I profess I am ignorant from whence they will flow; but allowing that I am even wrong in my calculation, the plain fact that it will be impossible to find an income equal the debt and annual expenditure at the expected amount will not, I believe, be denied. Whether this debt be paid or not, is a matter to which the agriculturist looks but with comparatively little interest: it is the attention of the fundholder, and those who depend on our taxes for their income, that I would call to this subject.

To the agriculturist a regular market, I said, alone was necessary: if he has that, he knows his labours will be repaid; he is induced to improve his

* The whole amount before the war was set, I believe, 16,000,000l.

property; he can borrow money for the purpose, because the lender knows he will in proper time be repaid with interest; he adjusts his expenses to the price of the articles he sells; he pays his landlord, his labourer, the mechanic and tradesman, *on the same scale*; and he will be as comparatively rich at the end of the year, whether, on the average, corn be at 60s. or 100s. per quarter. In proportion as his transactions increase, will public credit be restored; in proportion to the price of his produce, will the circulation of money be increased or diminished; and in the same proportion will the tradesman find a sale for his goods; and activity will be again given to the whole commercial part of our community. If then a regular market will do all this, how is it to be effected? Will not wholesome* laws for the protection of our own, by duties on the importation of foreign corn, amounting in ordinary times to a total prohibition, and by preventing the foreign merchant from making a granary of our warehouses, be the most safe, and indeed the only way to effect it? and if authority be wanted, can a better man be quoted than Lord Coke,† who

* Let not any man fear that restrictions like those would produce scarcity in this country; it would be the only mode likely to create a good supply at a fair price to the British grower. Mr. WASTMAN tells you in his Speech, (*see Printed Report, page 24*) that from the reign of Charles II. to the year 1773, such was the case when even a bounty was given on exportation by King William; and he quotes a speech of Monsieur de Caradeuc de la Chalotais, Procureur General, to the Parliament of Brittany in 1764, who says, "at the time we unfortunately forbade the exportation of corn, our neighbours encouraged and rewarded it. They (the English) in consequence tilled with emulation; their fields were covered with abundance; and in those years of want, we, who formerly used to sell them wheat, were obliged to pay them the tribute of that encouragement which they gave their fellow citizens. In three years the English received from France 10,465,000 livres. The consequences of our bad administration have been, first, that France dare not cultivate more than her own wants require; and not being able even to elevate her views above what is barely necessary, she must infallibly often fall below; and consequently remain exposed to all the accidents of bad seasons and short crops."

† See FRAYSON'S Address to the Fund-
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXIX. June, 1816.

says, "But I have observed that the most excellent policy and assured means to increase and advance agriculture is to provide that corn shall be of a reasonable and competent value; for, make what Statutes you please, if the ploughman has not a competent profit for his excessive labour and great charge, he will not employ his labour and charge without a reasonable gain to support himself and his poor family."

And here it will not be improper to remark the strange ideas promulgated by many who say, that the rise of the funds will throw money, through the banker, into the purse of the farmer. Yet this doctrine is held by some who profess themselves to be men of business.

It will keep money, it is true, in the purse of the capitalist, because he will not buy stock at a disadvantage to himself. But when the farmer brings his bill to the banker to be discounted, is he refused because his money is gone into the Funds? or because the capitalist has not any left with which he can assist him? If the farmer's bill is on a person in London, by whom the banker knows it will be paid in course, would any difficulty arise in finding notes for the exchange? has the banker forgotten the mode of making notes at his pleasure?

The gentleman who wants money on mortgage may get it the more readily when the funds are very high, but the farmer will never find relief until the *certain sale of his produce will enable him to pay his bill when it is due*. It is the *regularity* of the transaction, not the certainty of payment at a distant period, that can tempt a banker to discount; *the blood will reflow to the extremities, when there is a cause there to attract it*.

But, you will ask, will this revival of agriculture and of commerce enable us to raise our taxes to pay our debts and public servants? That must depend on the *price of the markets, added to their regularity*. In whatever state of society we may be found, our absolute wants for food and raiment will be the same; and these a regular market will always assure us. But taxes grow out of the luxuries which we fancy, we

holder, &c. where the subject is most ably treated, and the quotations from Lord Coke on this subject much more at length, page 42.

require; which with increasing affluence we always eagerly seek; but which, without the means of obtaining, we must be content to forego. And, however melancholy the fact, the more we would now appear just to those from whom we have borrowed in a time of war, the more must every species of luxury be encouraged, with all the train of evils that will be its inseparable companions. In proof of this, let us only reflect on the state of society a year or two since. Was there a rank that had not moved many degrees above itself; without enumerating the fortunes rapidly made, but more quickly dissipated, from an attempt to vie with others who had more lasting resources on which to draw? Take the mechanic alone, and see how changed were the very principles on which he lived! His wages were increased; not in proportion to the price of his food, but the luxuries he now conceived necessary to support his rank amongst his companions: otherwise why could not the labourer in a manufactory have done as well on twelve shillings per week as the ploughman? The latter will eat more, and requires as much clothes to defend him from the weather: but the former must support his *clubs*; he dressed like a gentleman on a Sunday; and earning enough for all his *wants* in four days of each week, spends the other at the ale-house, or some place of public amusement.* And how was this brought about but by the high prices in our markets? With an increase in our rents we added to our stock of luxuries: we required not a larger dinner; but it must be of a more costly nature: our establishments and servants' wages were increased; our houses better furnished; all ranks better dressed; hence our manufactories were kept at work;

* If any one has doubts of the different state of the labourer in the country and the manufacturing town, let him make inquiry into their habits, and he will be speedily convinced of the fact;—let him ask whether while the labourer in husbandry is working at from nine pence to fifteen-pence per day, the manufacturer and mechanic in the town is equally reduced; and if he finds he is not, let not a *high price of corn* be accused of raising our manufactures: the truth is, the manufacturing labourer is paid for his *skill*; and the man, who would deprive him of a just reward, would take away the stimulus to exertion, which it is always wise to encourage.

the stock of our farms was always in demand; and the tradesman and the agriculturist naturally supported each other. In this state of society it is not difficult to raise taxes. When our pocket is overflowing, we ask not the price of what we purchase, as when we find it is getting empty. If we can give 120% for a pipe of port wine, we heed not what proportion the duties bear to its first cost.

But now, when the situation of the farmer and the tradesman is so changed, what must be the fate of the landlord? and with him of the merchant? Can the one or the other pay as he did to support the State? Of the great river that flowed into the Treasury, how many springs are dried up!

It is true, you may enact taxes; you may keep on heavy import duties: but will they be paid? Can they be obtained in time of peace? Was not the duty on tea† obliged to be given up by Mr. Pitt, because it could not be obtained? Will not every sort of smuggling be increased in the proportion that the *duty bears to the first cost of the article*? and what we cannot thus evade, shall we not learn to do without? If there was not a buyer, there would never be a smuggler: but enact what laws you will against him, as long as there are those who will purchase contraband goods, there will always be men ready to procure them; and thousands who would not think it worth the risk to save a duty of *thirty per cent.* will not hesitate to do it if the transaction will save sixty.

The loss on taxation cannot be more clearly seen, perhaps, than by looking at the result of a depreciation in the value of land, or of what is usually better understood by saying a fall in rents. How does this affect the landlord or the tenant, as in regard to each other? Not in the least. *Corn*‡ being

† Many thousands assisted to pay the taxes from the very money they received from the Treasury, and it would be curious to see how much of the 66,000,000*l.* was paid out of the loans annually obtained! What better friends have the indirect Taxes than soldiers, sailors, and public servants?

‡ It will be found on inquiry, that houses are now establishing on the Continent for the sole purpose of smuggling goods into this country.

¶ Every one who is in the habit of letting or looking after his estates knows

the commodity to which all other things adjust themselves, if the lord loses 10s. per acre on his land, he buys its produce in proportion; the tradesman must lower his goods, or the other cannot be a purchaser; and the duties of Excise and Customs must adjust themselves accordingly. And it will not be difficult to see what must be the effect, if you will calculate a loss of 10s. per acre, on an average, of 40 millions.* The rental of the country will fall 20,000,000*l.* The farmer who to pay his rent, must himself make more than four rents, for the various outgoings of his estate, labour, manure, the living of his own family, and profits, spends 60,000,000 less; so that there is taken at once out of circulation 80,000,000*l.*; and can any man doubt that a large revenue must fall with it?

But this doctrine of high price will, I fear, at first sight alarm the merchant—"Can I," he will ask, "export the produce of our manufactories, if the price of every thing is so high, and hope to sell on the Continent?" Clearly not, if those prices are the effect of a want of system; of the eternal fluctuation of a market which is left to seek its own level, and in which the merchant and manufacturer cannot place any confidence; as those would have it who have contended that we have not a right to interfere with the prices of the staff of life: of high prices which will grow out of the confusion of such a moment as the present, when *relative value between articles for*

sale is unknown. But from those which are produced by *regular system*, brought about either by a state of war or by wise regulations, a very different effect will be produced. No transaction is finished, until the return for what is sent abroad finds its place in your ledger; and if the balance there is in your favour, none can doubt of the profit.† Suppose the merchant gives 80*l.* for a manufactured article, and sends it to the Continent, where it sells for the same sum; and with that buys something that on its arrival procures him 100*l.*; the transaction is in his favour, though he sold abroad at first cost, and the same might be the case even with a loss on the export.—The greater height to which this system can with safety be carried, the larger share may the Public Creditor expect from the transaction.

To leave things then to find their level, is to permit your markets to be regulated by the value of Corn on the Continent; and the price at which they can raise it, will (with free intercourse) regulate the value of every thing in England. This must happen in a time of peace, if *wise laws* are not enforced to support the *artificial system* on which we are raised. I trust, then, I have shewn that that system will be of service, at least as far as it

† See PRESTON'S *Address to the Fundholder*, page 24. Or the *Spectator*, No. 174. Or inquire into the mode in which the East India Company carry on their trade with China.

that according to the price of corn will be the value of meat and other produce. If corn is low, and meat high, the farmer feeds as much cattle as he can; and the prices soon become equal: if corn is dear, the farmer turns all the land he can into tillage, and the scarcity of fat cattle soon brings meat to the same price.

* PRESTON calculates the number of the United Kingdom at 60 millions of acres. See his *address to the Fundholder*, p. 52.

See also Mr. WESTERN'S Speech, where a larger result will be found, of the loss in circulation.

† Perhaps it would not be improper here to remark, that if the public creditor, the merchant, or manufacturer, is alarmed at the idea that the price may be so high as to stop a part of the export trade, he would do well to turn his eyes to the state of the home market at low prices, and compare the two accounts before he determines which to adopt.

‡ Great objection seems to be taken by many to doing away the system of bonding foreign corn. But who will purchase from the farmer on speculation, if he knows that when the price is as high as 80s. the doors of the bonding warehouses may be thrown open, and the market deluged with corn; with corn grown in another country at half the price of our own? Shall the land which supports our poor not find full protection from the State? and are we really to tell the fundholder that the scale on which every thing is to be adjusted, is a corn-market ever fluctuating below 80s. and that the direct and indirect taxes are to be raised on that scale? What gave security to the farmer in war, but the knowledge that his surplus stock at the market would find a purchaser at hand; and if you deprive him of that security and send a competitor against him, will he till his fields with the same spirit? The dread of a falling market operates on the mind perhaps as strongly as the fact itself taking place.

will go. That it will ever place the price of things at a height equal to the full payment of our debt, I dare not venture to hope, but in proportion as we support it, *will public credit be restored*; and if it cannot be raised high enough to pay the fundholder his full demand, a less dividend will suffice him to buy the same necessaries which he may require.

As I cannot pretend to the skill of finding a remedy for our situation, to able statesmen, more accustomed to political subjects, I leave that; but if to you I have more clearly shewn how dependant we are on each other, and that to *derange the system of our markets* is to cut the roots from the tree, whilst to *benefit that system* will give new life to every branch, the object I had in view has been completely effected.

I am,

My Dear ———

Yours, faithfully,

A. H. H.

On excluding Wasps from Hot-houses.

BY MR. JOHN DICK, GARDENER AT BAL-LENDAN.

THE method, confirmed by actual experience, of keeping wasps out of peach-houses and vineries, where they often destroy both the grapes or peaches, is by covering the hot-house with a kind of cloth, called *scrim*, which answers that purpose extremely well.

The cloth is made in the form of a sheet or sail, to answer the dimensions of the house; and is bound round the outsides with a kind of tape. Barking it like the fish nets, would be of service. However, it will do, with or without it, as convenience may answer. The cloth is about a yard in width; and is sold at about eight-pence or nine-pence per yard. There is another kind a little different, but higher priced.

When the grapes are beginning to ripen, or the wasps make their appearance, it is time to put on the cloth with small tacks; and only in such a way as will let the sashes go up and down: the cloth will not need to come any farther down, than the bottom of the top sashes: the cloth is so very thin, that it will permit plenty of air to pass, and yet no wasp will attempt to go through. It does not exclude much

of the sun, and will not hurt the grapes in the smallest degree.

When the house has sashes in front, the cloth may be nailed upon the outside or inside, according as the sashes shift with the hand, or are drawn up and down with a rope, still giving plenty of air when wanted. I have never seen a single wasp attempt to go in by the laps of the glass.

I have seen various ways attempted of keeping the wasps from grapes. I have seen the grapes put in paper bags; but the exclusion of air causes them to damp off. I have seen also gauze bags put upon them, which is still more expensive, and gives a good deal of trouble. But the above method, shewn by the model, gives free air and free access at all times, and preserves the grapes in good order: besides, it is a pleasure for the proprietor to go into the vinery and pull the grapes without molestation from wasps, instead of going into a vinery resembling a hive of bees buzzing about one's ears.

When the fruit is all cut, the cloth should be taken off and well washed, and then kept in a dry place until needed again.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

No. XXVI.

DR. CRANE, of Boston, has published some judicious observations on the means of discriminating between apparent and real death. He observes, that "the means proper to be pursued in cases where it is doubted if death has taken place, are extremely simple. The body should lie in a bed undisturbed, and occasionally, if the lips and mouth appear parched, they should be moistened with wine and water. If the weather be hot or sultry, the curtains of the bed ought to be drawn aside, and the room freely ventilated. In cold weather a pan of coals should be at intervals drawn over the bed, so as to keep up a very gentle warmth: by doing this, we greatly aid the powers of nature to restore the patient, if the body be alive; or, if death has taken place, we more speedily bring on putrefaction, relieving the friends from a state of dreadful anxiety. As soon as a livid greenish hue is observed about the face or breast, and the limbs which were once rigid become again pliant, we may be certain the fatal catastrophe has taken place."

A Dutch paper states that the late Easter fair at Leipzig was by no means a successful one, the buyers not bearing any due proportion to the sellers. The English cotton manufacturers attended the fair in great numbers, and sold their goods so low as to defy all profitable competition. The consequence would be a necessity on the part of the German manufacturers to dismiss their workmen. There was very little demand for fine cloths, but the commoner sorts sold well. Leather was in great request. The booksellers attending the fair could not boast of much success. It was observable that besides the standard writings of Goethe and Schiller, the principal books in demand were those on statistics, politics, and recent historical events. The falling off in the Leipzig fairs of late years is ascribed to merchants sending their riders through every nook and corner of Germany to obtain customers.

Wool.—By the 28th Geo. III. c. 38, every person who shall sell any fleece of wool in which is wound any deceitful locks, cots, coals, clay, lead, stones, land, or any other thing, whereby the said fleece may be the more weighty, to the deceit and loss of the buyer, shall forfeit and pay two shillings for every such fleece so sold; the whole thereof to go to the finder or prover of the said deceit; and such offence may be proceeded upon, heard and determined by one neighbouring Justice of the Peace in a summary way; and in case the penalty shall not be paid within six days after conviction, the same shall be levied by distress.—N.B. No fallen wool, that is, wool clipped from dead sheep, is allowed of, the offender will be equally liable to prosecution.—The Act also enjoins, that no wool shall be wound, but what is properly rivered or washed.

Cotton.—In 1765, cotton, as an article of commerce, was scarcely known in this country: Cartwright obtained his patent a few years after. In 1782, the whole produce of the Cotton Trade did not exceed two millions sterling. In 1801, the import of Cotton to Great Britain was 42 millions of lbs.; and the value of that manufactured was 15,000,000*l*. In 1802 the import was 54 millions of lbs.; the raw material cost 4,000,000*l*. It employs 30,000 tons of shipping and 2000 seamen. The capital vested in the manufacture is 9,000,000*l*. and employ is given to

300,000 individuals, to whom is paid for wages 18,000,000*l*.

By an account presented to Parliament, it appears, that the rental of the estates belonging to Greenwich Hospital in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, in the year 1605, was 23,618*l*. 1*s*. and that at the present time it is 43,487*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*. being an increase of 20,000*l*. per annum in ten years.

The Whale Fishery employs eleven thousand men, and more than one thousand apprentices, who navigate about two hundred large ships, in fitting out which near one hundred thousand persons are benefitted as boat builders, rope and sail makers, ship chandlers, &c. The only set off against the above which the Gas Company make, is proved by experienced persons in the coal trade, to be the employing 17 ships, each navigated by ten men, in bringing coals to London. Whereas one ship-owner in the whale-fishery at this time employs 16 ships, and has reared near one thousand and fifty apprentices. Is there a doubt which is the best nursery for seamen?

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at Free Masons' Hall, London. The meeting was, as usual, most respectably attended; among the personages present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the Bishops of Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, Clogher, and Cloyne, Lords Gambier and Caithorpe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

The following statement represents the receipts and expenditure, together with the number of bibles and testaments issued within the year:—

The issue of copies of the Scriptures, from March 31, 1815, to March 31, 1816, had been—

138,168 Bibles | 110,068 Testaments.
Making the total issued, from the commencement of the Institution to the last-mentioned period,
654,427 Bibles | 328,546 Testaments;
is all, 1,482,973 copies, exclusive of about 75,500 copies circulated at the charge of the Society, from Depositories abroad, making a grand total of One Million, Five Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand, Nine Hundred and Seventy three copies, already circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The receipts of the year have been—

Annual subscrip- tions	£3058	8	0		
Donations and life ditto	1248	18	3		
Congregational collections ..	811	7	3	£.	s. d.
				5118	13 6
Legacies				378	18 8
Dividends on stocks (less property tax)				476	3 10
Property tax returned on ditto, to Jan. 5, 1816 ..				78	7 4
Interest on Exchequer bills, &c.				1430	3 3
Contributions from Aux- iliary Societies				55,450	3 9
				62,932	10 4

For Bibles and Testaments, the greater part of which were pur- chased by Bible Asso- ciations ..	29,927	18	5		
				29,927	12 8
Total	92,860	2	9		

The expenditure of the year	103,680	18	8		
Obligations of the Society, including orders given for Bibles and Testa- ments, about	£46,000	0	0		

SILVER COINAGE.

One shilling contained, of fine silver,					
28 Edw. I.	264	grains			
18 Edw. III.	236				
27 Edw. III.	213				
9 Hen. V.	176				
1 Hen. VI.	142				
4 Hen. VI.	176				
49 Hen. VI.	142				
1 Hen. VIII.	118				
34 Hen. VIII.	100				
36 Hen. VIII.	60				
37 Hen. VIII.	40				
3 Edw. VI.	40				
5 Edw. VI.	20				
6 Edw. VI.	88				
2 Eliz.	89				
43 Eliz.*	85.58.62				
Proposed new Coinage ..	80.8.11				

* There has been no alteration in the weight of the silver coinage since the 43d of Elizabeth.

An Account of the Annual Expense of the Transportation of Convicts to New South Wales and its Dependencies, and of the total Annual Expense of those Settlements since the Year 1811.

Years.	Expense of Trans- portation of Con- victs.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1812	31,115	4	1	176,781	15	7½
1813	79,347	18	8	235,597	18	7½
1814	55,536	1	1	231,362	18	11
1815	39,041	3	10	150,087	6	6
1816	4,000	5	8	14,292	0	9½

C. ARBUTHNOT.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,
7th June, 1816.

The following is the amount of the revenue derived from Newspapers:—

Newspaper stamps for the whole kingdom of Eng- land	£363,414	3	4
Duties on Advertisements for ditto	110,941	6	6
Newspaper stamps for the whole kingdom of Scot- land	20,281	12	10
Duties on Advertisements of ditto	14,017	7	0
Total	£508,654	9	8

SOAP BILL.

Comparative View of the Manufactures of Hard and Soft Soap for the Year ending January 3, 1816.

	Hard.	Soft.
Number of manufac- turers	434	10
Duties of excise ..	£614,587	33,680
Drawback of exper- tation	£16,377	297
Allowances for use in woollen and other manufac- tures	£25,282	7,840

An official account laid before the House of Commons, shewing the payments made in the quarter of a year ending the 5th of April, 1816, in respect of the charge of the Civil List for that quarter; and also an estimate of the demands outstanding on said day in respect of the charge of that quarter; states the total income of the Civil List for said quarter at 275,392. 2s. 3d. and the deficiency at 141,092. 9s. 0½d.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the total number of persons prosecuted for counterfeiting and uttering the silver coin of the realm, for the four years from the 1st of January 1812, to the 1st of January 1816 :—A total counterfeiting, 60 ; total uttering, 561 ; general total, 621. No persons were prosecuted during the above period for counterfeiting or uttering the gold coin.

An estimate of the sum necessary to defray the expense of Miscellaneous Services during the present year, exclusive of the sums already voted, states it at 2,860,000*l*.

An estimate laid before the House of Commons of the sum necessary to defray the extraordinary expenses of the army, during the present year, states it at 1,500,000*l*.

An official account of the sum that will be wanted for the deficiency of the grant for the year 1815, for reprinting Journals and Reports of the House of Commons, states it at 3208*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*.

Gas Lights.—The engineer of the Gas Light Company has stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, that every mile of pipe, or conductor of the gas, costs the Company 2000*l*. ; that the Company, at this time, consumes about 28 chaldrons of coal per day ; and if they increased their capital by 200,000*l*. their probable consumption will be about 30,000 chaldrons of coal annually. The Company at this time light about 5000 private and 700 parish lamps : they look chiefly to private lamps for reimbursement of the expenses and profits.—A coal-merchant who was examined thought it would require 100 men to raise from the pits 30,000 chaldrons of coal in the year, and to put them on board the vessels ; it would require about 40 horses, and about 17 ships of 200 tons, to convey them to London, each ship to make eight voyages annually ; there would be required also ten men for each vessel. That the Company burning annually 30,000 chaldrons of coals, they would pay to Government 15,000*l*. duty per annum.

An Account of the lowest Balance held by the Bank, in the last Quarter, of Unclaimed Dividends and Lottery Prizes, distinguishing the Amount on which no Claims have been made for the last Ten Years.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount to the 3d of April, 1816.....	1,446,578	15	6
Of which are, dividends and lottery prizes due on or before 5th of April, 1816.....	168,529	3	9
	1,278,055	11	9

Advanced for the public service without interest.....	876,739	0	9
---	---------	---	---

Remains..... 401,316 11 0

WILLIAM DAWES,
Accomptant-General.

Bank of England,
25th May, 1816.

An Account of the Number of Gallons of Spirits exported from Ireland, from the Time the Distillers in that Part of the United Kingdom began, in 1812, to work from Corn, up to the 30th of September, 1814 :—

Parts to which exported.	Number of Gallons exported.
France	1,203
Italy	1,240
Portugal	419,738
Spain	166,856
Sweden	24,941
Man Isle	7,489
Barbadoes	522
Buenos Ayres	1,524
Canada	142,298
Newfoundland	25,301
New South Wales	139
Nova Scotia	414
St. Kitt's	148
Surinam	1,005

Total.....792,818

W. MARRABLE,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

An Account of the Number of Gallons of Spirits distilled in Ireland, from the Time Distillers began, in 1813, to work from Corn, up to the 30th September, 1814.

7,121,673 gallons.
Returned per WILL. KNIPS,
Examiner.

May 13, 1816.

N.B. 669,561 gallons of the above spirits were charged with half duty only, being an excess of the quantity required by law.

W. K. Exp.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of BANK NOTES in Circulation on the 1st and 15th of each Month, from the 1st of January 1815, to the 1st of April 1816, inclusive; distinguishing the Amount of the Notes under the following Classes; viz. Notes under the Value of £5; of the Value of £5 and not exceeding £10; exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20; exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30; exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40; exceeding £40 and not exceeding £50; exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100; exceeding £100 and not exceeding £200; exceeding £200 and not exceeding £300; exceeding £300 and not exceeding £500; exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000; exceeding £1000 and not exceeding £2000; exceeding £2000 and not exceeding £3000; and exceeding £3000; and stating the aggregate Amount of the whole on each of the above Days.

	Notes under the Value of £5	Notes of £5 and not exceeding £10	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30	Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40	Exceeding £40 and not exceeding £50	Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	Exceeding £100 and not exceeding £200	Exceeding £200 and not exceeding £300	Exceeding £300 and not exceeding £500	Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000	Exceeding £1000 and not exceeding £2000	AGGREGATE AMOUNT.
1815, Jan. 1	9,289,770	7,019,080	1,787,650	617,850	1,562,350	1,036,140	406,690	466,100	437,000	4,326,970	Nil.	Nil.	36,859,490
— 15	9,336,100	7,261,570	1,903,680	661,280	1,668,180	1,100,740	438,220	450,100	419,500	4,403,140	Nil.	Nil.	37,697,440
Feb. 1	9,306,710	7,359,200	1,950,850	671,810	1,698,130	1,093,540	442,020	457,800	412,000	5,443,950	Nil.	Nil.	36,817,410
— 15	9,192,710	7,219,190	1,891,020	653,060	1,661,830	1,041,940	417,030	491,900	366,000	5,686,880	Nil.	Nil.	35,550,850
Mar. 1	9,025,780	7,081,030	1,831,480	633,650	1,581,240	1,010,340	414,820	595,800	390,000	5,704,950	Nil.	Nil.	36,009,040
— 15	9,056,780	6,966,150	1,807,340	621,280	1,565,250	1,002,940	412,620	583,600	356,000	5,787,180	Nil.	Nil.	35,304,450
Apr. 1	9,050,670	6,894,870	1,770,370	615,520	1,531,490	982,740	421,420	467,800	413,000	5,431,880	Nil.	Nil.	35,304,280
— 15	9,159,110	7,106,930	1,832,830	644,600	1,624,790	1,076,740	411,820	467,900	425,000	5,400,660	Nil.	Nil.	36,835,940
May 1	9,116,500	7,083,450	1,820,000	622,790	1,590,980	1,048,540	411,820	411,100	369,000	5,343,540	Nil.	Nil.	35,822,660
— 15	9,118,390	7,025,290	1,706,880	605,440	1,508,010	1,023,240	420,820	408,700	373,500	5,294,640	Nil.	Nil.	35,268,640
June 1	8,970,710	6,913,470	1,741,040	590,620	1,497,010	1,014,140	434,240	445,000	453,500	5,033,630	Nil.	Nil.	36,093,350
— 15	8,938,450	6,880,610	1,724,680	576,250	1,473,550	986,040	453,820	443,900	459,000	5,135,080	Nil.	Nil.	37,068,680
July 1	9,163,810	6,979,340	1,750,220	572,610	1,438,710	931,060	380,470	393,500	366,000	5,289,900	Nil.	Nil.	36,907,520
— 15	9,342,710	7,268,370	1,846,840	616,020	1,550,010	1,016,740	404,480	426,300	390,670	5,304,220	Nil.	Nil.	36,175,360
Aug. 1	9,499,450	7,381,150	1,874,010	600,740	1,529,830	968,840	358,420	343,900	380,500	5,387,840	Nil.	Nil.	36,474,640
— 15	9,476,160	7,317,240	1,836,170	580,800	1,492,290	953,840	350,220	343,060	380,500	5,059,410	Nil.	Nil.	37,529,650
Sept. 1	9,551,980	7,380,830	1,806,910	567,590	1,433,930	903,140	356,020	363,240	343,500	5,466,230	Nil.	Nil.	36,177,370
— 15	9,437,050	7,236,740	1,742,640	557,850	1,403,080	869,940	348,820	349,380	323,500	5,093,500	Nil.	Nil.	35,322,400
Oct. 1	9,382,130	7,106,300	1,751,030	562,510	1,418,470	873,240	334,480	368,200	353,180	4,117,750	Nil.	Nil.	36,227,870
— 15	9,462,060	7,156,510	1,738,070	583,160	1,441,190	917,660	391,220	412,300	388,000	5,789,130	Nil.	Nil.	36,878,980
Nov. 1	9,325,410	7,048,040	1,749,740	578,690	1,449,010	916,740	363,420	352,900	365,000	5,293,340	Nil.	Nil.	35,030,320
— 15	9,122,440	6,863,130	1,697,090	567,590	1,418,910	899,540	356,220	353,500	344,000	5,125,130	Nil.	Nil.	34,749,590
Dec. 1	8,950,850	6,602,030	1,622,670	535,590	1,360,670	887,040	379,020	363,100	367,000	5,886,690	Nil.	Nil.	34,708,840
— 15	8,856,550	6,502,030	1,602,880	530,690	1,331,940	833,940	380,070	350,900	348,500	5,206,500	Nil.	Nil.	34,040,640
1816, Jan. 1	8,902,450	6,788,670	1,718,830	567,360	1,435,440	927,140	360,070	403,900	383,500	5,604,680	Nil.	Nil.	36,280,840
— 15	9,072,250	6,946,470	1,776,100	596,360	1,541,670	973,140	417,080	411,100	391,000	5,383,310	Nil.	Nil.	35,481,430
Feb. 1	9,090,940	6,916,400	1,788,090	584,440	1,539,970	1,001,140	399,036	388,000	377,600	5,305,870	Nil.	Nil.	35,471,300
— 15	9,046,060	6,876,350	1,754,880	567,980	1,507,170	967,040	418,680	372,700	373,500	5,499,270	Nil.	Nil.	36,570,770
Mar. 1	9,010,260	6,826,400	1,781,810	604,270	1,549,630	1,012,540	414,080	372,400	363,500	5,294,240	Nil.	Nil.	36,698,480
— 15	9,134,470	6,990,810	1,802,340	610,590	1,537,190	992,740	382,440	340,800	363,000	5,284,510	Nil.	Nil.	36,655,490

Digitized by Google

Bank of England, April, 26, 1816.

WILLIAM DAWES, Accountant-General.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1816.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels of Ali Bey in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between the Years 1803 and 1807. Written by Himself, and illustrated by various Plates and Maps. Two volumes, quarto.

FEW travellers have afforded us so much gratification as this philosophical Mahometan, who, from his rank and religion, enjoyed privileges of communication with the semi-barbarous nations of the East, in which no Christian stranger could hope to participate. Imbued with the spirit of an enlightened age, conversant in the arts and sciences of a refined people, Ali Bey appears to have been actuated by a nobler motive than curiosity, and to have directed his attention to objects connected with the progress of the human mind, and the amelioration of the human race. In 1803, he commenced his adventurous career: his first emigration was to Tangiers: he met with a flattering reception from the Emperor, Muley Soliman, of Morocco, and resided three years in his dominions—an interval advantageously employed in excursions and researches, for which he received every possible facility from the emperor, who was profuse in professions of regard—and in the liberal donation of an estate and a palace, bestowed more substantial proofs of attachment. Whilst basking in the sunshine of royal favour, Ali Bey was thrown into the utmost perplexity by a present he had not anticipated of two female slaves, whom the complaisant Muley transferred from his own court to his favourite's household.

Ali Bey, whose mind was engrossed with the pursuits of science, and who, under the sanction of a religious vow and an intended pilgrimage to Mecca, shunned all female society, at first determined to repel the unwelcome in-

truders; but influenced by the representations of his venerable friend, Muley Abdsulem, at length consented to receive the ladies to his protection, without admitting them to his presence.

The sequel of this adventure shall be related in the author's words:

"If the Court of Morocco was astonished at my refusal of these ladies, it was not less surprised at the manner in which I had received them: the thing could not be kept a secret, on account of the servants and others that had been witness to the transaction; it therefore became public in less than twenty-four hours, and every one in town was informed of the most trifling circumstance relating to it. I continued frequenting the Sultan's and Muley Abdsulem's society, as if nothing had happened, for decorum requires that Mahometans never speak of women. At length, I declared that I should set off for Mecca, and had upon this subject several discussions with the Sultan, with Muley Abdsulem, and with my friends, who all united to dissuade me from this journey. They observed, that even the Sultan had never made it; that their religion did not require it to be made personally; and that I might hire a pilgrim, who, making it in my name, would confer on me the same merit as if I had performed it myself. All these objections, and others useless to mention, did not alter my determination. The Sultan, who from the bottom of his heart wished me to stay, came to me one day, accompanied by his brother Muley Abdsulem, by his cousin Muley Abdemelek, and by the first people of the court.

"The Sultan arrived at about nine in the morning, and staid with me till half past four in the evening. During this time, my journey became several times the topic of the conversation, but I was

not to be persuaded. I had a repast served to my guests on their arrival, and again before their departure. The Sultan gave me a proof of his attachment and unbounded confidence, in partaking of both meals; he took coffee, tea, and lemonade, at various times; he wrote and signed his dispatches of the day on my writing-desk, and treated me like a brother; and going away, six of his servants handed me two very rich carpets, of which he made me a present. Soon after the officers of the court had accompanied the Sultan home, they returned almost all a second time to my house, in order to pay me their compliments, to renew their advice against my intended journey, and to suggest to me the most flattering insinuations on my future fortunes, in case I did stay—but all their endeavours were in vain, and I fixed my journey to take place thirteen days afterwards. The Sultan made me a present of a very magnificent tent, lined with red cloth, and adorned with silk fringes. Before he had sent it to me, he had it put up in his presence, and twelve fakhs said prayers in it, in order to draw down on me the blessings of heaven, and every possible success on my journey. He added to this present some leather bags, to contain the necessary provision of water for the journey, which is a matter of great importance. Upon this I sent word to Mohhona (one of the females presented to him by the Sultan) to wrap herself up, as I wished to speak to her. As soon as she was dressed, I went to her in presence of all my people, and I said to her, 'Mohhona, I am going to the East, and shall not forsake you, if you wish to follow me—but if you prefer to stay here, you are at liberty, for you know this is the first time I have spoken to you.' She answered modestly, 'I shall follow my lord.'—I replied, 'Consider well—your decision admits no retraction.'—Mohhona said, 'Yes, my lord, I shall follow you to all the parts of the world where you are going—and to death.'—Upon this, I said to all those who were present, 'You hear Mohhona's declaration, and are witnesses to her resolution;' and turning to her, I said, 'You are a good creature, you are attached to me, and I shall always protect you: prepare yourself to accompany me—God bless you.'—I ordered a kind of litter to be made for Mohhona—it is

called *darbucco*, and could be shut on all sides—it is placed on a mule or camel, and only used by ladies of high rank in the country—poor Tigma (the black attendant) did not require so many ceremonies; she might wrap herself up with her *Hask*, or Bournous: both ladies had a tent assigned to them, which protected them against any one's indiscretion."

From this superfluous augmentation of his household, Ali Bey was afterwards released by the caprice or the perfidy of the Sultan, who, after his perilous march through the desert, suddenly caused him to be stripped of his retinue, and expelled from his dominions.

It is not possible, within our limits, to give even an epitome of his subsequent adventures. He at length achieved his task, and was recompensed by being permitted to sweep the Kaaba in the Temple of Mecca—a privilege reserved for pilgrims of exalted rank, or renowned sanctity.

At Mecca, Ali Bey was greatly struck with the meagre looks of the half-furnished inhabitants—the men were all lean and ill-favoured, with the exception of the chief of Zemzem, the sacred well, to whose waters are attributed the mystic virtues of Regeneration.

"He is a young man, about twenty-two or twenty-four years of age, extremely handsome, with very fine eyes: he dresses remarkably well, and is very polished: he has an air of sweetness which is seducing, and appears to be endowed with all the qualities which render a person amiable. As he possesses the entire confidence of the Scherif, he fills the most important place; his title is the *Großener*. Take courage, reader, lest I should make you tremble for me. This dangerous man was known to me the first time I went to the well of Zemzem, when he made his court assiduously to me. He gave me a magnificent dinner, and sent me every day two small pitchers of the water of the miraculous well: he even watched the moments when I went to the temple, and ran with the most winning grace and sweetness to present me a handsome cup filled with the same water, which I drank to the last drop, because it would have been considered a sort of crime or impiety to have refused it. This wretch observes the same conduct to all the Pachas and important personages who

come here. Upon the slightest suspicion, or the least caprice that may arise in the mind of the Scherif, he orders, the other obeys, and the unhappy stranger ceases to exist. As it is reckoned impious not to accept the sacred water presented by the Chief of the Well, this man is arbiter of the lives of every one, and has already sacrificed many victims. From time immemorial, the Sultan Scherifs of Mecca have had a poisoner at their court—and it is remarkable that they do not try to conceal it, since it is well known, in Egypt and Constantinople, that the Divan has several times sent to Mecca, Pachas, or other persons, to be sacrificed in this manner."

From the foregoing extracts, the reader will discover that Ali Bey affords a fund of entertainment—but we can assure him, and the enlightened Humboldt unequivocally confirms our suffrage, that he possesses a variety of information on the most interesting subjects, and is equally the companion of the scholar and the philosopher, the man of science or of taste; and, with an exquisite sensibility for the fine arts, has the good sense, the simplicity, and moderation, that belong to the pupil of nature.

The Life of James the Second, King of England, collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand, together with the King's Advice to his Son, and his Majesty's Will. Published from the original Stuart MSS. in Carlton House, by J. S. Clarke, F.R.S. &c.

It is remarkable, among other human vicissitudes, that these memoirs, the archives of the Stuarts, composed with such assiduous care from the private papers of the deposed monarch, should be rescued from oblivion by the interposition of a prince descended from that Brunswick race, so fatally intent in subverting their dynasty.

The eventful life of James II. almost includes the history of his age and country. Though more conversant with the sword than the gun, and confessedly inferior to his father in literary attainments, he possessed qualities most useful to the analyst: of his diligence, at least, he left ample testimony, in the nine manuscript volumes of memoirs and letters, which, under his own superintendence, were carefully deposited in the Scots College at Paris. After his

death the Jesuit Innes, or some other retainer of the Stuarts, was employed by the court of St. Germain to revise and abridge the royal papers, and to work the crude materials into a regular history of the deceased monarch. The copy thus produced descended, with other property, to the last of the Stuarts, and finally devolved on the Duchess of Albany, by whom it was bequeathed to the Abbé Waters, procurator-general of the English benedictines.

In 1803, an application was made to the new proprietor on the part of the Prince Regent, who had long been anxious to obtain possession of these important papers. The negotiation, though protracted, was decisive: and the Abbé having consented, in consideration of an annuity, to surrender his rights to the manuscripts, they were conveyed from his house, at Rome, to that of a British merchant at Civita Vecchia, with whom it was conceived they would be lodged in perfect safety. But unfortunately this gentleman was committed to prison by some machination of the French residents; nor was it till after a tedious and perilous detention that the volumes, in his custody, could be forwarded by the circuitous track of Tunis and Malta to England.

The original manuscripts of James II. so long the desideratum of historical querists and political commentators, had previously perished, in the manner detailed in the following extract:—

"Before Lord Gower, the British ambassador, left Paris, in the beginning of the French Revolution, he wrote to Principal Gordon, and offered to take charge of those valuable papers (King James's MSS.), and deposit them in some place of safety in Britain. I know not what answer was returned, but nothing was done. Not long then after, the Principal came to England, and the care of every thing in the College devolved on Mr. Alexander Innes, the only British subject who remained in it. About the same time, Mr. Stapleton, then President of the English College of St. Omer, afterwards bishop in England, went to Paris, previously to his retiring from France; and Mr. Innes, who had resolved not to abandon his post, consulted with him on the means of preserving the manuscripts. Mr. Stapleton thought, if he had them at St. Omer he could, with small risk, convey them to England. It was therefore resolved, that they should be carefully

packed up, addressed to a Frenchman, a confidential friend of Mr. Stapleton, and remitted by some public carriage. Some other things were put up with the manuscripts;—the whole arrived without any accident, and was laid in a cellar. But the patriotism of the Frenchman becoming suspicious, perhaps upon account of his connection with the English College, he was put in prison: and his wife, apprehensive of the consequences of being found to have English manuscripts richly bound, and ornamented with royal arms, in her house, cut off the boards and destroyed them. The manuscript thus disfigured, and more easily huddled up in any sort of bundle, were secretly carried, with papers belonging to the Frenchman himself, to his country house, and buried in the garden. They were not, however, permitted to remain long there; the lady's fears increased, and the manuscripts were taken up and reduced to ashes."

The value of these abridged volumes is unquestionably enhanced by the mortifying conviction, that the original manuscript is irretrievably lost to the public. But, abstracted from this consideration, the present work must be considered as an acquisition to our historical literature of no trivial interest and importance. The first volume contains miscellaneous extracts from the original memoirs of James, in which he details the history of his campaigns in France and Spain. Without pretensions to literary embellishments, he gives a succinct statement of facts and plain soldier-like observations, which inspire confidence in his sincerity, and, on the whole, are creditable to his good sense and judgment.

The advice to his son is perhaps the most elaborate part of the work; but, as might be suspected, the most open to censure and animadversion. He adopts the language of a patriot king; but though sufficiently well-informed on other subjects, cannot comprehend certain constitutional doctrines repugnant to the divine right, and indefeasibility of sovereigns. He denounces war and inveighs against *favouritism*; but the subject to which he most frequently recurs, is the *Parliament*, the object of his most poignant antipathy and invincible abhorrence. In his general instructions are many common-place observations which might have been extracted from the manual of his Con-

fessor;—like the prince in *Rasselas*, he is always resuming the kingdom he had renounced, and anticipating for his successors a season of glory and prosperity.

"If it please God to restore me (which I trust in his goodness he will do), I may then hope to settle all things so, as may make it easier for you to govern all my dominions with safety to the Monarchy, and the satisfaction of all the subjects. No king can be happy without his subjects be at ease; and the people cannot be secure of enjoying their own, without the king be at his ease also, and in a condition to protect them and secure his own right;—therefore, preserve your prerogative, but disturb not the subject in their property nor conscience;—remember the great precept, do as you would be done unto, for this is the law and the prophets. Be very careful that none under you oppress the people, or torment them with vexations, suits, or projects. Remember a king ought to be the father of his people—and must have a fatherly tenderness for them. Live in peace and quiet with all your neighbours, and know that kings and princes may be as great robbers as thieves and pirates—and will receive their punishment, for taking any thing unjustly from them at the great tribunal; and be not carried away by ambition, or thoughts of glory in this world, to make you forget that divine precept; and never be persuaded to go about to enlarge your territories by unjust acquisitions; be content with what is your own."

In the next passage, it is curious to observe how tenaciously the Catholic insists on the rights of conscience, though jealous of the principles on which they are founded, and avowedly hostile to the cause of civil liberty.

"Endeavour to settle liberty of conscience by a law. 'Twas a great misfortune to the people, as well as to the crown—the passing the Habeas Corpus Act—since it obliges the crown to keep a greater force on foot than it needed otherwise to preserve the government, and encourages disaffected, turbulent, unquiet spirits, to contrive and carry on with more security their wicked designs."

In another passage, he recommends the most rigid economy, as the only means of establishing an authority independent of Parliament.

"For the same reason, a King of

England ought to live within his income, and not to let himself be carried away to exceed his income, by flatterers, or ill ministers, who designedly would run one in debt, to betray him to a Parliament. Besides which, not to have need of a Parliament, do all things that are truly popular."

After these unconstitutional axioms, it is pleasing to meet with a sentiment dictated by true patriotism and the spirit of a British sovereign.

"In the next place, study the trade of the nation, and encourage it by all lawful means; 'tis that which will make you at ease at home, and considerable abroad, and preserve the mastery of the sea; for without that England cannot be safe."

In speaking of Scotland, he discovers much shrewdness and sagacity; some of his positions are happily refuted by time and experience.

"As to our antient kingdom of Scotland, take care to let no alterations be made in the government of that kingdom—they will stand by the crown, and the crown must stand by them; for though there have been rebellions and revolutions as well as in other countries, the body of the nobility and gentry, and the best of the commons, are very loyal and monarchical, especially the commons by North Forth, and all the Highlanders, except the Cambells—the rest of Scotland being the only place where there are numbers amongst the Commons of ridged Presbyterians, and enthusiasts, and Field conventiclers: the first of which are the most dangerous, and will be always bitter enemies to the monarchy, and so ought to be observed, and kept out of any share of the government; the others, though now and then troublesome, are lesse to be feared, and of so extravagant principles as they can never agree amongst themselves.—'Tis the true interest of the crown to keep that kingdom separate from England, and to be governed by their own laws and constitutions. Look on any who should propose, though under some specious pretence, the uniting of the two kingdoms to be weak men, bribed by some private concern, or as enemies to the monarchy."

"The constitutions of the Parliament there are very good, and ought not to be altered—especially that of the Lords of the Articles—for by that means, a Parliament can do no great harm, and

I have observed that those who had a mind to be troublesome, and to have it in their power to be so, endeavoured to take that great prerogative from the crown.—As to the Highlands, send and encourage missionaries amongst them, and establish schools there, that they may have of their countrymen to be their pastors—and not be beholding only to the Irish for to be supply'd with priests, and make some settlement on the Scots college at Paris, for the breeding up young men to be fitly qualified for that mission; 'tis what you are bound to do, both as a good Christian and a king."

In the Appendix is subjoined the advice of Charles the First to Charles the Second; from which it is impossible not to observe the superiority of the unfortunate father in elegance of style and correctness of composition.

A Historical Account, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, of the House of Saxony, tracing the Descent of the present Royal and Ducal Branches, and containing a Memoir of the Life of his Serene Highness Leopold-George-Christian-Frederick, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, by Frederick Shoberl. Embellished with Portraits.

We have no hesitation in recommending this publication to the perusal of our readers, as it certainly is what, in its title, it professes to be, an accurate Account of the House of Saxony, now rendered particularly interesting to our countrymen, by the recent alliance of its Prince with the illustrious Heiress of these Realms.

M. Tullii Ciceronis De Officiis Libri Tres Nova Editionem J. M. et J. Frid. Hensingerorum. Accedit in Gratiam Juv. nulis Notæ Quædam Anglicæ Scriptæ. 12mo. pp. 233.

Among the valuable remains of antiquity, the present treatise of Cicero appears one of the first selected for the press in 1463; and since that period, no classical prose-work has probably been so frequently edited, or has received the benefit of such diligent annotation. In our own country, the learned labours of Cockman and of

Bishop Pearce have been duly appreciated, and in numerous instances incorporated into their work, by the editors, the most recent in point of time, and the highest in estimation, the *Heusingers*. The elder of these, *John Michael*, had announced, so early as the year 1749, his intention of editing the Offices. On his death, within two or three years afterwards, his materials fell into the hands of his nephew, *John Frederick*, who proceeded on his uncle's design, and directed his attention for a number of years principally to this work: it was found nearly ready for the press on his death in 1778, and was published by *Conrad Heusinger*, his nephew, at Brunswick, in 1783.

In preparing this little edition, the text of the *Heusingers* has been followed: if in some instances the editor has ventured to question the grounds on which his leaders have given the preference to the reading of one MS. to that of another, or the interpretation which they have adopted, he has consigned to the notes his reasons for that doubt; but in no one instance has he presumed to disturb the text, which had been settled on a careful comparison of several valuable MSS. with every preceding critical edition. For the selection of notes which he has added, he is also principally indebted to the judgment and diligence of the *Heusingers*.

In the century before the last, it would seem that this work was more constantly in use in England as a school-book than it is at present. Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his preface to an English translation of it (5th edition, London, 1699), observes, that "This treatise of the Offices is one of the commonest school-books we have; and as it is the best of books, so it is applied to the best of purposes—the training of youth to the study and exercise of virtue." What may be the reason that it is not at present so frequently put into the hands of youth, can only be a matter of conjecture. In some degree, perhaps, this may be attributed to the exaggerated praises of some of its panegyrists, who have represented this short work as containing a complete body of ethics.—

This is doing it injustice. Notwithstanding its comprehensive title, Cicero's view seems rather to have been, to prepare for his son, and others in the same circumstances, a manual adapted to the youth of the higher classes in a free state. For the conscientious discharge of their duties in the various stations to which successively the service of their country conducted the ingenious youth of Rome, much study, much information, was doubtless requisite. By turns, soldier, financier, statesman, and magistrate, each young man of family ought to possess considerable attainments, as the functions he might have to execute were diversified and important. But it is apprehended that Cicero's design did not extend beyond the instruction of persons within that circle, or to give rules, systematically, for the moral conduct of all his countrymen.

Illustrations of Hogarth, from Passages in Authors he never read, and could not understand. 8vo. pp. 55.

These "Illustrations" are more particularly adapted to Mr. Nichols's "Biographical Memoirs" of this incomparable artist; but they are also applicable to the original plates, now possessed by Messrs. Boydell, and to every subsequent edition or imitation of the plates, or biography of the author.

The "Illustrations" are also printed in quarto, in which size they form a part of a small additional volume to the "Biographical Memoirs" by Nichols and Steevens; and they will be accompanied by several genuine productions of *Hogarth*, not included in the two former volumes.

A Dictionary of Music. By J. Bottomley.

THE object of the author, in the publication of this Dictionary, is to convey that technical information which is indispensable to every practitioner of music, in as small a compass as possible.

IMPARTIAL AND CRITICAL REVIEW OF MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fantaisie, and a Fugue, for the Piano Forte, by F. Kalkbrenner. N. 30.

THE first movement of this piece is directed to be played *Sostenuto Mac-toso*; the style of which is grave and solemn, although in the first 16 bars nothing very interesting presents: the modulation is natural, without any effort at novelty in the progression of the harmony: at the change into the major mode of E flat at the 17th bar, there is a rich effect by the continuance of 21 bars in four parts, and occasionally in five. The meandering passage in the base through 11 bars, from the 6th bar of page 8 to the 17th, is masterly, and useful practice; and the sequence of 9th continued from bar 19 to bar 38 on the same page, commands attention, as indeed all well managed sequences in harmony never fail to do.

The passage beginning in the first bar of page 4, and proceeding downwards in chromatic thirds, has a novel and brilliant effect. The melody proceeding from the 10th bar of the same page to the *allegro con fuoco* in the 5th, is graceful, with uncommonly rich accompaniment, and pedal bases all through; the enharmonic change at the 9th bar of this latter page is smoothly and naturally introduced, and the return from the sharps to the flats at bar 13 ingeniously conducted: the remainder of the movement is spirited, but the progression of the harmony is trite, and the suite of chords beginning at the 12th bar of the 6th page tedious, consisting only of the repetition of tonic and dominant for 15 bars running.

The next movement is denominated "poco Adagio," and is a good specimen of chromatic modulation, still preserving due regard to melody, which in scientific progressions of the kind is too often neglected. The section in the major mode, from the 15th bar of the 7th page to the end of it, is in the style of a *fugato*, on an old, and trite subject: the tenor part presents a strange and unexpected chasm in the latter half of the 12th and 14th bars, which seems to have happened either from inadvertence in the author, or more probably from inattention in whomsoever corrected the proof, for the central melody

is abruptly abandoned without any assignable reason, after having before proceeded in an orderly and correct manner.

In the 15th bar, the E and A in the base ought to be quavers, not semi-quavers, as will be found self-evident, and the error is merely that of the press.

At the 8th page, the minor mode is re-introduced, judiciously, and with a rich accompaniment to the melody, as also with ingenious imitation at the 32d bar, to the conclusion of the movement.

Next follows an *Allegro brillante con fuoco*, in which are several good passages for their improvement who wish to execute octaves with certainty and celerity. At the penultimate bar of the 9th page, a good subject for a fugue leads off, and is classically answered in the dominant, at the 3d bar of page 10: but we regret that it is immediately afterwards deserted, as no more of it is heard to the end of the movement;—but at page 11 a fugue is formally announced, with "F. Kalkbrenner" subjoined, and this seems rather superfluous, the author's name having previously appeared in the title-page.

Long subjects for fugues have not the best effect: the present subject consists of no fewer than seven bars, and four of these are made up of intervals so similar to each other, that the ear perceives much of monotony, even before the arrival of the first reply. In bar 27th of the base, the A on the first space should be marked natural. In bar 37 are two consecutive octaves, and these in the extreme parts, their most objectionable position: E and F in the treble part, and E and F in the base (for the quaver G in the base is a part of the E chord, and therefore will not do away the inaccuracy). Some of the best transitions in the movement occur from bar 37 of page 12, to the 7th bar of p. 13.

Upon the whole, it must be acknowledged, that a fugue on the piano-forte, unless the subject be very sprightly and impressive, produces but an indifferent effect, and the construction of it should always be different from that of a fugue intended for the organ, and this for an

obvious reason: the perfection of effect on the organ is the continuation of the syncopated long notes, the semibreves and minims, which must be always nearly lost, on an instrument incapable of sustaining the sound, and such is the piano-forte, and the use of the open pedal is confined to those passages where there is no change in the harmony, and therefore of little or no assistance in a movement where variety of modulation constitutes one of its chief excellencies: to use the open pedal as a resource in a fugue, is to throw all the harmony into utter confusion. It is, however, found a convenient addition to the instrument, when a performer is doubtful of executing any rapid passage distinctly (as sometimes happens); for all the strings having then their full vibration without the least check, it becomes impossible for the ear to ascertain whether the notes have been articulated truly or not. Such tricks, however, cannot be played with impunity on the organ, that most severe of all instruments, and the most infallible in the detection of imposture, whether in harmony or performance.

Yet Dearest Mary, though I Love: a new Ballad, composed by R. Williams.

THE words of this little piece are announced in the title-page, as the production of "a Lady," and the verses are pretty, and delicate, to which the music is well and appropriately adapted. The melody in the 15th and 16th bars requires an extensive compass of voice, to execute correctly, comprehending two octaves; viz. from B, above the short line in treble clef, to B, below the short line in the same. The concluding words of each stanza, "still doats on thee," (repeated three times), are well expressed, but the twelve semi-quavers constituting the 21st bar in the melody, had better have been applied to the word "doats" than "still," because as it now stands, the latter word is made long instead of short, becoming *steel* not *still*, as the experiment of singing it will immediately prove.

The concluding symphony is masterly in the management of the 9ths, and their resolution, and the passing D sharp in the 25th bar, has an elegant effect, as also the transient 7th, in the penultimate bar.

The Casket, containing six Waltzes, composed by P. Anthony Corri.

THE musical world has been too long inundated by waltzes, which are at best a very trifling species of composition: they however possess one useful property, that of enabling young students early to play justly in triple time, as the measure in each bar is always strongly accentuated. The pieces before us consist of smooth and pleasing melodies, particularly the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th, and the bases are sound and correct.

The Albion Waltz Ronde, for the Piano Forte, composed by Joseph Mäjer.

THERE is much vivacity and spirit in this little piece: the contrary motion, in the 7th, 13th, and 14th bars is ingeniously managed. The melody, from the 1st to the 21st bar of page 2, is sweet and graceful: the shake in the treble part, which frequently occurs, is a very useful practice for the acquirement of that ornamental point of performance, (so brilliant both in instrumental and vocal music when judiciously employed) the eight bars in demisemiquavers from the 11th to the 19th bar of the 5th and last page form an interesting conclusion to the whole movement.

Hail, sweet Patroness of Song: Glee for three Voices, composed by W. Horsley, M.B. Oxon.

THIS is a meritorious composition, abounding both in good melody and good harmony: the point in p. 451, at the words "to thee we pour the vocal lay," is very pleasing, and conducted in a free and clear manner. The second movement in $\frac{3}{2}$ measure is delicate, and the mixture of triplets (in "wake thy tuneful shell") has a happy effect. The last movement (in common time and style of *fugato*) is rich and spirited; the modulations are various, but not laboured, and that into the major 3rd of G. in the last bar of p. 455, pleasing and wholly unexpected.

It may be not amiss to remark, that this glee is announced as composed "expressly for Clementi and Co.'s Vocal Harmony," which immediately accounts for the paginal numbers 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, and 457, and which figures would have a formidable (and ridiculous) appearance to the reader without this memento.

Oh, Rest thee Babe; the celebrated Ballad sung by Miss Stephens, in Guy Mannering, composed by John Whitaker.

This air is characterized by its simplicity only; for there is nothing novel or striking either in the melody or har-

mony: the accentuation is faulty in the words "darling," and "lady;" the former syllable in both words is made short instead of long: we always pronounce "därling," not "därling," and "lady," not "lady."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DRURY LANE.

"BERTRAM."—The constant repetition of this tragedy delights us, inasmuch as it must be gratifying to the feelings of its author. For the actors, however, we have not the same sort of solicitude. Miss Somerville does not improve; and we are disappointed. Mr. Kean has cooled his energies, and so we anticipated. There are persons who could quarrel with us for discovering this gentleman's defects: to such we would apply the language of Shakespeare:

"*Cassius.* You love me not.

"*Brutus.* I do not like your faults.

"*Cassius.* A friendly eye could never see such faults.

"*Brutus.* A flatterer's would not, though they do appear

"As huge as high Olympus."

We do not even flatter Miss O'Neill, notwithstanding her sex and beauty might exact such courtesy. We always decide with our best judgment; and are most pleased when we most commend.

JUNE 18.—"Every man in his Humour."—This play was originally published by the author after the following manner:

BURRY
MAN OVT
OF HIS
HVMOUR,

A comickall Satyre.

Acted in the yeere 1599. By the then
Lord Chamberlayne his
Servants.

The author B. I.
M. D. C. XVI.

so that, this once "*comickall Satyre*" was acted in the life-time of Shakespeare, and published in the year of his death. As dramatists, no parallel can be attempted between these celebrated characters. Ben Jonson loved to sport with the singularities he found in limited

society; and his satire may be, not inaptly, compared to

"The lavish wit, and humour gay

"Which mark sarcastic Butler's lay"

whereas Shakespeare pursued the human mind; and traced the human heart throughout all degrees and stations of life. He analysed the frail mechanism of mortality, by giving motion to all the springs of passion, which lead to the dignity or degradation of mankind. Hence, his works present us, after a lapse of two centuries, not only with a classic illustration of each living impulse to good and evil; but with a classic coincidence of thought and of expression emanating from the splendid genius of poets who flourished as well before as after the Augustan Age. The following sentiment in Horace† is prophetic of the divinity of eloquence with which Nature pleads throughout the every thought of our immortal Shakespeare:

"*Reddere personæ scilicet conventientia cuique.*"

In 1751, we believe, this comedy was altered and brought out by Garrick, who performed Kiteley. It was strongly cast, yet met with opposition. A similar fate, we apprehend, awaits its revival. In truth, it has little claims on the *fancies* of the present day. The wit is levelled at allusions we cannot comprehend. The plot is involved in intricacy: and the only object of our admiration is, the drollery of CONTRASTED HUMOURS that pervades the whole. It was more judicious in Mr. Kean to choose this novelty for his benefit than it is in the Managers to continue it, notwithstanding Mr Kean's peculiarities

* Hudibras was published in 1663.

† Horace died eight years before the Christian era.

are fashionable in ALL characters. He may, therefore, boast his having invented a GAMUT for high-bred declamation. Cibber, who was contemporary with great actors, says: "If the actor cannot change himself into several distinct persons, so as to vary his tone of voice, his motion, his look, his gesture—whether in high or low life—and, at the same time, keep close to those variations, without leaving the character they *stingly* belonged to; if his best skill fall short of this capacity, what pretence have we to call him a master of his art?"—What a philippic against modern taste!—Not, however, to appear hypercritical, we desire to admit, that no man ever attained this general excellence except the inimitable Garrick—*he*, who could with equal fidelity personate Macbeth or Ranger: King Lear or Abel Drugger. Let us, therefore, amply concede to Mr. Kean the gift of *peculiar* genius, and congratulate him on the vassalage of a *dazzling* fancy. On the other hand, we persist to contend, that the capacious and surpassing glories of art are unattainable, otherwise than by the *incessant study of an educated mind*. We should entertain as much respect for Mr. Kean's discretion as we do for his genius, could we be persuaded that he felt Kitley's "*gnawing fever of the brain*" to be more congenial with his display, than the "*heart-corroding*" jealousy of the magnanimous Othello. At all events, we will *erase* this actor with a tacit acknowledgment, that he does not inherit the radiant nobility, the soul inspired energy, the spirited and graceful action of Shakspeare's heroes: that he is not feelingly alive to the sensitive delicacies, the glowing refinements of a "rapt imagination, eliciting the grandeur and depths of classic composition. A consciousness of this inequality would be more honourable to Mr. Kean, than

all the mimic batteries of vacillating popularity. Kitley is not a character so finished as that of Sir Giles Overreach or of Luke; but Mr. Kean makes more, than any other man breathing, of *rough* materials. The whole of this comedy is devoted to a broad satire on the weakest passions of human nature; but the author's *point*, being divested of *personality*, is dry and sententious; and the whole machinery becomes dull and incomprehensible. Munden attempted, with great ability, to throw a streaming light into the extravagancies of Brainworm: Oxberry and Hughes appeared to have been idiots from their cradle: and Harley gave suitable importance to the affectations of Bobadil. Mr. Wallack and Mr. S. Penley were well-looking walking gentlemen; but the dresses collectively were like antique patch-work.

JUNE 15.—"The Man his own Master."—A very spirited bagatelle, abounding in the pleasantries of farcical absurdity, and an infallible remedy against yawning.

"Past Ten o'Clock."—We never tire at the representation of this excellent after-piece. Mr. T. Dibdin has drawn the character of Dozey with great skill, and Munden plays it admirably—no grimace, no buffoonery—but a rich display of nature throughout. Mrs. Horn appears to peculiar advantage as a female pupil of the Military School, and is more bewitchingly interesting in the watch-coat and night-cap of the Greenwich pensioner, than in the Mother Shipton cove of Dame Kitley.

JUNE 20.—"Othello."—The Moor, Mr. Kean. No new observations on this character. If we were asked why we expend so much comment on this gentleman's various performances, we should reply, that it is exacted from our censorship, by his popularity, to exalt his desert, and to condemn his daring at universal sway.

PERFORMANCES.

1846.

- May 28 Reggars Opera—Devil to Pay,
29 Bertram—Rosina,
30 Ditto—Oberon's Oath.
June 1 Cabinet—Turnpike Gate.
2 Holiday.
3 Bertram—Woodman's Wit.
4 Poor Gentleman—Past Ten o'Clock.
5 Every Man in his Humour—Maggie.
6 Bertram—Deserter.
7 Wild Oats—(Aledonian Laurels—Sylvester
Daggerwood—Lock and Key.
8 Bertram—Turnpike Gate.
9 Sons of Erin—Caledonian Laurels—False
and True.
11 Bertram—What Next.
12 Country Girl—The Man his own Master—
Forty Thieves.
13 Every Man in his Humour—The Man his
own Master—My Spouse and I.

1846.

- June 14 Wild Oats—The Man his own Master—The
Irish Widow.
15 Bertram—The Man his own Master—Past
Ten o'Clock.
17 New Way to Pay Old Debts—The Man his
own Master—The Irishman in London.
18 Heiress—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Man
his own Master.
19 The Dusky Body—Lovers' Quarrels—Who's
Who.
20 Othello—Irish Widow.
21 The Will—The Man his own Master—Of
Age To-morrow.
22 New Way to Pay Old Debts—The Man his
own Master—and Rosina.
24 Richard the Third—The Man his own
Master—and What Next.
25 The Cabinet—and Maggie.
26 Speed the Plough—Hit or Miss.

COVENT-GARDEN.

MAY 22. "Adelaide; or, the Emigrants." This tragedy presents us with another honourable effusion of Hibernian talent. Like "Bertram," it is sombre as a drama, and glowing as a poem. This play had previously received the patronage of a Dublin audience—by no means unfastidious critics—and was by them pronounced a work of poetical merit. Mr. Shiel, a young Barrister of much promise, is the author; and with grateful gallantry he dedicated his labours to his lovely countrywoman Miss O'Neill. The fable originates in the emigration of the French Noblesse at the early part of their disastrous revolution. The Count and Countess St. Eyremond, with their daughter Adelaide, are received in their perilous flight within the hospitable castle of Lunenberg; and, during their sojourn, the Count of Lunenberg becomes captive to the artless beauty of the accomplished Adelaide. This new passion, however, is a dangerous intruder; as the Count, a man of vast ambition, is the favourite of his monarch, who proposes to unite him with an Austrian princess. Hence the combat between two of the most powerful passions of the human mind. The Count, notwithstanding, contrives to reconcile them, by obtaining the person of Adelaide under a feigned marriage, and under her solemn vow of secrecy. These events are preparatory: At the opening scene, we view the Count distracted by reflection, and powerfully acted upon by remorse: he has ruined a virtuous, unsuspecting girl; betrayed her in distress; and triumphed over her confidence. Pending this conflict, Holstein, an amiable young nobleman, solicits Adelaide's hand, and the sternness of her refusal awakens suspicion in her father's mind, which is confirmed by an old domestic, Godfrey. St. Eyremond determines to avenge his insulted honour; but previously to his having any opportunity, an interview takes place between Lunenberg and Adelaide, in which the latter in vain solicits that her father should be a party to their secret. Godfrey enters, and resolves to withdraw his young mistress from her persecutor; but he is struck to the ground; Adelaide swoons; and Lunenberg carries her off in a state of insensibility. The master-scene that follows afforded a glorious opportunity to Miss O'Neill

to display her native sensibilities. The poet is most happy in describing these contending emotions; and the actress, if possible, surpassed her former greatness. Adelaide's mind is progressively roused to the climax of despair—she takes poison; and, at the moment Lunenberg is weeping over her departing life, her brother enters, brands him with the epithet of coward, and disgraces him with a blow. Lunenberg falls on his opponent's sword, and the hapless Adelaide expires on the corpse of her betrayer.—To speak more minutely of the merits of this poem, it is our pleasing task to reflect on the delicacy and native charm with which Mr. Shiel has drawn his heroine. With youth, beauty, susceptibility, and virtuous confidence, her voice cements the passion her heart approves. This is precisely the situation best calculated to display the personal as well as mental accomplishments of Miss O'Neill with every graceful attraction. In the scene, when Adelaide slowly discovers the reality of her situation, it would be difficult to do justice to Miss O'Neill's variety of feeling, as hope and terror alternately assume ascendancy in her mind. These transitions were awful—but, when she asks, with terrific anxiety, "Am I your wife?" and subsequently learns her fate, no language can describe the agonies of her wild pathos, her convulsed expression, or the despair of her horror-stricken features.—Mr. Young, in St. Eyremond, and Mr. C. Kemble, as Count Lunenberg, added trophies to their well-earned fame.—The epilogue we can applaud so far as it compliments Miss O'Neill; but we spurn at the illiberal allusion made to the management of a sister rival.

MAY 31. "Henry VIII." Benefactors are privileged: we never, therefore, criticize them. Our present desire is, to do homage to the individual whose splendid talents* have left an imperishable record in every heart. Even, now, we tremble with emotions re-

* Among the various elegant and solid tributes offered to the talents of this lady, on her earliest appearances on the London boards, THAT from the Barristers must not be forgotten. These learned gentlemen requested her acceptance of a purse, in testimony of their grateful respect for the instruction they had derived from her classic exhibitions.

excited last evening by the eye of lightning beaming from the soul of fire; and we are awed by memory of the Siddonian grandeur that formerly, "With sacred terror—with severe delight—
Crept through our mortal frame."

On the appearance of this celebrated actress, the whole house spontaneously arose to do her honour. Mrs. Siddons was greatly affected by this extraordinary testimonial of public respect: but, on her recovery, she displayed the magnanimity of Queen Katharine with undiminished powers.—Of Kemble's Cardinal Wolsey, it can only be said, that he reanimates the haughty Prelate who once swayed the sceptre of his sovereign.—How we envy Miss O'Neill the luxury of contemplating, for the first time, the happy union of nature and of art that elevates Mrs. Siddons above all possibility of competition in the sublimely beautiful. With taste so pure, and sensibility so exquisite, this lovely young actress must have been 'rapt in a delirium of enjoyment.

JUNE 3. "The Grecian Daughter." Nothing can be more impressive than Mr. Kemble's Evander. We could, however, wish that Miss O'Neill had not undertaken the part of Euphrasia. The Grecian heroine and the Roman matron quitted the English stage with Mrs. Siddons. Miss O'Neill, notwithstanding, astonishes every one by the lofty impulse with which she avenges her father's sufferings on the tyrant—Dionysius is one of Mr. Conway's least faulty performances.

JUNE 8.—"Macbeth." We are aware of our offence against *fashionable taste*; and yet are hardy enough to believe, as all persons with classic taste must believe, that the stage never will be graced by any thing like a parallel to the Macbeths of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. In them, we clearly understand the object; motive, and passion of Shakspeare's imagination; and to our mind's eye the scene is a reality—not one of those sudden bursts which electrify the senses without convincing the judgment. True passion cannot be mimicked by fantastic and self-created allusions. Mental vigour results from powerful causes; and it is the *individual* affections of the heart that impel the will to good or to bad actions. This was so perfectly understood by our gifted Poet, that the progress of ambition is distinct in the tyrant Gloster and in the guilty Macbeth, notwithstanding both ascend the

throne through blood-shed, and both, with *desperate heroism* pay the forfeit of their crime.—One word, however, before we close. When a celebrated actress has publicly taken leave of the stage, we reconcile her loss, and Memory cherishes her talents. To re-appear at the benefit, is a gracious act of benevolence: we love the motive, and eagerly embrace the unexpected indulgence. But we are not prepared for more; nor do we like the *semblance* even of envy or jealousy, intermeddling with persons who never were, and never can be rivals. Mrs. Siddons, it is said, acts in obedience to Royal command: but, will she limit her appearances to such command?—Now "school's up," we gaze with adoration on the people's best hopes. Our illustrious Heir presumptive has made a public entrée into life under auspices that cheer the English feeling, and lead it to the most flattering anticipations. Supreme in intellectual accomplishment, with a warm heart and noble freedom of spirit, Her Royal Highness *promises* a future splendid patronage to the arts and sciences. This blessing we read in the ardours which direct her taste to the sublime harmonies of both in the illustration of our classic drama. May the deplored occasion of Her Royal Highness's absence last evening cease to intrude on her enjoyments; and may her exemplary worth be for ever robed in happiness!—Mrs. Siddons' personation of Lady Macbeth was never more terrifically majestic than on this occasion; nor have the mental energies of Kemble receded, in the slightest degree, from their wonted grandeur. C. Kemble's Macduff was in his best style.

JUNE 17. "Pizarro." This popular play, revived last evening with extraordinary splendour, was finely represented by the full collected powers of this theatre. It is, therefore, needless to add, that the audience were delighted. Miss O'Neill was the new Elvira. Why (we urge it from our own feelings), why does this tear-subduing actress cast from her modest hold the silken bondage of a woman's supremacy, to grasp *unfeminine* chains too ponderous for the feeble tenure of her native delicacy?—and that, at a moment when dormant recollection is just awakened? It is our ardent hope, that "the winds of popularity may never visit Miss O'Neill too roughly," but waft her with prosperous gales to affluence and happiness.

PERFORMANCES.

1816.	20. Jealous Wife—John of Paris.	1816.	June 18. Cymbeline—Sylvester Daggerwood—Cymon.
May	20. Cymbeline—Sylvester Daggerwood—Forty Thieves.	15. Jealous Wife—Chip of the Old Block.	
	30. Gamemster—Brother and Sister.	14. School for Reform—Five Miles Off.	
	31. King Henry the VIIIth—The Prize.	15. Venice Preserved—Sylvester Daggerwood Brother and Sister.	
June	1. Oratorio.	17. Pizarro—Miller and his Men.	
	3. Grecian Daughter—Sylvester Daggerwood—Forty Thieves.	18. Inkle and Yarico—Timour the Tartar.	
	4. Beggars' Opera—Chip of the Old Block—The Prize.	19. Farmer's Wife—Chip of the Old Block.	
	5. The Kilde—Katherine and Petruchio.	20. Jealous Wife—Killing no Murder.	
	6. Jealous Wife—Chip of the Old Block.	21. Guy Mannering—Love, Law, and Physic.	
	7. Lord of the Manor—Tom Thumb the Great—Venetian Vagaries.	22. Macbeth—Tom Thumb the Great.	
	8. Macbeth—John of Paris.	24. Pizarro—Cymon.	
	10. Hamlet—Forty Thieves.	25. Guy Mannering—Day after the Wedding—The Ugly Club—Timour the Tartar.	
	11. Guy Mannering—Bombasto Furioso—St. Patrick's Day.	26. Midsummer's Night Dream—Bombasto Furioso—Farmer.	

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—JUNE 15.

We hail with pleasure the revival of an entertainment exclusively devoted to harmony, conveyed in our native language, and graced by our native talent. Indeed, the operas of the Lyceum all proved honourable to Mr. Arnold's taste and judgment: good plot, good music, and good performers. The performances were the opera of "Up all Night; or, The Singgler's Cave;" and the musical farce of "The Boarding House." Previous to their commencement the curtain rose, and discovered the whole corps dramatique, drawn up in front of the stage, when the national anthem of "God save the King" was sung, and received with the usual expressions of approbation by a crowded audience. Miss KELLY then came forward, and delivered the following Address, written, we understand, by Mr. ARNOLD, for the occasion; and the great length of which was amply compensated for by her very admirable recitation:—

Well! here I am at last!—and what's as true,
Nor less surprising—here—at last, are you.
Though we do meet, too soon, I fear, to part,
Yet welcome! kindly welcome!—from my heart!
Our Humble Edifice triumphant rose
In spite of threatening flames and patent Foes!
The Foes who'd stint your pleasure—but in vain,
To Covent-Garden and to Drury-Lane.
Who kindly wish to prove, as it appears,
Monopolizers of your smiles and tears!
Who love you all so dearly, that they swear
You shall go no where—if you don't go there.
Pray how d'ye like our House?—Is't snug and easy?
Upon my life we've done our best to please ye!

You all can hear and see, I hope—Yes—all!
Those are rare virtues of a House that's small!
For such, are Actors ever bound to pray,
Where you can see the Stage, and hear the Play.
Where you with ease can mark our real faces,
Without the aid of glasses or grimaces!
And each inflexion of the voice is heard,
Your ears preserved; and our poor lungs are spared!—
To that small stage: which here our steps would press,
Full many an actor owes his first success;
Your cherish'd favorites now on wider stages
Here grew beneath your smiles—their noblest wages!
Extend those smiles, which rear such valued fruits,
To cheer the labours of our new Recruits?
Support the timid, who from dread may waver,
And rouse their talents by your generous favour.
"For we've no substitutes to feed your hopes—
No dancing here of foreigners on ropes—
No prancing palfreys we, from Astley's stray'd;
We hope to draw—without the horses aid!"
So may their zeal repay the boon we crave,
And learn to merit what your kindness gave.
Ye Gods! who reign above in distant wonder—
For Gods we know you, by your dreadful thunder!
Not always dreadful tho'—tho' loud—because
Here I first blest your thunders of Applause!
Ye Boxes! say, are you well cramm'd?
(to the Pit) and you?
Pray sir, sit close—there's room enough for two!—
"The man who has not music in himself,
Is fit for"—nothing good, a peevish elf!—
So SHAKESPEARE says—and add, pray (critics note him,

(We must not act him here, but we may quote him)

* Let no such man be trusted!—such we fear—

So those that don't love music—don't come here.

Is there a spot through all the varied earth,
Where nature triumphs in a human birth,
But yields to music undisputed sway,

And owns the magic of her Heaven-born lay?

Thing! Music, thine! to strike with powerful art

Responsive chords on every feeling heart!

To lift the soul on meek devotions' prayer,

To solace sorrow, and to soothe despair!

From lisping infancy to life's decline,

In every age or state, the art divine

Still claims o'er man, its soft, yet strong

control,

And sways, at will, each passion of the

soul!

Who has not mark'd the infant's playful

smile,

While some fond mother's song its pains

beguile?

Its eye, which struggles still to wake, and

hear

The sounds which lull its pangs and charm

its ear?

Who has not mark'd that still reluctant eye,

Closed by the mother's plaintive lullaby?

The rudest savage of the rudest clime,

In some wild measure, and discordant

rhyme,

Provokes the madd'ning dance, or warrior

throng,

And rules man's passions by the charm of

song.

The lowliest peasant, who prepares the soil,

With cheerful ditty, half beguiles his toil!

And labour done, around his evening blaze,

Requies, in song, the deeds of former

days—

So on the deck the sturdy seaman takes

His patient watch, and spite of nature,

wakes,

And as the darkling waves around him

swell,

The helmsman chants the cheering sound

"All's Well!"

But now a nobler subject we disclose—

Behold what misery to music owes!

This Isle, so famed where'er our warriors

roam,

Is scarce less famed for charities at home.

Of all its noblest mansions—those the chief,

Where age, and want, and sickness, find

relief.

Where youth is snatched from crime—the

hungry fed,

And Vice itself is back to Virtue led,

Of these—the proudest acts by man

display'd,

How few, but draw their funds from Mu-

sic's aid!

Thus Music, "Heavenly Maid!" alike be-

gions

Joy in our gladness—comfort in our woes!
To her, then, is this modest Temple due:
Worthy of Her—if but approved by You!

In the opera which followed there was some variations from its original cast of character; and we should be happy to add that the performance was improved by the change. Mr. Bartley (stage manager of the new concern), was the substitute of Dowton in the character of Admiral Blunt; but, before we can bring our minds to approve of the gallant sailor's present representative, we must forget his predecessor. It ought to have been recollected that the Admiral had some songs to encounter, and that Mr. Bartley had laid in amongst his sea-stock but a very short allowance of voice—and of musical ear a still more scanty provision. The consequence was, that the solo songs were spoiled—that the harmonies, where he had to sing in concert, were ruined—and that Mr. Bartley, in many respects an entertaining, and always a respectable actor, was treated with several expressive marks of loud ill-humour.

Amongst the other novelties of the opera was a Mr. T. Short (from Dublin), in the character of Young Heartwell. This gentleman has a sweet but feeble tenor voice, which obliges him to have too frequent recourse to the falsetto—and seems better fitted for a room than a theatre. A Mr. Russell, from Edinburgh, performed the character of Peter extremely well. His voice is a manly and powerful bass, and he sung the fine sea-song "In the Termagant we sail'd," with admirable truth and spirit, and was deservedly encored. Besides these, Mr. J. Isaacs gave proofs of extraordinary organic power; and when he has been drilled out of the awkwardness of his manner, he will be a valuable acquisition to the English opera. Miss Kelly, who had spoken the introductory address with excellent skill and self-possession, played Juliana with her wonted vivacity. In the ludicrous farce of "The Boarding House," the parts of Splatterdash and Peter Fidget brought forward two other recruits, in the persons of Messrs. Wilkinson and Chatterley, who both appeared to be lively actors, but of whom we must reserve our judgment until some further trial. Mrs. Orger, Miss L. Kelly, and Mr. Broadhurst, were also amongst our old favourites, who were received with a hearty welcome. His

Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex sat in a front box, and was received with hearty plaudits by the audience. Many leaders and amateurs of the musical world were likewise present, to exhibit the interest which they felt in the prosperous commencement of this national undertaking; and a repetition of the same entertainments was announced for Monday evening, amidst the loudest acclamations. After the opera, the Duke of Sussex, accompanied by some other gentlemen, entered the green-room, and partook of the wine and cake provided for the performers on this occasion. His Royal Highness mingled with the company in the most condescending manner; and, on his health being drank, expressed his thanks, and his hope that the English opera would long prove a powerful encouragement to native talent.

Of the house itself we must now say a few words. The purpose professed to be intended by this undertaking has always appeared to us so laudable, and, if judiciously prosecuted, so easily attainable, that we have felt from the out-set both interested in its success and sanguine as to its earlier or later prosperity. This new building has been begun and finished within the short period of six months; and the licence granted for the present season being for four months only, the Proprietor has been, in some measure, compelled to open the house before the necessary preparations—particularly those behind the curtain—were in the perfect state to which he designs to bring them; but there is, even now, much to approve—something to regret—and a great deal more than we can venture to describe minutely, in what has been already completed. The *desideratum* of first importance in an opera-house is to enable the audience to hear well. This, in most parts of the new theatre, has been fully accomplished; but it seems to us as if the numerous recesses formed by the enclosed boxes in the rear of the dress circle would have the effect of breaking the sound, and rendering the utterance of the most articulate among the performers more indistinct than might have been anticipated from the very moderate distance between the front of that circle and the stage. The second object at an opera is of course to see whatever passes on the stage without obstruction; and certainly we have never entered any theatre where this advantage was

more studied by the architect, or enjoyed with more perfect facility by the spectator, than in every quarter of this new building. In the boxes, of which there are but two complete circles, the front of the third circle being taken up by the middle gallery, the seats rise above each other far beyond the elevation which has been given to them at Drury-lane or Covent-garden, so as to afford the spectator in the back seat a thorough command of whatever is in front of him. Much room has also been sacrificed to the salutary purpose of affording the audience as much air as possible between the tiers of boxes, and indeed throughout the whole building, which, from the pit to the upper gallery, appears to be considerably higher, in proportion to its area, than any contemporary theatre. Those of the audience who occupy the foremost benches of the pit are apparently too much below the level of the stage, the front of the orchestra intercepting their view of the performance—an evil for which the extraordinary height of the dress boxes above that level suggests an easy remedy, at least before the opening of another season. The decorations generally are classical, simple, and appropriate. The ceiling is surrounded and supported by a series of light groined arches. Through the centre of the dome the lyre of Orpheus appears, like a constellation of radiance in the azure sky. Heads of Apollo, encircled by rays of glory, wrought in burnished gold, face each other on opposite sides of the proscenium, on a level with the half-circle of upper boxes, the face of which is ornamented with wreaths and lyres. A raised scroll-work, richly gilt, surrounds the first circle of boxes: on the dress circle is a series of pannels painted in imitation of low relief. These are designed to represent a sort of history of music from the first invention of the lyre by Mercury, described in the pannel of the centre box, through the various exploits of Arion and Orpheus, of Apollo and Sappho, down to those of St. Cecilia, and of the institutor of the English opera, who are respectively celebrated in the two compartments which join the opposite sides of the proscenium. Of the mass of decoration, as it affects the *camp d'œil* of the house, we must observe, that, however well finished its separate parts may be, the dead white on which it has been executed, has given a too sombre ap-

appearance to the whole interior of this theatre. A darker and more decided back-ground is the only thing wanting to bring home to the eye the classical reliefs of the dress circle, and the brilliant gilding of the scroll upon the tier above it. The principal box entrance is from the Strand, where a large flight of stairs leads to the dress circle, from which another staircase conducts to a vestibule, communicating with the first circle and with the saloon. The other entrances are from Exeter-place and Exeter street.

Large tanks of water, with connecting pipes to every part of the building, are introduced, to counteract the effects of fire.

The drop-scene is admirably executed, and represents the porch of a Grecian Temple, with a group in front, composed of Apollo, accompanied by the Tragic and Comic Muses, as illustrative of the union of Music with the Drama.

The saloon is on a level with the first circle of boxes, but entirely separated

from the auditory; this apartment is nearly plain, being only decorated with the names of the most celebrated British composers. There is also a gallery over it, which serves as a saloon to the upper circle.

The Green Room, which is close to the Prompter's side of the stage, is coloured a plain green, and decorated with tablets, painted in imitation of basso-relievos, representing scenes from various operas.

The dimensions we understand to be 30 feet between the stage doors; and 35 feet from the front boxes to the orchestra. The whole theatre calculated, we believe, to hold somewhat about 3000. Those minor improvements, which a short experience will suggest, will, no doubt, be readily adopted; and, whilst wishing every prosperity to the new concern, we shall feel most happy to record the increased and increasing success of this truly national establishment.

PERFORMANCES.

1816.

- June 15. Up all Night—Boarding House.
17. Ditto—Ditto.
18. Ditto—Bee Hive.
19. Beggar's Opera—Bee Hive.
20. Castle of Andalusia—Boarding House.

1816.

- June 21. Beggar's Opera—Bee Hive.
22. Castle of Andalusia—My Aunt.
24. Duenna—My Aunt.
25. Up all Night—My Aunt.
26. Castle of Andalusia—Turn out.

POETRY,

RODERIC'S DREAM.

A SIXTH TRADITION OF TABBY-HALL.

* * * * *

THE bell of Roderic's beacon-tow'r
Has toll'd the dreary midnight hour;
The watch-dog gasps with glaring eyes,
The wild doe to her covert flies—
Who treads unseen the rampart's height?
A demon of the deathful night!
It is a lone and shrouded form,
Dark as the spirit of the storm—
It steals beside yon murky stream,
Red with the waning Baal-fire's gleam—
A boat lies in a cavern's cleft
Of oar and sail and rudder 'reft;
That spectre-form has seiz'd the prow,
And glides beneath the mountain's brow
To yon green isle, whose sedges lave
Their lilies in Ierne's wave—
But once within the circling year
It rises on its crystal bier,
And ere one summer moonbeam's wane,
It sinks beneath the wave again;

* This singular isle, which is visible only one day in the year, lies near the mountains of Donnegal.

None but the spectres of the dead
Upon that lonely island tread!

Shall wand'ring shades of night beguile
Red Roderic to the lonely isle?—
He spurns the shore, he cleaves the tide,
His foot is on the dark isle's side—
Nor life, nor light, nor sound is there,
Save the pale deathfire's passing glare:
Yet there is now a breath!—it heaves
Yon down amidst the thistle's leaves—
Is it a fairy's gift?—it looks
Like elves that dwell in haunted brooks,
So wan, so cold, with eyes so fair,
And fleece-white locks of dewy hair;
But it has clasp'd Red Roderic's hand,
And smil'd upon his sparkling brand.

“ Son of a stranger!—lovely one!
Like thine my early woes begun,
But none were ever found to bless
My stera heart with a sire's caress;
None ever seal'd upon my brow
The fond warm kiss I give thee now!
Red Roderic has no brother's feast
To smile at when the storm has ceas'd;
No sire shall praise, no mother hear
The triumphs of his battle-spear,

And on his nameless cairn, the stone
 Shall be by mountain-wand'ers thrown.
 Come, changeling, to my heart!—thy smile
 May warm its wither'd core awhile—
 It might have lov'd—but none were near
 A lone heart's craving sigh to hear."

"Red Roderic, yield thy prize!"—that cry
 Is from a mother's heart;—her eye
 Asks mercy while her cold hands wrest
 Her treasure from the warrior's breast—
 "Thou hast no son—thou canst not know
 The anguish of a mother's throes—
 Mad with unpitied pangs I gave
 My lov'd one to the coming wave;
 But thy red falchion shall not tear
 His beauteous breast and silken hair—
 Think of thy mother's heart, and press
 To thine his infant loveliness;—
 O'Donnel's first-born son shall owe
 High ransom to his noblest foe."

The Chieftain starts—avenging ire
 Burns in his eyeball's lurid fire—
 "Son of my foe!—Red Roderic's ear
 Feasts on that sound—revenge is near!
 Forgett'st thou now the deathful hour
 When flames embrac'd O'Donnel's tow'r?
 'Midst crashing piles and floods of gore
 My arm his bright-hair'd sister bore,
 Yet—yet he spurn'd me!—may my hand
 Wither when I forget the brand!
 O! such an hour may yet return,—
 Again those hated walls may burn,
 But he, in leaden silence laid,
 No more shall boast his bright-hair'd maid.
 And thou, fair boy! shalt never wield
 For him thy lance in battle-field;
 On thee his withering heart shall call
 On thee in vain! to mourn his fall—
 Live, hostage of my hate!"

But where
 Is now that babe so softly fair?
 'Tis but a shape of painted air!
 And where is she whose eye of blue
 Seem'd like heav'n's azure dropping dew?
 He sees that eye—it glimmers still
 Unmoving, glassy, stern, and chill;
 And there is but a beauteous shade
 Dimly in robes of death array'd,
 While strange unearthly voices sound
 From the dark world of waters round.

"Thou hast thy hatred's boon!—thine eyes
 Gaze on a brief and shadowy prize;
 A prize than dust and ashes less—
 Vain, cold, sepulchral nothingness!
 Such are the trophies that await
 Untam'd Revenge and lurking Hate;
 By shadows mock'd, by shadows fed,
 They grasp the relics of the dead,
 Behold!—the feast of vengeance ends
 As this forsaken isle descends,
 By its own baleful fires consum'd,
 In Horror's darkest gulf entomb'd!"
 Earth shudders—o'er the rocking isle
 Flames dart and rushing billows boil;
 Down, down unfathom'd depths it goes—
 Ab e, the boundless waters close.

'Tis but a dream!—and not a trace
 Tells of the vanish'd island's place,
 But on Red Roderic's heaving breast
 A milkwhite dove descends to rest.—
 Ere eve he sheathes his vengeful sword,
 And calls O'Donnel to his board,
 While by his side the stranger-dove
 Sits pleas'd to watch the feast of love,
 And in the red cup dips its beak
 The bonied draught of peace to seek,
 Sheds incense from its silver wings,
 Then back to heav'n exulting springs.

* * * * *

V.

ERRATUM in page 447, line 6, for *Enterpe*,
 read *Euterpe*.

LINES,

*Addressed by a Tutor to his Pupil, who had
 purchased a Magazine, in which was a
 Portrait of the Author.*

WHEN here this silent form you trace
 Of one who taught your infant mind—
 Mark, in the features of the face,
 The Tutor and the Friend combin'd:
 And when in life he breathe no more,
 No more his earnest precepts give,
 Still in your mem'ry's treasur'd store
 Let him (who once increas'd it) live.
 June 20th, 1816. W.

TO MISS STEPHENS,

WITH A BANK NOTE FOR A BOX TICKET.

GO, pictur'd sign of England's wealth,
 To tuneful *Stephens* speed thy way,
 And tell her (in a pun by stealth)
 Like her's, thy notes have sov'reign sway.
 Say, all that's found in Indian mines,
 Or commerce wafts from foreign shore,
 This wealth thy magic form combines,
 When stamp'd by England's regal power.
 But to these notes, thus sprung from earth,
 A far inferior fate is given;
 While her's, that boast celestial birth,
 Are such as angels use in heaven.

AGRICULTURAL APHORISMS;

OR, REMARKS NOT VERY OLD FASHIONED.

HAND to the plough,
 Wife to the cow,
 Boy to the mow,
 Maid to the sow,
 Will pay the rent now;

But—man with his Tally-ho,
 Wife squalling pian-o,
 Girl with her satin—oh!
 Boy with his Latin—oh!
 Is splash, dash, and must end in ruin, oh!

STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.

A COPY of the Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Cobourg has just been laid before Parliament. It grants them jointly, while living, 60,000*l.* per annum, 10,000*l.* of which goes to her Royal Highness as pin money, independently of her husband's controul. If she becomes a widow, she will have the whole 60,000*l.* If he becomes a widower, he will have 50,000*l.* per annum. The eldest child, being presumptive heir to the throne, must be educated as the King directs. The following article we copy at length:—

Article V.—It is understood and agreed that her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the United Kingdom without the permission, in writing, of his Majesty or of the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on

the behalf of his Majesty, and without her Royal Highness's own consent.

And in the event of her Royal Highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, and of her own consent, such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, and consented to by her Royal Highness. And it shall be competent for her Royal Highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in consequence of directions for that purpose, in writing, from his Majesty or from the Prince Regent, or at her own pleasure.

The Treaty of Marriage is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Council; and on the part of the husband, by Baron De Just.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

. Days omitted, no Business of Importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.—The third reading of the Coroner's Bill, was strongly opposed by the Earls of Egremont and Fitzwilliam, because having been introduced as a private bill, it had not received that consideration due to a public bill, which it was; and Earl Egremont moved that it be read six months hence.—The Earl of Harrowby said that the object of getting the bill properly discussed, might be attained, by discharging the order for the third reading, and then referring it to a Committee of the whole house. After a division the result of which was in favour of the bill, it was agreed to be discussed in a Committee of the whole house on Monday.

MONDAY, May 27.—Lord Holland observed, on the committal of the Coroner's remuneration bill, that being introduced as a private one, and consequently not having invited attention as a public bill, he should move that it be set aside. This motion was negatived by 31 to 23.—Lord Auckland stated, that though in Northumberland they allowed the coroner only 40*l.* a year, the allowance in Kent was 400*l.* a year; and if this bill passed in its present shape, the emoluments would amount to 1,500*l.* a year. They were legislating in the dark.—Earl Stanhope said, that the noble Lord who spoke last was a Kentish man, but that he (Stanhope) was a man of Kent. His lordship admitted that the allowance was 400*l.*

a year, but that was divided among five of them, which made it only 80*l.* for each, and that was rather a material difference.—Lord Kenyon moved, that instead of the words 1*s.* 3*d.* per mile for travelling expenses, the word 6*d.* per mile be inserted.—This was negatived by 25 to 17.—The Earl of Egremont proposed a clause by which the depositions, as well as the inquiries should be laid before the justices of the peace, that they might judge whether the fees ought to be allowed for inquiries; but in consequence of Lord Ellenborough observing that until the inquiry was made, it could not be known whether the matter was of a serious or frivolous nature, he withdrew the clause. The bill then passed the Committee.

THURSDAY, May 30.—The Prince Regent's message on the subject of a new silver coinage having been referred to a Committee of the whole house, the Earl of Liverpool said it was intended by Government to make gold the standard of value in the kingdom; there would be therefore no alteration in the value of gold coin. He thought 2,500,000*l.* of new coinage would be sufficient to supply the place of the shillings and sixpences called in or driven out of circulation, which was depreciated full 30 per cent. In regard to indemnity, he should propose, that all the old silver which could be considered as legal tender, by having the proper marks, should be

received at its current value, when called in; mere counterfeits could not be received for more than their value as determined by weight and fineness. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Both houses of Parliament met this day. The Civil List Bill occasioned some discussion in the House of Lords. It appears that the sum now proposed for the Civil List, including the Windsor Establishment, was 1,339,000*l.*; and the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Holland contended, that as the fluctuating expenses of the Civil List was taken away, so ought the fluctuating revenue, such as the Droits of the Admiralty, &c. The Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY, June 7.—On the Abdy Divorce bill, the clause prohibiting the marriage of the offending parties was negatived, and another introduced allowing Lady Abdy 400*l.* a year.

MONDAY, June 10.—Lord Holland, on the subject of the Alien Bill wished to know if it was intended to consider as Aliens Americans before the period of the separation of the United States from this country.

Lord Sidmouth said no difficulty ever occurred to Americans, on applying at the Alien office, and no questions were asked there respecting the distinction the Noble Lord had hinted at.

TUESDAY, June 11—The Earl of Donoughmore presented a petition of the Irish Catholics.

Earl Grey presented a similar Petition from English Catholics, and made an elegant and impressive speech in support of their claims.

On the Motion of Lord Sidmouth, for the second reading of the Alien Bill, a debate took place, by Earls Fitzwilliam, Grey, Carnarvon, and Darnley, Lords King, Holland, and the Duke of Sumex.

Lord Auckland, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Liverpool, spoke in support of the Bill, and on

a division there were, for the second reading 54, and on the Motion of Earl Fitzwilliam, that it be read a second time this day three months, 17.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presented a Bill for the Regulation of Clerical Residence. He stated its purport as follows. In the first place, the Resident Clergy were empowered by it to hold certain farm lands; 2dly, The Bill went to regulate the question of exemptions from residence; 3d. It went to regulate the increase of Curates, where necessary, to parishes where the Incumbent himself resided. His Grace then referred to the Act of the 43d of the King, which he thought one of great public utility. The present Bill however, would so far alter that statute, as to enable beneficed Clergymen to take into their own hands 20 acres of land, without any communication with the Bishop; if a greater proportion of land were to be taken, it ought to be with the concurrence of the Diocesan. These were the principal Heads of the Bill, as described by the Most reverend Prelate, and which he should propose to have printed for the perusal and consideration of their lordships.

After some observations from the Earls of Harrowby and Carnarvon, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Alien Bill went through a Committee, a motion previously put by Lord Holland for referring certain questions upon the legality of the Bill being negatived.

THURSDAY, June 13—Earl Grosvenor wished to know whether it was intended to abolish the office of Secretary of State for the War Department.

Earl Bathurst said, it undoubtedly was not the intention of Government to supersede the office. It was now simply a Colonial Office, and no department had more laborious duties to perform, as at the last, peace we had only 15 colonies, and now had 32.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 10—The speaker noticing the presence of General Sir Lowry Cole and Sir H. Clinton, delivered to them in a most impressive manner the thanks of the house for their conduct at Waterloo; the speeches were upon the motion of Lord Castlereagh ordered to be entered on the Journals.—Mr. Fesey Fitzgerald moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the 7th article of the Act of Union, by virtue of which the present proportions between the contributions of Great Britain and Ireland should no longer continue.—Sir J. Newport said that he never should come before that house in *forma pauperis*, when pleading the cause of Ireland. On the contrary, he would contend, that she was entitled to claim a reconsideration of the unfair system

of contribution which was fixed for her at the union, and the injustice of which was now unravelled by her complete bankruptcy.—Lord Castlereagh observed that a system of identity of taxation formed the great basis of the Scotch union; but, at the time of the union with Ireland, the debt of Great Britain preponderated so much, that it would have been unfair to have called upon her to enter into a partnership of debts. For this reason the quota principle had been adopted on that occasion; but as the debt of Ireland had now passed the point of proportion, it would be absurd and unjust to continue the same state of things. Since 1810, the debt had been against Ireland, instead of being in her favour; and therefore, to delay the measure any longer must be impolitic.—Mr. Pon-

sooby expressed his approbation of the measure. The resolutions were then put and carried.

The Report of the Alien Bill was, after several divisions, brought up.

TUESDAY, May 21.—On the motion of Mr. Brougham, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of education in the metropolis; from 85,000 to 90,000 children, Mr. B. stated, were left uneducated.

Mr. Birch, after premising that abuses prevailed in the Trinity Corporation, whose annual revenues, supported by a high rate on the tonnage of shipping, exceeded 174,000*l.* per annum, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the income and expenditure of the Trinity House. *Vide* page 515.—Messrs. Barham, Smith, and Curwen, supported the motion for inquiry. Mr. Rose opposed it.—Mr. Birch at length agreed to withdraw his motion for the present.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. W. Elliot presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of England, praying relief from the restrictions and disabilities, to which they were at present subjected by law.

Mr. Grattan then rose to make his annual motion on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. In the course of his speech the hon. gentleman stated, that he had in his possession a letter from Cardinal Gaeta, written under the authority of the Pope, setting forth the terms to which his Holiness was willing to assent. It was an official document, countersigned by Dr. Poynter, a Catholic bishop. Speaking of the oaths taken by the Catholic bishops, this letter states, that though they alone might be sufficient to satisfy the government, yet his Holiness was willing to permit that a list of the clergy who were candidates for the vacant sees might be exhibited to the King's ministers, in order that the government, if it disliked any of them, might point out the name, in order to its being expunged. The Cardinal then goes on to say, "that as soon as the legislature of Great Britain shall promulgate the act of emancipation founded on these principles, his Holiness will send a brief to all the Catholics of the united kingdom, in which he will publish his sense of the generosity of the most powerful British Government, and exhort them to still more solid loyalty to their august King." Mr. Grattan concluded with moving, that the House do early in the next Session of Parliament take into its serious consideration the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with the view of adopting such conciliatory arrangements as might conduce to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom.—Sir H. Parnell seconded the motion.—Gen. Matthew said he had gone to Rome, obtained an interview with the Pope, who had assured him that he was fully prepared to go every possible length towards

this country.—Lord Castlereagh spoke at some length in support of the motion, as did Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Peel against it.—On a division, the motion was negatived by 172 to 141; majority against the motion 31.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.—The third reading of the Highway Surveyor's Bill, the object of which is to appoint a surveyor of roads in each county, whose salary is to be paid out of the rates, was opposed by Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir E. Brydges, Messrs. Cartwright, Estcourt, and others, as unnecessary, and throwing additional patronage into the hands of magistrates; on a division the bill was thrown out by 41 to 12.

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from certain tradesmen and shopkeepers, west of Temple Bar, complaining of the institution of Bazaars, as an unjust interference with the legitimate profits of the petitioners, and praying that some legislative measures should be adopted to prevent the establishment, or check the progress of such an evil: ordered to lie on the table.

TYTHES.

Mr. Newman concluded a prefatory speech on this subject by moving the appointment of a Committee, to take into consideration the petitions upon the Table on the subject of Tythes, and report their opinion whether it be expedient to enable Tythe-holders to substitute pecuniary payments for Tythes in kind at certain periods.—Messrs. Curwen and Braud were satisfied that the commutation of tythes would be productive of much good, and that the clergy were quite as desirous of it as the laity.—Mr. Smyth declared that if tythes were abolished, it would not be practicable to provide an adequate equivalent either in value, title, security, or means of collection. He should therefore object to any proposition for depriving the clergy and other tythe-holders of that property to which they had as much right as any freeholder had to his land.—Mr. Rose professed himself a friend to enquiry upon this subject.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though not very sanguine in his hopes of success, yet thought that the time of the House could not be better employed than as mediators, or arbitrators, between the tythe proprietors and the occupiers of land. As, however, the motion was ambiguously worded, and might create considerable alarm, he should propose as an amendment, after adopting the general terms of the motion, a conclusion to the following effect:—"That the Committee should inquire into, and report their opinion upon the expediency of enabling the Proprietors of Tythes to grant longer leases thereof under new regulations."—Sir W. Scott would give his vote for the Committee, but would oppose any attempt to substitute pecuniary payments in lieu of tythes, because it would tend to remove the clergy from those solid and immemorial grounds of revenue by which they

were rendered, in point of fact, co-proprietors and co-possessors of the land.—Lord Castlereagh declared that he would not oppose the Committee, though he did not think it likely to lead to any successful results. In the conversation which followed, the reference to a committee was generally supported, all the speakers declaring at the same time their opinion, that the property of the Church should be held inviolable. The motion as amended was then agreed to.

The House afterwards went into a Committee on the subject of illicit distillation in Ireland.

THURSDAY, May 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday next he would bring forward his general statement of the means by which he proposed to meet the expenditure of the year—one part to consist of a loan of three millions from the Bank at three per cent. interest, and which, in return, is to be allowed to augment its capital from 11 millions to 14,553,000*l*.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow concluded a prefatory speech by moving the repeal of the laws against usury.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the accumulation of our vast national debt had placed the matter on a very distinct footing in this country. A sudden and violent change at the present moment might shake the established system of money transactions. In fact, that which is called the established system, though exceedingly unsystematic, is so complicated and interwoven together, that it would be desirable not to attempt moving a portion of the fabric till we had a clear view of the whole. Mr. Serjeant Onslow agreed to withdraw his motion.

1815.

SUPPLY.—1816.

13,876,750	{ Army	9,665,666	
	{ Deduct troops in France..	1,234,596	
			8,431,070
23,983,476	{ Extraordinaries	1,500,000	
1,099,961	{ Commissariat.....	480,000	
	{ Deduct troops in France..	75,000	
			405,000
99,000	Barracks.....	178,000	
91,600	Storekeeper-General.....	50,000	
			2,133,000
			10,564,070
18,644,200	{ Navy.....	10,114,345	
	{ Deduct Naval Stores.....	679,905	
			9,434,440
4,431,643	{ Ordnance.....	1,832,188	
	{ Deduct France	156,003	
			1,696,185
3,000,000	Miscellaneous.....		2,500,000
	Indian Debt.....		945,491

Total of joint Charge for the United Kingdom £25,140,186

SEPARATE CHARGES, including Coinage.

£500,000 and other items £2,139,000

Total..... £27,279,186

FRIDAY, May 24.—The Soap Duty Bill was represented to add 9*s*. per cwt. to the existing duty; to tax each person three pence per head; and to produce upwards of 150,000*l*. per annum. The bill was read a third time and passed.

On the report of the Civil List Bill being brought up, Mr. Tierney proposed an amendment, which, after some discussion, in the course of which Sir F. Burdett observed, that the minor branches of the Royal Family, though more estimable, were neglected by Ministers in the distribution of droits of Admiralty, was negatived by 230 to 116.

THE BUDGET.

MONDAY, May 27.—The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before proceeding to an enumeration of the general Supplies, and the Ways and Means for the year, alluded to the intended loan from the Bank of three millions, at three per cent. in consideration of permission to be granted the bank to extend its capital by a similar sum, with the further provision that during the continuance of the advance, the notes of the Bank of England should be accepted as cash in all payments of the revenue. This was, in other words, only granting permission to the bank proprietors to divide among themselves 3,000,000*l*. of their own money, on consideration of their advancing a similar sum for the public service. As a mode of raising money for the public service, this was in itself the best that could be adopted. He then stated the following to be the items of the supply for the present year:—

WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1816, to defray the foregoing.

Land and Malt Tax, 3,000,000*l.*—Surplus Consolidated Fund, 3,000,000*l.*—Excise Duties continued for five years, 3,500,000*l.*—Bank Advance on Bills 6,000,000*l.*—Lottery 200,000*l.*—Surplus Grants, 1815. 5,663,755*l.*—Surplus Grants, 1815. 5,663,755*l.*—Bank Advance on account of Increased Capital, 3,000,000*l.*—Unclaimed dividends, 301,316*l.*—Unapplied Money in the Exchequer, 140,000*l.*—Exchequer Bills, 2,500,000*l.*—Total, 27,305,071*l.*

The Chancellor then moved his first proposition: "That the proposal of the Bank for an advance of three millions be approved."—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald observed, that it was not his intention to go at length over the same statements which he had recently had the honour of submitting to the consideration of the house. The quota of contribution estimated to be due from Ireland for the service of the present year was 3,407,794*l.* Irish currency, or 3,145,656*l.* British. The charge of interest and sinking fund on the present debt was 6,826,730*l.* forming a total supply of 10,234,524*l.* To meet this charge the following were the

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Consolidated Fund	£991,570
Revenue, estimated at	6,000,000
Profit on Lotteries	100,000
Seamen's Wages	111,960
Loan on Treasury Bills in Eng-	
land 1,700,000 <i>l.</i> British	1,841,666
Ditto ditto in Ireland	1,200,000

Total Ways and Means £10,245,196

He had estimated the produce of the revenue in Ireland at six millions, and he thought that, under all the circumstances, he was justified in taking this estimate. After a very short discussion the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

TUESDAY, May 28.—Mr. Rose brought in a bill respecting the regulation of Mad-houses. It provided for eight commissioners to inspect mad-houses throughout England, as it had been found that the intrusting this business to the physicians merely was totally inefficient; two justices in each district were also to have the right of visiting, and all the county members. He believed no better arrangement could be made: but the House would be ready to attend to all suggestions. The Bill was read a first time.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Sir J. C. Hippesley moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to report on the laws existing in foreign states respecting the force of papal rescripts, and the appointment of Catholic Bishops. He had also a minor object in view; namely, the repeal of the statute of the 13 Elizabeth, which made it high treason for any one to receive a bull from Rome. The motion was agreed to, and a committee of 21 appointed.

NEW PLAN TO SUPERSEDE THE POOR LAWS.
Mr. Curwen reviewed, in an elaborate

speech, the various plans which had been suggested by various gentlemen, to render these laws less burthensome to the country. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Estcourt had devoted a great portion of their lives to this subject, but their plans had failed. Mr. Pitt, with all his splendid abilities, possessed no experience, and had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with his subject. His bill never got into a committee. The next individual was certainly one whose great knowledge of the subject eminently fitted him to undertake the task of reformation; he meant the late Mr. Whitbread. That eminent senator had two plans; the first a general education, of which he certainly approved; the other that of a national bank. It was utterly impossible however that the work of 200 years could be instantaneously destroyed—it might even require centuries before the whole was done away. The remedy which he proposed to apply was not altogether founded on theory. In the course of thirty years, having had occasion to employ many men, 6*d.* a week had been laid aside from the wages of each man, which, in the thirty years, had amounted to 20,000*l.* (Hear!) He should propose, in like manner, that all classes in the country should be called on to contribute to a National Bank. The contribution would fall lightly on all classes, as it would not amount in any case to more than 1-30th of the earnings of any labourer. The labourers employed in agriculture would contribute 4*d.* per week, which would amount, on 3,000,000 of labourers, to 2,200,000*l.* The same contribution from the same number of manufacturing labourers was 2,200,000*l.* A weekly contribution should be required from all employers of labourers to the amount of 1*d.* on each labourer employed, which would amount to 1,200,000*l.* and the same contribution should be levied on land. A contribution of 6*d.* per week should be raised on the higher classes, which would produce probably 2,000,000*l.* which would make a total of 8,800,000*l.* This sum should be applied to give all comforts to the poor in their old age, without dragging them into those dreadful receptacles in which they were now placed. The management of the fund, he proposed, should be placed in the hands of persons elected—1. From the labourers.—2. From their employers.—3. From persons of consequence in the parishes. This would tend to give the poor consequence and consideration, and to raise them from the degraded state in which they now were. This would form a pleasing contrast with the present system of management by overseers, who had no sympathy with the class to whom charity was extended, and who were too apt to confound the unfortunate with the vicious. When the fund accumulated to a certain amount in particular parishes, the contribution should be reduced one-half, and finally cease. The money should be paid to the Receiver-General of the counties, and

vested in Government securities. He should recommend a similar establishment for the army and navy. As to those illegitimate children who were deserted by their parents, he should propose that the Government should extend care to their education. He should propose that meantime parochial relief, under the act of Elizabeth, should be extended to persons only above 50 years of age. He should also propose to simplify the settlement laws, and to enable parishes who were overstocked with hands, to send, on consideration of the payment of a certain sum, labourers to parishes where they might find employment. The hon. member concluded by moving, that a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the Poor Laws, and to report thereon to the House.—Agreed to, and a Committee nominated.

THURSDAY, May 30.—Mr. Huskisson moved for a new writ for Liverpool, in the room of the right hon. Geo. Canning, who had accepted the office of First Commissioner for managing the affairs of India (President of the Board of Control) vice the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.—Both Houses adjourned on Friday till

THURSDAY, June 6.—Sir H. Parnell brought forward his motion for granting to the Catholics of Ireland those privileges which it was agreed to concede to them two years since, but which they then declined.—Sir H. Parnell, finding there was no chance of being supported, there being only twelve members on the opposition benches, the motion was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, June 7.—A long discussion took place respecting the new Silver Coinage, in the course of which the Master of the Mint, Mr. Wellesley Pole, said, he should recommend to the Committee on Coin, to consider whether it would not be expedient to make a gold coin of the value of 20s. provided it could be proved that there were not more than half a million, or a million of guineas in the country.

In a Committee of Supply, it was agreed by 82 to 50, that 35,000*l.* should be given for the Elgin marbles.—Adjourned till

STAGE COACHES.

MONDAY, June 10.—The Attorney-gen. moved for leave to bring in a Bill, the object of which was the protection of the lives

and limbs of his Majesty's subjects, by correcting the enormous abuses of stage-coach drivers. He wished to give the magistrate the power of imprisoning for three, and not less than one month, in atrocious cases, leaving to his discretion the imprisoning or fining.—Mr. Grenfell observed, that the regulation of the number of outsiders was evaded daily.—The Attorney-gen. admitted the propriety of some further strictness on this subject. Perhaps the turnpike keeper ought to be fined for letting such overloaded coaches pass.—After a few words from Sir C. Monk and Mr. Bennet, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.—Mr. Calcraft said, that the seat held by Sir T. B. Thompson, who had been appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, was contrary to act of Parliament; he moved, therefore, a resolution that the appointment of treasurer of Greenwich Hospital was not a military or naval commission. If that was carried, he should move for a new writ.—Mr. Bragge Bathurst said he should move the previous question.—On a division the numbers were, for the original motion, 69; against it, 68; majority, 1.

The Hon. Mr. Lyttleton proposed three resolutions, condemning the mode of raising money by lotteries as destructive to the morals of the people.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended it.—The resolutions were negatived by 47 to 21.

FRIDAY, June 13.—The Bill for securing the liberty of the press was, on the motion of Mr. Brougham, postponed till next Session.

After two divisions against the husbandry horse bill, it was read a third time.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Exchequer Consolidation Bill, Sir J. Newport objected to the creation of a Vice-treasurer, who should be allowed to execute his office by deputy, and whose situation would thus be a sinecure of 3,500*l.* a year. An amendment was proposed against the amount, which was rejected by 108 to 66.—It was then proposed by Mr. Ponsonby, that the clause rendering the Vice treasurer eligible to sit in Parliament be omitted, which was also negatived by 107 to 57.—Adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 28.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of Mr. Thomas Stookes as his Danish Majesty's Consul at Gibraltar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

CARLTON-HOUSE, MAY 29.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry Matthias, Esq. high sheriff of the county of Pembroke.

Average Prices of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 25th of May, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 78 6	Barley 29 5	Beans 34 5
Rye 41 0	Oats 22 3	Peas 34 9

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the week ending the 29th of May, 1816, is 53s. 1d. per cwt.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George Canning, Viscount Castlereagh, the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, the Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Baron Teignmouth, Viscount Lowther, the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Lord Apsley, Lord

Binning, and the Right Hon. W. S. Broune, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's approbation of the 23d light infantry being permitted to bear on its standards and appointments the word "Talavera;" and of the 28th regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Albuera."

Average Price of CORN, in England and Wales, from the Returns received in the week ending the 1st of June, 1816.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat 76 3	Barley 28 9	Beans 34 2
Rye 41 11	Oats 22 2	Peas 34 4

The average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 5th of June, 1816, is 52s. 9d. per cwt.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, May 24.—Gen. Chartrand, born at Carcasconne, entered the service in 1790, but did not obtain the rank of Officer until 1807. From that period he passed rapidly through the different grades, and in 1812 and 1813 reached those of Major, Colonel, and finally Marechal-de-Camp.—Gen. Chartrand had retired to his native town, at the period of the mad expedition of Bonaparte. On the 13th of March he offered his services to the Duke of Angoulême, obtained a flattering reply on the 19th, but soon after, the Usurper having also received his offers, he departed from Paris on a secret mission, the object of which was to stop the progress of the levies which were making in the South in favour of the Royal cause, and to rally the General Officers and troops to the Bonaparte party, for the purpose of combating the Duke of Angoulême, and cutting off his retreat. He obtained complete success in this mission, made the colours of rebellion be displayed in the 10th Military Division, stopped some of the equipage of the Duke of Angoulême, induced several regiments to revolt, and revolutionized a part of the country in the Duke's rear. In reward of these services, Gen. Chartrand obtained the command of a brigade, and served in the campaign of 1815.—On the 24th of December, 1815, he was brought before the Council of War of the 16th Military Division, and was condemned to death on the 9th of May. His own correspondence and his confessions afforded the proofs of his treason. The judgment of the Tribunal was executed on the 22d, at half past seven in the morning, at the citadel of Lille, in presence of the troops in garrison.

The tribunal of the Holy Office at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the Inquisitor of Ravenna against Solomon Moses Viviani, who, after embracing the Roman Communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His Holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself:—"The divine law is not like the law of man; it carries with it mildness and persuasion. Persecution, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand design of Providence," &c. His Holiness has ordered, that no future proceeding of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit.

May 26.—Gen. Sebastiani arrived yesterday at Paris from London. Gen. Count Woronzoff, who commands the Russian contingent in France, arrived yesterday in Paris.

Monsieur, brother to the King, traversed, the day before yesterday, the faubourg St. Antoine. In less than a quarter of an hour all the windows were ornamented with white colours. Cries of *Long live Monsieur!* were repeated on every side with enthusiasm. The Prince said to several persons, "My friends, I should have been much better pleased, had you exclaimed *Long live the King!* Farther on, a man, who obstinately kept on his hat, was seized by the indignant crowd, and was in danger of being ill-treated, when the Prince, who is as good as he is affable, said, "*Let him go; perhaps he is not a Frenchman.*"

M. Bellart, Attorney-General, lately denounced to the Chamber of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, not only M. Berryer (son), who defended Gen. Cambrane, but also M. Girard, who undertook the defense of Lieut.-Gen. Drouot. The latter, who having accepted, during the *additional* reign, the functions of President of the Tribunal of the First Instance, ceased to belong to the Order of Advocates, the Chamber decided in consequence that his case did not come within their jurisdiction.

May 31.—General Gruyer, who commanded the department of the Upper Saône, in 1814, and had acknowledged and proclaimed the Usurper on the 14th of March, according to the orders of Marshal Ney, has been condemned to death by the council of war sitting at Strasburg. He affected his Judges by the most unequivocal marks of profound repentance, and did not seek to defend himself by means of those disastrous maxims subversive of all government and society, and still more of all honour and virtue. Wounded almost mortally at the battle of Waterloo, the father, by adoption, of six nephews and nieces, he spoke of his titles to the King's clemency as an erring subject ought to do.—The correctional tribunal, on Tuesday last, condemned to nine months imprisonment a woman named Faucher, aged 58 years, sister of General Hoche, as guilty of having, on the 22d of April last, invoked in an inn the name of the Usurper. A dreadful scene took place on the 19th, in the Commune of Mery-les-Bois. A villain, in order to secure a sum of eighty louis, which were inclosed in a chest, had the ferocity to take away the lives of a young man, aged 34, a young woman of the age of 15, and a child. The assassin is taken.

June 2.—Letters from the Levant state, that M. Frere, the English Charge des Affaires in the absence of Mr. Liston, is sick at Pern; Czerni-Georges, who performed so conspicuous a part in the Wars of Servia and Wallachia, arrived on the 2d of May at Petersburg. He was presented to the Emperor Alexander.

By an ordinance dated the 8th of May, the King of France has appointed a Committee to superintend the distribution of the ten millions of francs, which his Majesty has allotted this year from the Civil List and from the incomes of the Royal Family, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of the provinces lately the theatre of war.

MADRID, May 21.—The Madrid Paper contains a Decree for the encouragement of agriculture.

The Madrid Gazette contains official details of the events of Pern, where the Royal General Pezuela, is said to have gained a complete victory.

The late Queen of Portugal had long laboured under a melancholy kind of mental derangement. She was born December 17, 1734; married June 6, 1760, to the late

King, her uncle, Pedro III. who died May 25, 1806; by whom she has issue, John Maria Joseph Lewis, Prince of Brazil, (declared Regent of Portugal on account of his mother's indisposition,) now King, born May 13, 1767; (married to Charlotte Joaquina, Infanta of Spain, born April 5, 1775, by whom he has issue) Antonio, Prince of Beira, born August 12, 1793; Prince Michael, born October 28, 1802, and four daughters, one of whom is betrothed to the beloved Ferdinand, King of Spain.

The Paris papers of the 12th and the 13th of May contain two telegraphic dispatches; one announcing the execution of Didier, the author of the disturbances at Grenoble; the other the departure of the Duchess of Berri from St. Lyons. It is added, that the execution of Didier produced no disturbance. Twenty-eight of the persons arrested at Paris are to be tried; and it is avowed that the object was nothing less than to assassinate the King, and the rest of the royal family, and to destroy the government.

"AFFAIR OF THE NAIN TRICOLOR.—The Jury, after deliberating four hours, found Bouquot, Babeuf, Bouspre, and Dufey, guilty of the charges against them; Zenowitz was acquitted of delivering the libels to the press, and of distributing them, but was found guilty of assisting Babeuf. They were sentenced to be transported: it was besides declared, that Zenowitz having forfeited his honour, belonged no longer to the Legion.

"All the pri-ers except Bouquot affected an indecent laugh on hearing their sentence pronounced.

In the French Papers, and the French Capital of course, all other topics give place to the Duke and Duchess de Berri's Marriage. But think of a Parisian populace on occasion of a Royal Wedding; or rather read the Paris accounts, which we cannot pretend to epitomize, to gain a faint idea of the shows, the mummeries, the garlands, the flags, the crucifixes, the priests, the illuminations, after which the great nation are just now running mad. The wedding took place on Monday, June 17, the Duchess having arrived in Paris with the Duke, the King, &c. on Sunday evening. She is generally described as fair, and rather handsome, with an expression of melancholy in her countenance.

PARIS, June 19.—The Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors yesterday paid their court to the King and Royal Family. After the audience, Lady Elizabeth Smart, wife of the English Ambassador, and the Countess Peralada, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, were introduced in form to the Duchess of Berry.

June 18.—About two o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Berri and Angoulême went out in the same carriage by the gate of the new Gallery, opposite the

rué de l'Echelle, on a visit to Bagatelle, and thence to St. Cloud. Suddenly the carriage struck so violently against a stone stud, that the pole was broken. The two Princesses received a violent shock, but happily without experiencing the slightest injury. The Duke of Berri, who was on the road before them, hearing the shouts of the people, and of the dragoons who formed the escort, instantly stopped, alighted from his carriage, and ran to the Princesses, who made light of the accident, and assisted them into his own carriage, which drove off like lightning, amidst shouts of *Vive Madama! Vive la Duchesse de Berri!*

The new married couple slept the night before last in the palace of the Thuilleries, and went last night to the Elysee Bourbon. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 17th (Monday), the King proceeded to the gallery of Diana, where about 30 tables were laid, and a brilliant company, amounting to upwards of 300 of the first circle was assembled. After the entertainment, the King conversed with the Members of the Diplomatic Corps, particularly the Duke of Wellington. The King then re-conducted the Duchess of Berri to her carriage, and drove off with her. The company retired about eleven o'clock to the Duke of Wel-

ington's, where a magnificent ball was given, which was prolonged to an advanced hour in the night.

A considerable number of English, of every rank, mixed, on the day before yesterday, in the crowd that filled the Thuilleries, and inundated all the avenue.

The 5 per Cent. Consols were, yesterday, 59½; Bank Actions, 1,101.

MARSEILLES, June 12.—On the 27th of May, being Ascension Day, an insurrection broke out at Bonâ, in Africa. All Christian foreigners occupied in the Coral fishing, were massacred, after bearing mass. The British Consul was assassinated, and all the houses of the Franks (Christians) were pillaged and laid in ruins. About 60 wounded persons saved themselves in their vessels, and have arrived at Cagliari. From them we have learned the details of this dreadful butchery. The number of the killed amounts to 300. This intelligence is authentic; it was given to the Board of Health upon oath by the passengers of a bark from Cagliari.—It is known that this insurrection was occasioned by the discontent produced by the Treaties between Lord Exmouth and Algiers. Let us hope, for the glory and safety of Europeans, that these horrible crimes will be revenged in a striking manner.

ABSTRACT OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WEYMOUTH, MAY 21, 1816.

THE dedication of the Masonic Hall of "All Souls" was yesterday solemnized with most sublime and refulgent splendour, by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, under the direction of William Williams, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for the County of Dorset, assisted by the principal officers and brethren of the different lodges within the district. At an early hour in the morning a numerous body of the fraternity assembled in the former Lodge-room, and at twelve o'clock proceeded in due form and order to Church; the sacred rites were performed by the Rev. Brother George Burgess, Rector of Upway, who delivered a most eloquent and impressive Sermon, from the 1st verse of the 133d Psalm. The Esplanade and Royal Terrace were thronged with spectators of all ranks to witness this magnificent scene, and the Church was crowded to excess with the many who had assembled to join in the religious ceremony on this important occasion. At four o'clock upwards of one hundred Brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Russell's Royal Hotel, during which time the Town band performed several favourite airs; the R. W. Brother Williams presided, and gave from the Chair many loyal and Masonic Toasts, which were received with the applause they so justly merited.

At the Epsom Races, the Derby stakes was won by a horse belonging to the Duke of York; his grace is supposed to have netted 1600*l.* on the occasion; the rider of his horse considerably more by betting; and in the whole 300,000 guineas were won and lost at these races, which were paid at Tattersall's on Monday.

The measles are at this time very prevalent: among the higher orders at the west end of the town there are at present confined with the above malady, Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, the three Ladies Cavendish, Lady R. Osborne, daughter of the Duchess of Leeds; Lady Elizabeth Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Beaufort, and several others of distinction.

Lord Douglas has not only lowered the rents of his tenants on the manor of Amesbury in Wiltshire, but given them free permission to kill game.

CHATHAM, JUNE 3, 1816.

The Anniversary Festival of that branch of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free Masons, within the county of Kent, was held this day at the Sun Tavern in this town, and a more numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the Fraternity we scarcely ever remember to have witnessed. Amongst other visitors of eminence in the Masonic world from the Metropolis, we recognized Brother Shadbolt, P.S.G.D.:

Brother Harper, G.S.; Brothers Asperne and Whitford, P.M. and P.G.S.; Jos. Jones, P.M. W. P. Norris, P.G.S. &c. &c. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in form by Brother Killick; and, after the necessary arrangements were made, the R. W. Brother Thompson was installed, in ancient and solemn form, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for this county, by a Board of installed Masters duly convened for that purpose. The Brethren afterwards proceeded in Masonic Order to Chatham Church, where an excellent Sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Brother G. Davies, P.G. Chaplain; on their return from Church, they partook of a sumptuous Dinner at the Sun Tavern, served up in a style which did great credit to the host. After a succession of loyal, patriotic, sentimental, and appropriate toasts, the Brethren dispersed agreeably to their inviolable practice with that decorum, and those mutual greetings, for which they are so justly distinguished. We are happy to hear, from respectable authority, that the whole proceedings of the day was conducted with such marked propriety as to give entire satisfaction, and that the union of the Lodges of the county of Kent may justly be considered as consolidated on a basis which, we trust, no lapse of time will ever impair.

On Tuesday, June 4, his Majesty completed his 78th year. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, flags hoisted on the steeples, &c. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. It being the determination of the royal family to observe the day as one of humiliation and affliction, there was neither drawing-room, nor levee. They all met, however, to dinner at Kew-palace, and spent the evening in affectionate and social intercourse.

The following Bulletin of the King's health was issued on Sunday:—

Windsor Castle, June 1.

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been uniformly tranquil throughout the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

Signed as usual.

On Saturday afternoon, June 1, the Old Blue Windsor coach and the Union opposition Windsor coach, started from the White Horse Cellar, in Piccadilly, the old coach having the lead. When the opposition coach got to the turnpike, the driver made a push, and got the lead. The driver stopped near the half way home to Kensington to take up a passenger; after that when he drove full speed, to overtake the old coach, he lost the command of his horses, and ran the coach against a bank, which overturned it in the road with 17 outside passengers.—One of them had his thigh broke in consequence; he was conveyed to St. George's hospital.

Lately, Ruben Cutting, landlord of the

Duke of York public house, Ipswich, and one of the drivers of Bett's and Bury's waggons, was found dead upon the road, about half a mile from Stratford on the Ipswich side. It was the deceased's turn to drive, and it is thought he fell from the shafts; his companion was asleep in the waggon, which went forward till it reached Stratford. The deceased was found on the road by a little girl, the wheels of the waggon having gone over his head.

Mr. J. Watson has been elected chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, *vice* the elder Mainwaring, resigned.

Eleven houses of respectability have stopped in the city since Monday, June 17; one for 350,000*l.* It is the wine and spirit trade which chiefly suffers in this unfortunate state of affairs.

The statue of the late Mr. Fox was, on Wednesday the 19th instant, placed upon its pedestal in Bloomsbury-square. Westmacott is the artist, and it is in his best style. The work consists simply of a statue of Mr. Fox, of colossal dimensions, being to a scale of nine feet in height, executed in bronze, and elevated upon a pedestal of granite, surmounting a spacious base, formed of several steps or gradations; the whole is about 17 feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artists ideas. He has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in a consular robe, the ample folds of which passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole. The right arm is extended, the hand supporting *Magna Charta*; the left is in repose; the head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency. The likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, which is in letters of bronze, is, "Charles James Fox. Erected MDCCCXVI." This statue, and the statue of the late Duke of Bedford, by the same artist, at the other extremity of Bedford-place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments of the metropolis.

20. A reprieve, during the Prince Regent's pleasure, was received at Newgate for J. Blücher, the term of whose respite expired on the following day; he is only 16 years old.

An application has been made to the master of the mint, to know what sort of silver will be taken in exchange for the new coinage, when ready; seven plain shillings and two sixpences, such as are at present in circulation, were sent as a specimen, when the official answer was "they appeared to them to be such as they should certainly receive in exchange for the new silver coin proposed to be issued. They are diminished in weight; but, upon an assay made of the fineness, they have been found to be good silver, and such as may be fairly called Tower shillings. Base or copper fints, and foreign coin, cannot be received."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Cork, the lady of the Hon. Richard Hare, M.P. of a son.

Lately, in Judd-street, the lady of the Rev. S. Birch, of a daughter.

MAY 1. At Woulston, near Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. Legge, of a daughter.

6. In Montague-square, the Right Hon. Lady Fitzroy Somerset, of a son.

7. At Fulham, the lady of Major-general Sir Henry Torrens, of a son.

12. At Ely Lodge, Ireland, the Marchioness of Ely, of a son.

20. The lady of H. A. Merewether, Esq. of a son.

JUNE 1. At the Barches, the Hon. Mrs. Bedford, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Bedford, of a daughter.

The lady of Henry Millington, Esq. of the Inner Temple, of a daughter.

2. In Belton-street, the lady of G. Holford, Esq. M.P. of a daughter.

3. At Bath, the lady of W. Lucas, Esq. Chelmsford, of a son.

4. Mrs. G. J. Payne, of Mile-end, of a daughter, being her eleventh child.

6. At Chigwell, Mrs. Edmund Darby, of a daughter.

7. In George-street, Hanover-square, the Countess of Cowper, of a son and heir.

12. At Charlton, near Cheltenham, the lady of James Shuttleworth, Esq. Barton Lodge, Lancashire, of a daughter.

16. At Middleton Parsonage, Norfolk, the lady of the very Rev. the Dean of Middleham, of a son.

At Paris, the lady of Sir Frederick Barker, Bart, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, B. Brown, Esq. of Oakingham, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jacob Beak, Esq. of Lendenhall-street.

MAY 13. Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart. M.P. to Miss Helen Graham, daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross, N.B.

16. Mr. John Winckworth, of Broken-wharf, to Sarah, daughter of Richard Winstanley, Esq. of Chatham-place.

The Hon. H. Grey Bennett, son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Miss Russell, daughter of Lord W. Russell, and niece to the Duke of Bedford.

17. The Earl of Normanton, to Lady Diana Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke.

20. John Cuming, Esq. to Anna Frances Bishop, of Gray's Wood, Chiddingfold, daughter of the late Henry Bishop, Esq.

22. At St. Mary le bone church, Robert Brooke, Esq. of Margate, to Letitia Harding, of the same place.

23. Mr. Burles, jun. of Lothbury, to Sarah Arnett, of Oxford-street.

John Miles, Esq. of Southampton row, Russell-square, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Davison, Esq.

27. Thomas Marsh, Esq. of Montague-place, Montague-square, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late William Goune, Esq. of Champion-hill.

29. The Rev. George Brittain, son of the late Rev. Thomas Brittain, rector of St. James's, Dublin, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel Mason.

30. George Lewis Newnham, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late Lord Collingwood.

JUNE 3. G. L. Wilder, Esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall, Berks, to Augusta, daughter of Edmund Walcott, Esq. of Winkton, Hants.

C. H. Barber, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Duberley, of Weymouth.

4. At Queen's-square-chapel, Bath, J. G. H. Griffies Williams, Esq. son of Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart. to Mary Anne, daughter of Joseph Shawe, Esq. of Circus, Bath.

Edward Muckleston Kirkpatrick, Esq. of Whitechurch, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Hunt, Esq.

5. The Rev. Samuel, son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. to Anne, daughter of the late Francis Brownwood, Esq. formerly of Aedington, Berks.

The Hon. Captain Fleetwood Pellew, R. N. to Harriet, daughter of the late, and sister to Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. of Battle Abbey.

6. John Halecomb, of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, Esq. to Miss Margaretta Barber, of Charter House.

The Rev. Levett Thornton, son of the late Thomas Thornton, Esq. of Eltham, Notts, to Miss Grant, daughter of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.

Vigors Hervey, of Killiac Castle, Wexford, Ireland, Esq. to Frances Margaret, daughter of Charles Watkin John Shakerly, of Somerford Park, Chester, Esq.

Frederick Edward Morris, Esq. of Betsanger, Kent, to Elizabeth, sister of Outhbert Emson, Esq. M.P. of Hepburn Hall, Durham.

7. At Madron, Devonshire, Wm. Grenfell, to Jane Warren. As the bride and

bridegroom are both deaf and dumb, the mother of the former, and the father of the latter, made the responses. It seems they are both tailors, and having worked together for several years, a mutual affection was produced, which being observed and sanctioned by their friends, they arranged for their being joined in the holy bands of wedlock.

8. At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr. James Thresher, of the Strand, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Macklew, of Henley.

10. At Bath, the Rev. John Boundier, Vicar of St. Mary, Warwick, to Marianne, daughter of the late G. Rooke, Esq.

11. Charles Bloxham, Esq. of Amesbury, Wilts, to Mary Hope, daughter of James Ouchterlony, Esq. of Vicar's-hill, Hants.

Ascouge Boucherett, Esq. of Willingham, Lincolnshire, to Louisa, daughter of Frederick Pizon, Esq.

At Hopland, Suffolk, John Penrice, Esq. to Maria Catherine, daughter of Herbert Jarrett, Esq.

12. Were married at the parish church of Twickenham, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, the Earl and Countess of Waldegrave.

The Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, D.D. of Thornton-hall, York, to Frances Anne Pulleyn, daughter of the late Pulleyn Mosley, Esq.

13. The Rev. Charles Hardinge, M.A. rector of Grouthurst, and vicar of Tunbridge, son of the Rev. H. Hardinge, and nephew to the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, and Sir Richard Hardinge, Bart. to Emily Bradford, daughter of the late Kenneth Callendar, younger of Craigfarth.

William Joseph Lockwood, Esq. of Dew's Hall, Essex (late of the Coldstream Guards) to Rachel, daughter of Sir Mark Wood, Bart. M.P. of Gatten, Surrey.

Edward Dons, Jun. Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of William Holme, Esq. of Sackville-street.

Mr. Henry Pownall, of Russell-square, Bloomsbury, to Miss Amelia Waterhouse, of the same place.

The Rev. John Hardolph, son of the Rev. Archdeacon Eyre, to Henrietta, daughter to Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove.

15. Henry Mylius, Esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Sophia Caroline Felicite, daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of Gould-square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Farnham, Salisbury, Lady Mills, relict of Sir Thos. Mills, niece of the late Countess Dowager of Elgin, and coheirss of Andrew Moffat, Esq. Cranbrook-house, Essex.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Eliz. Simms; who, by her will, directed her coffin to be made of thick oak, so covering or ornament whatever; if possible, to be made without nails; to be made very large, and roof top; the lid not heavy, nor fastened; the inside to be-matressed, and a mattress for the body to lay on; instead of a shroud, a flannel gown and stockings!

Aged 73, the Rev. William Iliggs Barker, M.A. vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, and master of the free grammar school in that town.

Mr. John Newton, of Ormond-street, in the 63d year of his age.

At Haverfordwest, Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan.

In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Miss Catherine Walpole, daughter of the late Hon. Sir Thomas Walpole.

At Sharpsham, near Totness, aged 60, Edmund Bastard, Esq. brother of the late John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M.P. for Devonshire. He had been lieutenant-colonel of the East Devon Militia; and, during many successive Parliaments, one of the representatives for the borough of Dartmouth.

MAR. 28. John Hill Newell, eldest son, of John Newell, Esq. of Kinghill, Devon-

shire. He was a child of rare intellectual endowments, and most interesting and amiable manners.

MAY 5. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Belhaven and Stenton.

10. Anne, the wife of Mr. V. T. Horden, of Upper Thames-street.

14. At Church-terrace, Pancras, aged 22, Mr. Alfred Macpherson, son of David Macpherson, Esq. author of the "Annals of Commerce," &c.

18. At Exbourne, Devon, the Rev. Henry Bate, 40 years curate of that parish.

Jane, wife of Richard Warren, Esq. at his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth's rectory, Lambeth, in the 56th year of his age, Richard Wordsworth, Esq. of Staple Inn, and of Stockbridge, in the county of Westmerland.

19. At Nice, Robert Curtis Mascall, Esq. of Peasmarsh, Sussex.

20. Mr. Prinaid, of Eltham, Kent, aged 76.

21. At Gisbournes-park, York, in the 44th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Ribblesdale.

At Waiworth, in her 94th year, Mrs. Longden, formerly of Hackney.

22. At Clapton, aged 48, Jonathan Holmes, Esq. late of Clement's-inn.

24. At Kensington, the Rev. Richard Ormerod, M.A. vicar of that parish.

25. In Gray's Inn, Mr. Samuel Webb,

that excellent composer. He had reached the 76th year of his age, and no man within his sphere of action has been more admired for talents, or esteemed for private virtues.

Mr. Francis Barnfield, of Aldgate, aged 61, one of the common council for the ward of Portsoken.

26. At Mr. Aldis's, Nelson-square, Blackfriars, Benj. Thompson, Esq. the translator of the German Theatre, and author of several other productions; an account of his literary works may be seen in the Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors.

In High-street, Warwick, Mrs. Dormer, relict of the late James Dormer, Esq.

27. At Sidmouth, Devonshire, Mr. Henry W. Hobbs, sen. of St. George's in the East.

At Holyrood-house, Cooper Crawford, Esq. late of the city of Dublin.

28. At Coldbath-square, at the advanced age of 116 years, Mrs. Jane Lewson, commonly called Lady Lowson, from her very eccentric manner of dress.

29. At Hopetoun-house, the Right Hon. James Hope Johnstone, Earl of Hopetoun.

At Southampton, aged 72, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the Rev. John Harrison, rector of Brighton, Hants.

30. Richard Thompson, Esq. of the customs.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. W. George, of Clapham, Surrey, aged 35 years.

At Leatherhead, James Sykes, jun. Esq. of Arundel-street, in the 44th year of his age.

31. In St. James's-street, Charles Browning Hall, son of Charles H. Hall, Esq. of Herring-beath, Suffolk.

JUNE 1. Mr. Arthur Tawke, aged 81.

In the Crescent, Bath, in the 81st year of his age, Isaac Spooner, Esq.

Lieutenant-colonel Lachlin Maclean, major of the Tower of London, and resident governor.

2. In Princes-court, Westminster, Edward Astle, Esq. of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Mrs. Valpy, wife of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading.

At Greenwich, George Browne, Esq. formerly of the East India House.

Suddenly, the Rev. William Bowra, vicar of Clavering, aged 69.

3. Harriet, the second daughter of Sir John Estlin, at Blackheath.

At Kite-hill, Isle of Wight, aged 58, John Popham, Esq. being the last male branch of the ancient family of Popham, in Hampshire, which is descended from the celebrated lord chief justice and councillor of Queen Elizabeth. He was an alderman, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and the oldest member of the corporation of the borough of Newport.

4. At Thornton house, Greenwich, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Sir Samuel Whitcombe, Bart.

5. At Kentish Town, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Sharning-cross.

6. In Upper Wimpole-street, the Dowager Lady Asgill, widow of the late, and mother of the present Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. at a very advanced age.

In Upper Mall, Hammersmith, the Rev. Theophilus Lane, in the 76th year of his age, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-Jane, Cannon-street, which is in the gift of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, now become vacant.

7. In Montague-square, in the 66th year of his age, Joseph Monteiro de Almeida, Esq. late of the city of Oporto.

Charles Wright, Esq. son of the late Sir James Wright, Bart. and formerly of the 64th regiment of foot.

At Hurdley, Lady Anne Chalmers, sister of his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

8. In Queen street, May-fair, the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Duke of Argyll, aged 87 years.

10. At Malvern, in the 55th year of his age, William Franchland, Esq. son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Franchland, of Thirkleby, in Yorkshire, Bart. He was member for Thirk in several successive Parliaments; a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; his Majesty's attorney-general in the Isle of Man; lieutenant-colonel of the North York regiment of militia; and formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

At Bury, aged 26, the Rev. James Tillbrook, B.A. of Peter-house College, Cambridge.

11. In Paradise-gardens, Oxford, aged 86, Mr. Tagg, many years a member of the corporation of that city. On the following day a singular occurrence took place: as the friends of the deceased were assembled at dinner, a turtle dove entered the window, and alighted on the shoulder of one of the party: it was caught with great ease, and is much prized by the possessor.

At Teddington, John Cratchfield, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.

James Higgins, Esq. M.D. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

12. Mr. Skymsher Rogers Rading, postmaster of Merton College; while bathing in the river near Foley-bridge, he was unfortunately drowned. He was the only son of the Rev. Rogers Rading, vicar of Malden, in Surrey, and formerly fellow of Merton College.

At Bradley, Southampton, the Rev. Charles John Gough Scare, rector of that parish, and one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

13. At Totness, Mr. Samuel Fisher, manager of that theatre.

At Lee Priory, Canterbury, Edward William George Brydges, aged 16, son of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. M.P.

15. In Grosvenor-street, the Countess Coghnam, in the 92d year of his age.

16. In Green-park-place, Bath, aged 72, Lady Pearson, relict of Sir Richard Pearson, late lieutenant-governor of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Drummond, relict of W. Drummond, Esq. formerly of Sackville-street, and late of Kensington coal-pits.

17. At the London hospital, aged 41, Dutch Sam, a well known pugilist.

In Portman-square, Charles Pierrepont Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont; born November 14th, 1737; married, March 14th, 1774, Anne Orton, youngest daughter of William Mills, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, by whom he has issue several children; this family is of great antiquity, and came into England with William the Conqueror.

18. In Queen Anne-street, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Parker, sister to the Earl of Macclesfield.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collectors of Portraits and Illustrators of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, Seward's Anecdotes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Biographia Dramatica, Pennant's London, Lyson's Environs, Pursuits of Literature, are respectfully informed, that a few proof impressions of the PORTRAITS that accompany this Work, are struck off on Columbia Paper, and may be had separate, price 4s.; but EARLY application will be necessary to secure them, as the number printed is very LIMITED.

DR. LETTSOM'S Hints, designed to promote beneficence, temperance, and medical science, have been republished in 8vo. with memoirs of the author, and of James Neile, Esq.

Mr. Creswell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, a Treatise on Spherics, comprising the elements of spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry.

Mr. George Kerr, of Aberdeen, will soon publish, Observations on the Harvelian Doctrines of the Circulation of the Blood.

Mr. Gilchrist is preparing for publication, Philosophic Etymology, or Rational Grammar: containing the nature and origin of alphabetic signs; a canon of etymology; the common system of English grammar examined; and a standard of orthography established.

Mr. Berry, author of a History of Guernsey, has in the press, a series of tables, entitled, the Genealogical Mythology, intended as a book of reference for classical students.

Mr. Donovan is printing an Essay on the Origin, Progress, and present State of Galvanism, with a statement of a new theory.

The author of Botanical Dialogues will soon publish, the Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a Gay Flower Garden, with directions for the preservation of flowers from insects, &c.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck, collected and arranged from his papers, with a brief review of his publications, by Dr. John Styles, are printing for the benefit of the widow and family.

Dr. Hughson is preparing a work relative to the Privileges of London and Southwark, as specified and confirmed by charters, statutes, and customs.

Dr. John Ryland proposes to publish an edition of the works of the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, including several new MSS. and a memoir of the author, in nine or ten 8vo. volumes.

The Elgin Marbles of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, selected from the second and fourth volumes of Stuart and Revett's Antiquities, will soon appear, in imperial quarto, engraved on sixty double plates.

The eighth number of Mr. Britton's Cathedral Antiquities, containing seven engravings of Norwich Cathedral, is just published. One more number, to be published in August, will complete the history and illustration of that cathedral. Winchester Church, which is to be third in the series, will be illustrated by 30 engravings, from drawings by E. Blon, and will be published in five successive numbers, in the course of the next winter. The history and illustration of York Cathedral will immediately follow that of Winchester, and will consist of 36 engravings, from drawings by F. Blon and F. Mackenzie, with ample, historical, and descriptive accounts.

Early in August will be published, a Complete System of English Country Dancing.

A Technical Ball Room Dictionary, with the complete Efficette of the Ball Room: a Companion to the Ball Room. By Thos. Wilson.

Also, Mr. Wilson's Description of the correct Method of German and French Waltzing.

A work on the Beauties and Defects of a Horse, comparatively delineated in a series of coloured plates, from the pencil of Mr. H. Alkin.

The author of the History of the House of Romanoff, &c. &c. has in the press, Thoughts on the Poor Laws.

Recently published,

A Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812, in which Japan, Kamschatka, the Aleution Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, were visited; including a narrative of the author's shipwreck on the island of Sannack, and his subsequent wreck in the ship's long-boat; with an account of the present state of the Sandwich Islands, and a vocabulary of their language. By Archibald Campbell, illustrated by a chart, 8vo.

The Battle of Waterloo, a poem, in two cantos, by John Harkins, 8vo.

The History of England, in easy dialogues, for young children, by a Lady.

Geography, in easy dialogues, for young children, by a Lady.

The Ruby Ring, or the Transformations:

When conscience pleads, turn not away,
The heav'n that speaks and points the way.

By Eliza-Lucy Leonard.

LIST OF BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS OF ESTABLISHED WORKS,

PUBLISHED IN JUNE.

At the Prices they are advertised at, in boards, unless otherwise expressed.

It is earnestly requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid) and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENSE.

BICKERSTETK's Scripture Help to reading the Bible, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Englefield's Isle of Wight, imperial 4to. 7l. 7s.

Ditto, large paper, 10l. 10s.

Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Topography and Buildings of Athens, by W. Wilkins, 12s.

Ditto, royal, 18s.

Foryth's Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters in Italy, 15s.

James's Journal of a Tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland, 1813 and 14, 3l. 2s.

Gloff Napen's Letters from London, 8s.

Memoir of Major-general Gillespie, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Deverall's Hieroglyphics, and other Antiquities, 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.

Des Revolutiones et des Ministres sur Fouché, 3s. 6d.

Adolphe, par M. B. de Constant, 12mo. 6s.

Dallancey's History of Statuary and Sculpture, 2l. 8s.

Description of the Elgin Marbles, by Canova and Visconti, 9s. 6d.

Merchant and Shipmate's Assistant, 8vo. bds. 12s.

The Talents Rumbhead; or, Eighteen Hun-

dred and Sixteen; a satirical poem, in true dialogues, with notes, by the author of "All the Talents," sewed, 5s. 6d.

Macculloch's Remarks on the Art of making Wine, 7s.

Monastic and Baronial Remains in Great Britain, by G. J. Parkyn, Esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 80s.

Burke's Speeches, 4 vols. 8vo. bds. 2l. 16s.

Historical Review of the Reformed Church in France, 5s.

Osley, on Faciography, 12s.

Appleton's Edgar, a national tale, 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Crauscher's Christian Manual, 8vo. 8s.

Gray, on the Connection between Sacred and Profane Literature, 8vo. 18s.

Peter Wilkins, a novel, 2 vols. 18mo. 5 plates, 10s. 6d.

Essays in Rhyme, by Jane Taylor, 6s.

Ites and other Poems, 8vo. 8s.

The Works of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, by the Rev. Dr. Nett,

2 vols. 4to. 7l. 7s.

Ditto, royal paper, 11l. 11s.

The Lay of the Laureate, Carmen Nuptiale, by Robert Southey, Esq. 12mo. 4s.

Tytler's Considerations on the State of India, 2 vols. bds. 18s.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMICUS is inadmissible, as his communications would lead us into a controversy; we have sent it to the Evangelical Magazine.

Those from V. would be always acceptable; the *Memoirs of a Recluse* shall be commenced in our next.

The *Solitary Reflector*, No. I.—J. B. on Gratitude—and *Alfred*, in our next.

Rusticus's query is too trifling to insert.

On the subject of the General Sea-Bathing. In Germany, we have received another communication from Margate, with copies of several additional *jeux d'esprit*, elicited by the regretted contention of last summer. As calculated, however, rather to irritate than pacify, by their *personality* vituperative allusions, we must beg leave to decline

their insertion—the more especially, as, with a single exception, they were all previously in our possession, and for the same reason previously omitted. Any re-statement of circumstances is also perfectly unnecessary, being, as we are, fully convinced of the authenticity and correctness of our friend's communication of last month. To the author of the letter counter-signed by Mr. C. HUNTER, our best acknowledgments are due for his attention, and, coinciding with every sentiment of his poem of *Reconciliation*, we should most readily have given it a place, if sufficiently correct to appear in public.

We have to apologise to our numerous readers, and to those of the fraternity in particular, for an omission and irregularity in the 455th page of the last number of this

miscellany. Under the head of "United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free-Masons of England," the list of Grand Officers ought to have preceded the proceedings of the Grand Steward's Lodge, with the following title—"At the Anniversary Festival, held at Free-Mason's Hall, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1816, the following officers were appointed for the year ensuing."—And in the said list (line 5), they will please also to read, "Grand Chaplain, Rev. Lucius Coghlan, D.D." instead of, "Lucius Coghlan, Esq. D.D." as therein inserted.

*** — Tyro—J. R.—M. W. F.—and many other favors have been received.

Quæstor as soon as possible.

ERRATUM.—Page 409, col. 1, lines 6 and 12, for BANQU, read BANQU.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS,

WITH THE ATTORNEYS NAMES,

FROM TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

N. B. All the Meetings are at GUILDHALL, unless otherwise expressed. The Country and London Attorneys Names are between Brackets.

BANKRUPTCIES PERSEUDED.

AMOS, J. St. Helen's-pl. merchant, June 1.
COOKE and Co. Millsbridge, York, and Leeds, carpet manufacturers, June 18.
CRISP, J. Nicholas-la. merchant, June 22.
FRENCH, T. Wardington, Oxford, dealer in horses, June 15.

FAIRBESS, M. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, merchant, June 22.
JOHNSON, W. St. George's-pl. Back-la. timber-merchant, June 15.
QUARTERMAN, W. Oxford, breeches-maker, May 28.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, J. Tooley-st. Borough, ship-broker, July 15. [Lamb and Co. Princes-st. Bank.] June 1.
ALANSON, W. Castle-st. Bolhorn, silversmith, July 22. [Few and Co. Henrietta-st. Covent gar.] June 6.
ANDREW, M. Manchester, brush-maker, July 10, 12, and 23. Bridge-water Arms, Manchester. [Halstead and Co. Manchester; and Milne and Co. Temple.] June 11.
ANDREWS, W. Minories, ship-broker, July 27. [Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] June 15.
ACON, C. Lichfield, blacksmith, July 22, 23, Talbot, Regency, and Aug. 3, Swan, Stafford. [Debary and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Simpson, Lichfield.] June 22.
ADAMS, T. F. Road-la. broker, July 2, 6, and Aug. 3. [Haynes, Fenchurch-st.] June 22.
ARNOLD, T. Rochester, grocer, Aug. 9. [Wilde, Warwick-sq.] June 22.
AKEY, R. Leeds, druggist, July 9. Hotel, Leeds. [Upson and Co. Leeds; and Lamberts and Co. Gray's-inn-sq.] May 28.
BREBTON, J. Whitechurch, brewer, July 9. Red Lion, Whitechurch. [Lowe and Co. Temple; and Lowe, Whitechurch.] May 28.
BARNARD, G. Wantage, brewer, July 9. Crown and Dial, Abingdon. [Miller, Abingdon; and Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.] May 22.
BRYN and Co. Manchester, warehousemen, July 4. Spread Eagle, Manchester. [Godborne, Manchester; and Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-sq.] May 22.
BARBER, W. Bishop-Stortford, Hertford, butcher, July 15. [Mackinson, Elm-co. Temple; and Gee, Bishop-Stortford.] June 1.
BROWNING, W. St. Mary-axe, wine-merchant, July 16. [Fothergill and Co. Austin-fruirs.] June 4.
BRYNLEY, W. Halifax, grocer, July 16. White Lion, Halifax. [Mason, Broad-st-hill; and Speed, Halifax.] June 4.

BLUCK, C. Exeter, brush-maker, July 16. Hotel, Exeter. [Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford-row; and Terrell, Exeter.] June 2.
BEAVER, J. Red-cross-st. Cripplegate, linen-dresser, July 22. [Nowitzky, Charlotte st. Blackfriars-road.] June 8.
BOWLER, W. Ashton-under-lyne, hat-manufacturer, July 22. White Bear, Manchester. [Maggin, bottom, Ashton-under-lyne; and Clarke and Co. Chancery-la.] June 11.
BROWN and Co. Bristol merchants, July 3, 4, and 27. White Lion, Bristol. [Leman, Bristol; and Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] June 11.
BEAN, W. White-horse-st. Piccadilly, horse-dealer, July 27. [Partridge and Co. Blackman-st. South-wark.] June 15.
BAKER and Co. Broad-st. merchants, July 2 and 30. [Wilde, Warwick-sq. Newgate-st.] June 18.
BULLOCK, T. New Laith, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 3, 6, and 30. Dog, Manchester. [Smith, Manchester; and Hurd and Co. Temple.] June 16.
BECHER, H. Pownall's-terr. Kennington-med, mariner, July 30. [Keassey and Co. Bishopgate-st. Withm.] June 18.
BYRCHMONE, T. Caddington, Hertfordshire, farmer, July 30. [Anbrey and Co. Took's-co. Curator-st.; and Willis, Luton, Bedfordshire.] June 16.
BENNET, J. Manchester, woollen-cord-manufacturer, July 15, 20, and Aug. 3. Dog, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Johnson and Co. Manchester.] June 22.
BLOOKE, S. Birmingham, cabinet-maker, July 18, 19, and Aug. 3. White Hart, Hattisbury, Worcester. [Alexander, Corcorst; and Smith, Kidderminster.] June 22.
CHENEY, H. High Holborn, fringe-manufacturer, July 6. [Platt, New Broad-st.] May 22.
COLLIER, J. Bedford, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer, July 13. Bridge-Inn, Bolton. [Baldwin, &

- Bolton; and Meddowcroft, Lincoln's-inn.] *June 1.*
- CAYZER, J. in the Parish of Maker, Cornwall, tanner, July 13, King's Arms, Plymouth Dock. [Makinson, Middle Temple; and Leach, Plymouth Dock.] *June 1.*
- COWIE, J. Aldermanbury-postern, jeweller, July 13, [Towers, Castle-st. Falcon-sq.] *June 1.*
- COCKRILL, W. Hull, butcher, July 16, Dog and Duck, Hull. [Dickinson and Co. Sculcoates; and Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-build.] *June 4.*
- COPESTICK, S. Stafford, coal-dealer, July 20, Littleton Arms, Penkridge. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn; and Smith, Old Church-ya. Wolverhampton.] *June 8.*
- COOPER, T. Nantwich, Chester, dealer, July 20, Crown, Nantwich. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la.; and Elderton, Nantwich.] *June 8.*
- CHAPMAN, H. New-road, St. George's East, carman, July 23. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.] *June 11.*
- CARLILE, W. Bolton in the Moors, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, July 27, Palace Inn, Manchester. [Edge, St. Ann's st. Manchester.] *June 15.*
- CHARMAN, J. Norton salgate, linen-draper, July 27. [Pymore, Warrford-co. Throgmorton-st.] *June 15.*
- COBURN, T. Newland, Oxford, woolstapler, July 27. [Clutton and Co. High-st. Borough.] *June 15.*
- COBDEN, T. Chichester, Sussex, carpenter, July 3, 4, and 30, India Arms, Gosport. [Bogue, Clement's inn; and Hawkins, Gosport.] *June 15.*
- CLARKE, R. Warwick Bridge, Cumberland, dealer, July 3, 4, and 30, King's Arms, Carlisle. [Mounsey and Co. Carlisle; and Mounsey and Co. Staple-inn.] *June 18.*
- CLARKE, R. Worsley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, July 30, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport. [Cooper and Co. Southampton bu. Chancery-la.; and Chetham, Stockport.] *June 18.*
- CARTER, G. Wheathamestead, farmer, July 9, 6, and Aug. 8. [Smith, Dorset-st.] *June 22.*
- CORLASS, W. Reedford-Mill, and BOITON, S. Emmett-Hall, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, July 13, 23, and Aug. 3, Star, Deansgate, Manchester. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Johnson and Co. Manchester.] *June 22.*
- CARPENTER and Co. Wellington, Somerset, drapers, July 11, 14, and Aug. 3, Squirrel, Wellington. [Daniel, Bristol; and Pearson, Temple.] *June 22.*
- DUNN J. White Lion co. Birchin-la. merchant, July 9. [Nind Throgmorton-st.] *May 28.*
- DUVELUZ, P. E. Size-la. merchant, July 9. [Crunch, Union-co. Broad-st.] *May 28.*
- DROUET, W. L. Lime-st. Porter-merchant, July 13. [Boit and Co. Threadneedle-st.] *June 1.*
- DIXON, I. Welling, Kent, inn-keeper, July 20, Ashfield, Mark-la.] *June 8.*
- DUDLEY, R. Dudley, Worcester, thread-manufacturer, July 20, Littleton's Arms, Penkridge, Stafford. [Bourne and Son, Dudley; and Austice and Co. Inner Temple.] *June 8.*
- DONNE, J. Old-st. auctioneer, July 6, and 27. [Howard, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.]
- DOEG, A. of the North Shore without the Walls, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-builder, July 9, 10, and 30, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-la.; and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] *June 18.*
- DOUGHTY, J. Leadenharn, Lincoln, jobber, July 5, 6, and Aug. 3, White Lion, New Sleaford. [Chester and Co. Sleaford; and Lambert and Co. Bedford-row.] *June 24.*
- ELLIS, W. H. Christchurch, Hants, linen draper, July 20, White Lion, Bristol. [Clarke, Bristol; and Jenkins and Co. New-lan.] *June 8.*
- ELCHES, W. Doncaster, broker, July 20, Green Dragon, Doncaster. [Stringer, Doncaster; and Longdall and Co. Gray's-lun sq.] *June 8.*
- EDISS, N. Portsea, victualler, July 20, Council Chamber of the Old Town Hall, Portsmouth. [Briggs and Co. Essex-st. Strand; and Howard, Portsea.] *June 8.*
- EARL and Co. Old Change, warehousemen, July 27. [Bourillon and Co. Little Friday-st.; and Grimshaw and Co. W'gan.] *June 15.*
- FURNISS, J. Liverpool, draper, July 9, Bull and Punch Bowl, Liverpool. [Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple inn.] *May 23.*
- FELL, H. Bolton, Lancaster, dealer in yarn, July 13, Bridge-Inn, Bolton. [Boardman, Bridge-st. Bolton; and Meddowcroft, Lincoln's-inn.] *June 1.*
- FORD, W. Manchester, bookseller, July 16, Dog, Manchester. [Higson and Co. Manchester; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] *June 4.*
- FISHER, T. Battv-mills, Kirkheaton, York, oil-crusher, July 20, George, Heckmondwike. [Wadsworth, Millbridge, Leeds; and Willis and Co. Warrford-co.] *June 8.*
- FROST, I. jun. Liverpool, merchant, July 3, 4, and 30, King's Arms, Liverpool. [Radcliffe, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co. London.] *June 8.*
- FIDGEON and Co. Birmingham and Sheffield, merchants, July 23, Castle, Birmingham. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry; and Whately and Son, Birmingham.] *June 11.*
- FORSTER, W. Shadown-gate, near Carlisle, brass-founder, July 30, Duke's Head, Carlisle. [Hodgson, Bucklersbury; and Pearson, Carlisle.] *June 18.*
- FARTHING, J. St. John's-st. victualler, July 6 and 30. [Flashman, Ely-pl. Holborn.] *June 18.*
- FORSTER, W. St. Martin's-la. silversmith, July 6, 9, and Aug. 3. [Stokes, Golden-sq.] *June 22.*
- GILLMAN, J. Hammersmith, ink-keeper, July 1, 2, and 9. [Shepherd, Hyde-st.] *May 22.*
- GUNSTON, J. Percival-st. cheesemonger, July 13. [Bugsy, St. John's-st.] *June 4.*
- GARDNER, J. carpenter, July 20, Commercial Rooms, Bristol. [Bridges and Co. Red-lion-sq.; and Hare and Co. Bristol.] *June 8.*
- GIBBS, J. Ledbury, Hereford, linen-draper, July 20, New-lan, Ledbury. [Pewitts, Gray's-lan; and Reece, Ledbury.] *June 8.*
- GALL, B. jun. Woodbridge, Suffolk, draper, July 30, King's Arms, Woodbridge. [Jackson, Woodbridge; and Nelson, Barnard's-inn.] *June 18.*
- GOWEN, J. Mark-la. wine and spirit-braker, July 6, and Aug. 3. [Burnley, Church-co. Walbrook.] *June 22.*
- GILL, B. Manchester, draper, July 18, 19, and Aug. 3, Dog, Manchester. [Law, Spring-gardens, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.] *June 22.*
- GREEN, T. Birmingham, upholster, July 12, 20, and Aug. 3, Swan, Bull-st. Birmingham. [Pearson, Fen-co. Fenchurch-st.; and Dicken and Co. Birmingham.] *June 22.*
- HEYS J. Manchester, cotton-spinner, July 9, Bridge-water Arms, Manchester. [Harrett and Co. Manchester; and Willis and Co. Warrford-co.] *May 28.*
- HESELTINE, R. Kington-upon-hull, merchant, July 13, George, Kington-upon-hull. [Ellis, Chancery-la.; and Martin and Co. Hull.] *June 1.*
- HAYTON, T. Liverpool, merchant, July 3, Star and Garter, Liverpool. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-bu. build. Chancery-la.; and Kidd, Mancaty's-la. live-pool.] *June 1.*
- HILL, J. Reading, barge-builder, July 16. [Hannam, Covent-garden.] *June 4.*
- HUIJSON, J. High Wycomb, linen-draper, July 16, [Davies, Lotlibury.] *June 4.*
- HAMILTON and Co. Riche-co. Lime-st. merchants, July 23. [Healing, Lawrence-ls.] *June 11.*
- HILL and Co. Manchester, milliners, July 10, 12, and 23, White Bear, Manchester. [Hard and Co. Temple; and Fearnhead, Nottingham.] *June 11.*
- HAIGH, W. Barnsley, grocer, July 23, King's Head, Barnsley. [Bleasdale and Co. New lan; and Birks, Hemingfield.] *June 11.*
- HARRISON, T. North Shields, block-maker, July 13 and 27, George, North Shields. [Pimpton, Lamb bu. Temple; and Dale, Dockway-sq. North Shields.] *June 15.*
- HART, R. Ormakirk, cotton-manufacturer, July 9, 10, and Aug. 3, Dog, Deansgate, Manchester. [Haddfield, Manchester; and Hard and Co. King's-bench-Walk, Temple.] *June 22.*
- HOOD, W. Crosby-sq. and GROVE, S. Taunton, merchants, July 4, 9, and Aug. 3. [Hesse and Co. Tudor-st. Blackfriars.] *June 22.*
- HARRISON, J. Sheffield, grocer, July 4, 5, and Aug. 3, Torture, Sheffield. [Thompson, Sheffield; and Hattie, Chancery-la.] *June 22.*
- HENRY, I. Liverpool, draper, July 5, 6, and Aug. 3, George, Dale st. Liverpool. [Bleadowcroft, Gray's-lun sq.; and Davies, Liverpool.] *June 22.*
- HOPKINSON, W. Chiswell st. merchant, July 6 and Aug. 3. [Courten and Co. Walbrook.] *June 22.*

HAYES, C. Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, wine-merchant, July 6 and Aug. 3. [Haynes, Fenchurch-st.] June 20.

HERBERT, W. sen. Llanidloes, Montgomery, Sannel-manufacturer, July 2, 15, and Aug. 3. [Bigg, Southampton-bu. Chancery-la.] June 22.

JOHNSON, P. St. George's-pl. Back-la. St. George in the East, timber-merchant, July 15. [Kearney and Co. Bishopsgate-st.] June 1.

JONES, T. Dudley, iron-manufacturer, July 16, White Hart, Stafford. [Thomas, Hind-co. Fleet-st.; and Parker, Stafford.] June 4.

JEFFERIES, T. Hanley, grocer, July 1, 2, and 29, at the Office of Mr. Dent, Stone. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.; and Dent, Stone.] June 11.

JENNINGS, E. W. Spilsby, Lincoln, shop keeper, July, 4, 5, and 27, George, Spilsby. [Walker, Spilsby; and Ellis, Chancery-la.] June 15.

KING, T. Leicester, grocer, July 9, White Hart, Leicester. [Lawton, Leicester; and Taylor, John-st. Bedford row.] May 28.

KING, J. Tonbridge, Kent, carpenter, July 2, and 27. [Bigg, Southampton-build. Chancery-lane.] June 15.

KNIGHT, W. Maraden, York, grocer, July 27, White Swan, Huddersfield. [Willis and Co. Warrford-st.; and Brown, Huddersfield.] June 15.

LANCEFIELD, T. C. Piccadilly, turner, July 9. [Coote, Austin-frirs.] May 28.

LUBBOCK, J. W. Potter Heigham, Norfolk, miller, July 15, Steam Packet, Norwich. [Egan and Co. Essex-st. Strand; and Francis, Norwich.] June 1.

LIVOCK, W. J. Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, innkeeper, July 27, Swan, Redenhall-with-Harleston. [Palmer and Co. Bedford-row; and Sharpin, Berceles.] June 15.

LYNNELL, and Co. Chatham, grocers, July 27. [Debury and Co. Gate-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] June 15.

LORD, J. and R. Halliwell, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, July 14, 15, and Aug. 3, Bridge-Inn, Bolton. [Boardman, Bridge-st. Bolton; and Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn-sq.] June 22.

LABROU, V. St. John's-st. Smithfield, druggist, July 6 and Aug. 3. [Addington and Co. Bedford-row.] June 22.

MURRELL, R. Somerset, Marlborough, apothecary, July 9, Castle Inn, Marlborough. [Eyre Gray's-inn-sq.; and Woodman Marlborough.] May 22.

MATTHEWS, W. Digby-st. Birmingham, plumber, July 15, Bradford Arms, Stafford. [Swaine and Co. Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry; and Foster, Wolverhampton.] June 1.

MOORE, J. Coventry, watch-case-maker, July 16, King's Head, Coventry. [Long and Co. Gray's-inn; and Laing, Coventry.] June 4.

MILLIK, J. Liverpool, distiller, July 3, 5, and 20, Angel, Liverpool. [Blackstock and Co. King's-bench walk, Temple; and Blackstock, Liverpool.] June 2.

MQUOID, W. Leadenhall-st. merchant, July 6 and 30. [Hackett, New-co. Swithin's-la.] June 18.

MILBURN, T. Hammond's-co. Mining-la. wine-broker, July 6 and 30. [Haymes, Fenchurch-st.] June 20.

MOSELEY, W. and J. Portsea, glass and china-merchants, July 5, 6, and Aug. 3, George, Portsmouth. [Naylor, Great Newport-st.; and Glendening, Portsmouth.] June 22.

MACHIN, S. Lincoln, milliner, July 24, 25, and Aug. 3, Saracen's Head, Lincoln. [Wiltshire and Co. Winchester-house, Old Broad-st.; and Moore, Lincoln.] June 22.

NIAS and Co. Old Broad-st. Insurance brokers July 9. [Nind, Throgmorton-st.] May 28.

NOBLE, W. A. late of Limehouse, brass and iron-founder, July 15. [Pearson, Fen-co. Fenchurch-st.] June 1.

NEWBY, J. Harbone, Stafford, dealer, July 1, 2, and 15, Rein Deer, Worcester. [Hard and Co. Temple; and Dingley, Pershore, Worcester.] June 1.

NORES, J. Old Bond-st. whalebone-carriage-manufacturer, July 15. [Stevenson, New sq. Lincoln's-inn.] June 1.

OSWIN, J. Loughborough, and OSWIN, J. Sibley, hosiers, July 9, White Hart, Leicester. [Maklison, Middle Temple; and Pilkington, Leicester.] May 28.

OWEN, J. Stourbridge, Worcester, ironmonger, July 2, 3, and 20, George, Bewdley. [Anstey and Co. Inner Temple; and Hunt, Stourbridge.] June 8.

PLATTS, J. Oxford-st. music seller, July 8. [Eldred, Middle Temple.] May 22.

POTTS, E. Hinton-Ferry, Durham, ship-builder, July 22 and Aug. 3, Bridge Inn, Bishop Wearmouth. [Blakiston, Symond's-inn; and Thompson, Bishop Wearmouth.] June 22.

ROYAL, B. Shakespeare's-walk, victualler, July 9. [West, Red Lion-st. Wapping.] May 30.

ROBSON, E. Morpeth, saddler, July 9, George, Newcastle. [Wilson, Morpeth; and Meggison and Co. Hatton-garden.] May 22.

ROBERTS, R. Elder-st. Spitalfields, merchant, July 15. [Blunt and Co. Old Bethlrm.] June 1.

RANNEY, J. North Shields, ship owner, July 15, George, Dockway-sq. North Shields. [Mitchell and Co. Fowke's-build. Tower-st.; and Fenwick, North Shields.] June 1.

ROBERTSON and Co. Axminster, druggists, July 16, George, Axminster. [Blessdale and Co. New-inn; and Knight, Axminster.] June 4.

RADCLIFFE, A. Swansea, grocer, July 16, Bath, Bristol. [Thompson, Gray's-inn; and Cross, Bristol.] June 4.

RYLEY, W. Worcester, linen-draper, July 23, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Becke, Bream's-build.; and Hill, Worcester.] June 11.

REID, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, saddler, July 2, 14, and Aug. 3, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Hartley, New Bridge-st.; and Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] June 22.

ROBINSON, W. Gray's, Essex, victualler, July 22, and Aug. 3. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-sq. Minolcs.] June 22.

ROTHERY, J. Whitehaven, mercer, July 2, 10, and Aug. 3, Black Lion, Whitehaven. [Clenell, Staple-inn; and Adamson and Co. Whitehaven.] June 22.

RANDALL, R. Coleman-st. Blackwell-hall-factor, July 2, 4, and Aug. 3. [Weston and Teesdale, Fenchurch-st.] June 22.

SMITH, H. G. Norwich, victualler, July 9. [Whitton, Great James-st. Bedford-row.] May 22.

SUTTON, D. jun. Brightlingsea, ship-owner, July 9. [Welch, Nicholas-la.] May 28.

SMITH, J. St. Swithin's-la. merchant, July 9. [Burinot, Temple.] May 22.

STUNT, T. Sileerness, baker July 15. [Grog ry, Newington, Surrey.] June 1.

SHARPE, J. Market-Deeping, Lincoln, draper, July 15, New Inn, Market-Deeping. [Sharpe and Co. Market Deeping, Lincoln; and Gaskell, Holborn-co. Gray's-inn.] June 1.

SMITH, A. Bedford, muslin-manufacturer, July 16, Buck P. th' Vine, Wigan. [Gaskell, Wigan.] June 4.

SARGAM, D. Whitlesey, money scrivener, July 2, 3, and 16, Rose and Crown, Wisbeach. [Wing, Wisbeach; and Jenkins and Co. New Inn.] June 4.

SIMON, S. A. Bristol, umbrella-manufacturer, July 5, 6, 16, Punch Bowl, Nottingham. [Hard and Co. Temple; and Fearnhead, Nottingham.] June 4.

SWEET, W. Bristol, dealer, July 16, at Mr. Jarvis's, Bristol. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn; and Frank's, Bristol.] June 4.

SETTLE, J. Liverpool, merchant, July 9, 4, and 20, King's Arms, Live. pool. [Radcliffe, Liver pool; and Addington and Co. London.] June 8.

SWIFT, J. Elland, Halifax, manufacturer, July 20, Old Cock, Halifax. [Wiggettsworth, Gray's-inn-sq.; and Cadney, Halifax.] June 8.

SMITH, J. Broad-st.-bn. merchant, July 20 [Willis and Co. Warndorf-co. Throgmorton-st.] June 6.

SMITH, J. Kelms, farmer, July 23, Bell, Saxmundham. [Rabett and Co. Saxmundham; and Alexander, Carey st.] June 11.

SILVERSTER, H. P. Newport, printer, July 1, 2, and 23, Red Lion, Newport. [Morris, Newport; and Renbow and Co. Lincoln's-inn.] June 11.

STACKARD, J. Whitechapel-road, leather-cutter, July 27. [Smith and Co. Goodman's-fields.] June 15.

SMYTH, J. Maldstone, brewer, July 27. [Debury and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.] June 15.

SCOTT, B. Horncastle, merchant, July 24, 26, and Aug. 3, Saracen's Head, Lincoln. [Sprenger, Lamb's-Conduit-st.; and Baldoni and Co. Lincoln.] June 22.

STOCKS, J. Aldersgate-st. salesman, July 6 and Aug. 6. [Robinson, Essex-st. Strand.] June 28.

- TAYLOR, J. son.** Old-st. paste-board manufacturer, July 13. [Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.] June 1.
- TAYLOR, G. R.** Sunderland-near-the-Sea, Jeweller, July 13, Bridge-lane, Bishop-Wearmouth. [Blackburn, Nymond's-lane; and Thompson, Bishop-Wearmouth.] June 1.
- TUCKER and Co.** Sheffield, silver plate, July 13, Tonine, Sheffield. [Brookfield, Sheffield; and Tilson and Co. Coleman-st.] June 1.
- TOMLINSON, T.** Winterton, coal-merchant, July 16, White Swan, Barton-upon-Humber. [Brown and Sea, Barton-upon-Humber; and Hicks, Gray's-lane-sq.] June 4.
- TRUMAN, J.** Davilob, tailor, July 23, London Hotel, West Teignmouth. [Fairbank, Staple-lane; and Jordan, East Teignmouth.] June 11.
- THOMAS, M.** Westbury-upon-Tyne, innholder, July 23, Rimmer, Bristol. [Poole and Co. Gray's-lane-sq.; and Hayton, Bristol.] June 11.
- TAYLOR, J.** Newcastle-under-Lyne, spirit-dealer, July 1, 2, and 23, at the Office of Mr. Dent, Stone. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.; and Dent, Stone.] June 11.
- TABOUR, R. W. James** Ch. Golden-sq. plumber, July 27. [Hannam, Piazza-Chambers, Covent-garden.] June 13.
- TURNER, J. S.** Norwich, timber-merchant, July 27, Rampant Horse, Norwich. [Chace, Norwich; and W. and G. Taylor, Featherstone-bu. Holborn.] June 13.
- TAYLOR, J.** Hoxton-town, rug-merchant, July 6 and 26. [West, New Boswell-co. Carey-st.] June 18.
- TYLER, P.** Haddenham, Bucks, July 3, 12, and Aug. 3, George, Aylesbury. [Rose, Aylesbury; and Rose and Co. Gray's-lane-sq.] June 22.
- VON HANTEN, G.** East India Chambers, merchant, July 13. [Hackett, Swinburn's-lane. Lombard-st.] June 1.
- VIGOR, W.** Spalding, surgeon, July 3, 4, and Aug. 3, White Hart, Spalding. [Gwent, Lamb's-conduit-st.; and Fawcett and Co. Spalding.] June 21.
- WILLIAMS, J.** Cornhill, Stationer, July 9. [Pearce and Sons, Swinburn's-lane.] May 21.
- WALKER, J.** Hickley, timber-merchant, July 3, Back House, Worcester. [Becke, Broom's-buildings; and Sault, Worcester.] May 28.
- WEEKS, J. G.** Dominick, Cornwall, miller, July 23, Stone, Plymouth. [Brandon, Chelmsford, Chancery-lane.] June 1.
- WALFORD, T.** Maldon, brazier, July 16, Red Lion, Colchester. [Daniel and Co. Colchester; and Pocock and Co. Ely-pl.] June 4.
- WOOD, W.** Montheuloyne, grocer, July 16, Commercial Rooms, B. Hotel. [Jones and Co. Oak; and Price and Co. Lincoln's-lane.] June 4.
- WALTON, R.** late of Castle Nook, Northumberland, victualer, July 3, and 40, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Bell and Co. Bow-church-ya.; and Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] June 4.
- WIGLESWORTH, T.** Roylandswaine, tanner, July 22, King's Head, Barnsley. [Bartlett, Bartholomew-close; and Wence, Barnsley.] June 11.
- WYNDE, J.** Leominster, hop-merchant, July 21, Star and Garter, Worcester. [Becke, Broom's-build.; and HIB, Worcester.] June 11.
- WILKINSON, J.** Lancaster, bookbinder, July 2, 3, and 7, King's Arms, Lancaster. [Blondale and Co. New Inn; and Baldwin and Co. Lancaster.] June 16.
- WARD, J. S.** Heybridge, Essex, coal merchant, July 27. [Watkins and Co. Stone-bu. Lincoln's-lane.] June 13.
- WEST, C.** Buckenbury, warehouseman, July 6 and 20. [Dodd, Billiter-lane.] June 16.
- WORLEY, C.** Woodgate, Forest, July 3, and Aug. 3, Woodgate, Penridge. [Moore, Blandford; and Hayward, Chancery-lane.] June 21.
- WYCHE, H.** New Sarum, wine merchant, July 3, 6, and Aug. 3, Public Rooms, New Sarum. [Tanner and Co. Salisbury; and Emly, Essex-co. Temple.] June 21.
- WHEELER, W.** Broadwater's Inn, Worcester, inn-keeper, July 12, 19, and Aug. 3, White Hart, Harbottle, Worcester. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.; and Smith, Kidderminster, Worcester.] June 22.
- WRIGHT, J.** Birmingham, ink-stand manufacturer, July 4, 6, and Aug. 3, Royal Hotel, Temple-st., Birmingham. [Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane; and Webb and Co. Birmingham.] June 22.
- WHITE, G.** Limehouse-bldg-stairs, shipwright, July 3 and Aug. 3. [Coote and Co. Walbrook.] June 21.
- YOUNG, T.** Brynmor-pl. Bryantstone-sq. St. Mary-le-Bonne, cow-keeper, July 13. [Jones and Co. Great Mary-le-Bonne-st.] June 1.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DIVIDENDS,

FROM TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

- ANNETTS, J.** Salisbury, June 4
- Ashwell, J. W.** Colchester, June 23
- Amhurst, S.** Marlborough, June 25
- Aburrow, W.** East Moon, June 27
- Ashby, J.** Buxton, June 23
- Ackerman, E.** New Broad-st. News, June 29
- Altham, W.** Tokenhouse-ya. June 3
- Annetts, J.** Salisbury, June 11
- Anderson, W.** Liverpool, July 1
- Anderson, D.** Billiter-lane, June 29
- Ackerley, S.** Liverpool, July 10
- Bowker, J.** Turporley, June 24
- Bennett, J. M.** Brasley, June 21
- Flaher, C. T.** Marlborough, June 24
- Barnard and Co.** Spencer-st. June 29
- Bird, S.** Norwich, June 3
- Broomfield, W.** Coventry-st. July 4
- Blackford, D.** and **E. Lombard-st.** June 29
- Bontell, T.** St. Edmund's Bery, July 2
- Rickerton, W.** Oswestry, July 3
- Brandon, T. W. H.** Stockwell-gr. July 9
- Balls, A.** Hare-st. July 6
- Bateman, W.** W. Kinsbury, July 13
- Bail, J. B. jun.** Kensington, July 6
- Brown, J. B.** Kensington, July 2
- Barrowclough, T.** Leeds, July 6
- Bayly, J.** Pitsa, July 4
- Bowl, B.** Catharine-co. July 20
- Bailmer, J.** City-chambers, July 9
- Brown, J.** Handforth, July 4
- Colas and Co.** Mincing-lane, June 24
- Cattrell, W.** Chichester, June 23
- Clarke, S.** Birmingham, June 29
- Cole, A.** Portland-st. July 2
- Cook, E.** East-st. June 29
- Candell, W.** Hackney-rd. July 3
- Carlton, D. jun.** Isle of Thetford, July 2
- Crace, A.** Long-acre, July 6
- Orellman, E.** Crooked-lane, July 6
- Cowling and Co.** Bedford-co. July 16
- Cour, F.** Newmarket, July 9
- Cornish, D.** Frome Newmarket, July 13
- Cook, W.** Liverpool, July 13
- Casson and Co.** Liverpool, July 13
- Cox, J.** Woolwich, July 13
- Conke and Co.** Coleman-st. July 9
- Del Camp, M.** Tokenhouse-yard, June 21
- Dawson, W.** Fenchurch-st. June 29
- Dod, C. S.** Milk-st. July 4
- Downes, B.** Mansfield, July 6
- Davies, J.** Haverfordwest, July 2
- Davies, T.** Sibury, July 11
- Engels, R. B.** Clerken, June 21
- Evans, D.** Walling-st. June 29
- Kestman, T.** Clement's-lane, June 29
- Egger, T.** Hutybourne, June 29
- Edmonds, D.** Madeley, July 1
- Evans, P.** Cross-st. July 6
- Hills and Co.** Crooked-lane, July 6
- Ford, J.** Cher. June 24
- Foreman, J.** Sheerness, June 22
- Fotherby and Co.** Gosport, June 23
- Frye, J.** Stanton, June 23
- Ford, R.** Worcester, July 2
- Fishes, M.** Upwell, July 3
- Fisher, F.** Edgeware-road, July 13
- Galloway and Co.** Cannon-st. July 9
- Gondyear, W.** Bedford, June 23
- Grave, W.** Skipton, June 19
- Gaskell, J.** Wigan, June 23
- George, B.** Little Eastcheap, June 23
- Gledhill, W.** Jermyn-st. July 2
- Gladstone, J.** Colchester, July 4
- Grylle, T.** Derwent, July 6
- Gregory, J.** Neath, July 6
- Gower, T.** Wetherfield, July 11
- Gondlake, J. B.** and **W. M.** Limehouse, July 13
- Hoar, E.** Blendworth, June 14
- Hodgson, J. jun.** Coleman street, July 6
- Harrison and Co.** Tower-st. July 9
- Moore, B. A.** Taunton, June 23
- Hoar, B.** Blendworth, June 24
- Herron and Co.** Coventry, June 23
- Hodgson, J.** Lime-st. June 29
- Heald, J.** Cateaton-st. June 23
- Mallett and Co.** Queen-st. June 23
- Hallett, W.** Baldwins, July 1
- Hardesburg, F.** Mount-st. June 29
- Hoare and Co.** Ludgate-hill, July 2
- Hughes, D.** Kingsbridge, July 2
- Holden, T.** Liverpool, July 4
- Hanilton, C.** Wansford, July 6
- Holcroft and Co.** Warrington, Aug. 16
- Hearder, G.** Torquay, July 13
- Hight, J.** Two Waters, July 13

High, W. Dudley, July 18
Hamilton, G. W. Warwick-st. July 6
Hawley, W. Liverpool, July 16
Holt, D. Leazes, July 4
Holt, R. W. Green-leaze-la. July 6
Hulme, M. John-st. June 21
Hurrey, J. Okehampton, July 18
Husman, T. Tottenham-court-ro.
July 18
James and Co. Liverpool, June 21
James, S. Bloombury-pl. June 29
Jones, W. Carmarthen, July 2
Kilgworth, A. Stockport, July 3
Jebb, J. Barford, June 29
Joseph, J. Corwalk-row, July 4
Kelly and Co. Strand, June 27
King, J. Gosport, June 28
Kennon and Co. Nicholas-ls. Jan. 8
Kirby, T. Newman-st. June 18
Kirkpatrick, T. Maryport, July 14
Kemp, A. F. Austin-triars, July 9
Lacomb, P. Gravesend, June 25
Laudat, T. Lower Brook-st. June 18
Lloyd, R. W. Chester, June 25
Lamb, O. East India ship Lord
Melville, June 22
Lander, G. Birmingham, June 29
Lawson, P. Manchester, July 2
Jewell, W. Carmarthen, July 2
Land, J. Maidstone, July 6
Linder, J. J. Broad-st. June 29
Loh, S. I. Windmill-st. July 20
Lewin, T. Great Tower-hill, July 20
Morrin, W. Madeley Wood, June 21
Morrall and Co. Liverpool, June 21
Mavor and Co. Leadenhall-st. June 29
McCrath, A. Lower Brook-street,
June 8
McMaster, W. J. Red-lion-st. June 29
Matthews, J. Norwich, June 25
McCaue, J. Lombard-st. July 2
Mullett, F. St. Mary axe, June 11
Mackenzie, A. K. Aurtin-fri. June 15
Maitland, D. New Bridge-st. July 9
Marsh and Co. Reading, June 29
Meyhouse, J. Bloane-st. July 9
Maynor, H. Stoke Golding, July 9
Martin, H. Crescent, July 13
Mitch, J. Castle-st. June 29
Neal, J. St. Nicholas, June 17

Neale and Co. With-st. June 29
Nimmo, H. Bristol, July 18
Nix, W. Royal-exchange, July 6
Noyes, J. Pewsey, June 18
Oxtram, F. Workop, July 20
Oakley and Co. Church-st. July 18
Pratt, R. Coventry, June 29
Potter, W. Walsingham, June 29
Pence, W. P. New-ort, July 1
Parnell, A. Sheffield, July 6
Phillips, P. King-st. July 2
Peters, J. Portsmouth, June 29
Parker, T. New Broad-st. Jul. 9
Pawer, W. Mansell-st. July 9
Price, W. Worcester, July 18
Palmer, J. Thavies-lan, July 13
Rickman, T. Deal, June 29
Robinson, R. Little Saffron-hill,
June 29
Richardson, J. J. Fleet-ma. June 29
Rowton, W. Cambridge, June 29
Robson, G. George ya. July 2
Reece, W. Clapham, June 15
Robinson and Co. Change-alley,
June 29
Rudall, H. Bristol, July 22
Robson, J. Carlisle, July 4
Rawlins, C. E. Bristol, July 9
Ridgale, F. Leeds, July 13
Rugg, H. Austin-triars, July 9
St. Barbe, K. Cock-hill, June 22
Street and Co. Bucklersbury, June 15
Mierbrooke, T. Leeds, June 21
Southey, W. Kennington, June 11
Shepherd, J. Marland Hill, June 15
Spriggs, W. Bath, June 29
Sealey, B. Roswell-co. June 29
Stevens and Co. Whitcomb-st.
June 22
Saudeman, A. M. Lothbury, June 29
Seale, W. Jan. Littleington, June 29
Stokes, W. Old Broad-st. June 8
Stade, W. St. John-st. June 29
Stokes, G. Old Swinford, July 2
Swan and Co. Wapping-wall, July 13
Spurrier, W. A. Bristol, July 8
Seymour, W. Crescent, July 9
Stein and Co. Oxford-st. July 9
Sawell, C. Bristol, July 9
Sewell, M. Lincoln, July 3

Stichland, R. Bristol, July 8
Sont, M. Bristol, July 10
Sanger, S. S. Lizard-st. July 6
Strombon, J. Austin-triars, July 18
Saint, J. Lymington, July 11
Terry and Co. Commercial-road,
June 29
Thompson, J. Whitechapel, June 29
Taylor, J. Upper Thames-st. June 29
Tovey, C. Paddington, June 29
Taylor, S. Oxendon-st. July 6
Taylor, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
July 2
Trot, D. Old Change, July 2
Thompson and Co. Paternoster-
row, July 13
Tryman, J. Bristol, June 29
Thomas, D. New-Castle, Emblya,
July 8
Throckmorton, J. F. Guildford-st.
June 18
Tagg, J. Nether Knowlton, July 16
Vince, W. Lucas-st. July 6
Whittle, J. Liverpool, June 29
Weldon, J. Broad-st.-ba. July 9
Walker, C. W. F. Exeter, July 6
Wild, M. Whitehaven, June 29
Walker, J. East India ship Lord
Melville, June 22
Williams and Co. St. Swithin's-ls.
June 25
White and Co. Great Winchester-
st. June 25
Whitley, J. New Window, June 29
Whitham, G. Kensington, July 2
Whitakey, W. Lawrence Pountney-
hill, July 4
Wise, J. B. Buckinghamshire,
July 2
Wark, R. Lexington, July 3
Whitham, W. Watling-st. July 9
Wray, A. Tickenhove-ra July 4
Wrotham, J. Lower Shadwell,
July 2
Wentley, J. and N. Alawick,
July 2
Whitham, T. G. Rotherhithe,
July 6
Wright, S. sen. Grange-road, Jul. 9
Whitaker, J. Leeds, July 18
Wright, R. V. Bristol, July 16

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

AMOS, R. Sandwich, June 29
Ait, R. Moulton-la. July 6
Armstrong, K. Houghton, July 6
Awell, A. Carshalton, July 9
Barnes, S. Kingston-upon-Hull,
June 18
Barnes, W. Bridgnorth, June 22
Barnes, W. Hanover-st. June 29
Barnard, P. Lifton, July 2
Barr, E. combe, A. Stockport, July 2
Barr, T. C. Catherine-co. July 2
Barrill, B. E. Great Sutton-st.
July 6
Barnes, T. Lowestoft, July 6
Banks, W. Bradley, July 6
Barnes, R. Uttoxeter, July 9
Barny, J. Kintore, July 13
Bell, A. Liverpool, July 13
Brown, W. Sutton-at-Hone, Jul. 13
Crittenden, E. Sittingbourne, June 18
Cooper, G. Hinckley, June 18
Cannell, F. Liverpool, June 29
Cohen, J. Whitechapel, June 29
Children, G. Tonbridge, July 6
Cartwright, J. Saltford, July 6
Crawford, W. Dewsbury, July 6
Crawley, T. Cromwell-st. July 13
Crawley, T. Kingston-upon-Hull,
July 13

Dallert, R. Meriton, June 16
Downs, G. Workop, June 22
Debell, J. Plymouth, June 29
Dry, J. High Ricall, July 6
Dean, J. J. Nookin's-corner, July 13
Fields, W. Kingston-upon-Hull,
June 29
Forrester and Co. Crown-co. July 13
Glennay, J. Red-lion-st. June 18
Guyard, R. P. Throgmorton-st.
June 29
Gould, W. Rize, June 29
Grove, T. and J. Manchester, June 29
Griffiths, W. Bath, July 9
Horton, T. Shrewsbury, June 18
Howlett, J. Birmingham, June 29
Hammond, H. Red cross-st. June 25
Hole, R. Bow, Devon, July 6
Holand, C. Lambeth, July 6
Hancock, W. Stratton, July 9
Haltord, T. Finch-la. July 9
Humphreys, J. Cold Aston, July 13
Jay, E. Badley, June 18
Joy, R. Cockshut, June 29
Kear, W. Ipswich, July 9
King, R. Welland, July 9
Leader, T. Port Dundas, June 29
Lob, A. I. Windmill-st. July 13
Menzard, T. Domet, June 22

Machell, R. Liverpool, June 29
Mallett, J. and J. Blimister, July 6
Martin, K. Tilney, July 2
Nicholson, J. Plymouth Dock,
June 22
Neal, M. Gosport, June 29
Nuttall, W. Darford, July 2
Norman, H. St. Neot's, July 9
Nobbit, J. Liverpool, July 13
Oakley, W. Bernersbury, June 29
Orton, T. Liverpool, July 13
Pace, G. Marley, June 29
Pang, J. Chesham, July 6
Parker, R. Hinton, July 9
Price, D. Oxford-st. July 13
Richmond, R. jun. Manchester,
June 18
Radcliffe, J. N. Birmingham, June 18
Rothwell, S. Fenchurch-st. June 29
Robb, W. S. Black friars-ro. Jul. 6
Rawinson, S. Harrow-ro. July 2
Rackham, R. Noreben, July 6
Sawell, M. Lincoln, June 18
Salisbury, Sir M. Newport, June 29
Squire and Co. Bristol, June 29
Skilbeck, G. St. Pancras, July 6
Stokes, T. Kingswinford, July 6
Spriggs, W. Bath, July 6

Hickie, H. Geddisburgh, July 8
Sowerby, J. W. Fish-st.-hill, Jul. 9
Strasford and Co. Holborn-br. Jul. 9
Brooks, J. Jamaica-row, July 9
Hims, L. Castle-st. July 9
Sowerby, J. Cheapside, July 13
Slee, J. jun. Brighton, July 13
Taylor, J. Horncastle, June 18

Tucker, W. Eaglebourne, June 28
Tidmarsh, B. Tamworth, July 8
Timings, J. Birmingham, July 8
Tyner, J. Bickernstaff, July 9
Tozer, J. Alderman's-walk, July 13
Warder, T. Alderton, June 18
Willis, J. Fulham, June 28
Wilson, J. Ludlow, July 8

Wise, S. and C. Maidstone, July 8
Worthy, R. Exeter, July 8
Walker, G. Stockport, July 8
Wenley, R. Plymouth Dock, Jul. 9
Welch, G. Liverpool, July 13
Welch, S. Church Minehall, July 13
Worrall, W. Liverpool, July 13

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED IN SCOTLAND FOR INVENTIONS, &c.
SINCE APRIL 1, 1814, TO JANUARY 11, 1816.

RICHARD MACKENZIE BACON and **BRYAN DONKIN**; for certain improvements in the implements or apparatus employed in printing, whether from types, from blocks, or from plates. Dated May 17, 1814.

THOMAS ABREE PICKERING, of Hackney Terrace, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method or methods of preventing the loss of parcels sent by stage coaches, and for the security of remittances. Dated May 18, 1814.

CHARLES HOWARD, of Nottingham-place, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, Esquire; for certain means of separating insoluble substances from fluid, in which the same are suspended. Dated July 13, 1814.

JAMES BODMER, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method of loading fire arms, cannon, and all ordnance except mortars, at the breech, with a rifled or plain bore; and also a touch-hole for the fire-arms and ordnance; and also a moveable light for fire-arms and ordnance. Dated August 24, 1814.

JOSEPH TAYLOR and **PETER TAYLOR**, both of Manchester, Lancaster, Machine makers; for certain improvements in a loom to be used in weaving cotton, linen, woollen, worsted, silk, or other cloth, made of any two or more of the said materials. Dated September 14, 1814.

JAMES DAWSON, of York-street, Dublin, Esquire; for certain means of producing or communicating motion in or unto bodies, either wholly or in part surrounded by water or air, or either of them, by the re-action of suitable apparatus upon the said water or air, or upon both of them. Dated September 19, 1814.

WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square, Middlesex; for an improved method of acting upon machinery. Dated October 10, 1814.

GRANT PRESTON, of Burr-street, London Dock, Middlesex, Braster; for a concarious cabin stove. Dated January 7, 1815.

MATTHEW BUSH, of Keosworth, Middlesex, Calico-printer; for improvements in a machine for printing calico cloth. Dated January 9, 1815.

JAMES THOMSON, of Primrose-hill, near Clithero, Lancaster, Calico-printer; for certain improvements of printing cloth made of cotton or linen, or both. Dated January 28, 1815.

JAMES COLLIER, of Grosvenor-street, West Fimico, Middlesex; for a method or mode of making an apparatus, machine, or instrument, intended to be called a "Crophlyrite," whereby a power may be more easily obtained, and conveniently applied, for raising water, and other useful purposes. Dated February 8, 1815.

JOHN CARPENTER, of Trum, Cornwall, Esquire; for a knapsack, which prevents the wet coming between it and the back; and a pouch in front, suspended from the shoulder straps of the said knapsack, so as to counteract the weight. Dated February 30, 1814.

WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square, Middlesex; for a mode of evaporation and sublimation. Dated March 3, 1815.

JONATHAN RIDGWAY, of Manchester, Lancaster, Plumber; for a method of casting, and at the same time fixing, metallic types on the surface of metallic cylinders; or metallic rollers, having metallic surfaces; or on blocks having metallic surfaces; or on flat metallic plates, for the purpose of printing patterns on cloth made of cotton, or both. Dated March 13, 1815.

SAMUEL JOHN PAULY, of Charing Cross, Middlesex, Civil Engineer; and **DUON EGG**, of the Strand, in the same county, Gun Maker; for their invention of certain aerial conveyances and vessels, by philosophical or chemical, and mechanical means;

and which means are also applicable to the propelling of vessels through the water, and carriages, or other conveyances, by land. Dated April 21, 1815.

WILLIAM BENECKE, of Depford, Kent, Gentleman; for a method of manufacturing wridgite, of the same quality as that known in commerce by the name of French verdigris. Dated May 5, 1815.

JAMES SMITH, of Port Seaton, Haddington, Civil Engineer and Salt Worker; for certain improvements in the manufacture of sal ammonia. Dated May 17, 1815.

PETER MARTINEAU, junior, of Canonbury House, Islington, Middlesex; and **JOHN MARTINEAU**, junior, of Stamford Hill, in the same county, Gentleman; for a method or methods of refining and clarifying certain vegetable substances. Dated July 7, 1815.

JOSEPH C. DYER, formerly of Boston, in America, now of Manchester, Lancaster, Merchant; for certain additions to, and improvements in, machinery, to be used and applied in manufacturing cards for carding wool, cotton, silk, and tow, and other fibrous materials of the like description. Dated July 17, 1815.

JOHN CUTLER, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, Founder; for certain improvements applicable to fire places and stoves. Dated August 1, 1815.

WILLIAM BELL, of Edinburgh, Clerk to the Signet; for certain improvements in the apparatus for copying manuscripts, or other writings or designs. Dated August 21, 1815.

THOMAS ASHMORE, Portland Hotel, Portland-street, Middlesex, Esquire; for making leather. Dated September 13, 1815.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, of Derby, Derbyshire, Engineer; for various improvements in the texture of bobbin-lace. Dated November 3, 1815.

WILLIAM EVERHARD Baron Von 'DORNIK'; of Sun-street, Bishopsgate street, London; for an improvement in the manufacture of soap. Dated December 18, 1815.

ROBERT CAMERON, junior, of Edinburgh, Paper-maker; for a machine for manufacturing paper on a principle entirely new. Dated January 10, 1816.

JEAN FREDERIC Marquis of Chabannes, of Russell-place, Middlesex; for a method or methods of extracting from fuel a greater quantity of caloric than hath hitherto been acquired, and applying it to the purpose of warming the room in which the operation is conducted, and also other rooms, by one single fire; and of conducting the air and regulating the temperature in houses and other buildings; and warming and cooling either air or liquids in a much more expeditious, and consequently less expensive manner than hath hitherto been done in Scotland; which method or methods are applicable to various useful purposes. Dated January 11, 1816.

JAMES LEE, of Old Ford, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the methods before invented by him of preparing hemp and flax for their various uses; and by which also other vegetable substances may be rendered applicable to many of the purposes to which hemp and flax are used. Dated January 11, 1816.

JOHN WOOD, junior, of Bradford, Yorkshire, Worsted spinner, and **JOSHUA WORTHWORTH**, of Holbeck, in the same county, Machine Maker; for certain improvements in machines, applicable to every description of spinning. Dated January 11, 1816.

GEORGE FREDERIC MUNTZ, of Birmingham, Warwick, Roller of Metals; for a method of abating, or nearly destroying, smoke, and of obtaining a valuable product from such smoke. Dated January 11, 1816.

LONDON MARKETS, June 18th, 1816.

COTTON.—There is much interest excited as to the future probable price of Cotton; the present very extensive supplies have depressed the market very considerably; it however appears probable, that the high prices formerly quoted, and the briskness of the markets in this country, have occasioned the greater proportion of the crop in the United States to be immediately shipped off, which may be the cause of the late extensive import, and that a great proportion of the supply has already arrived; the state of the money market and of trade, has also added to the depression.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Our cotton market continued in the same dull state as for some time past till about the middle of the week, since which there has been more inquiry from the dealers; several of them, however, expecting that a still farther reduction may perhaps take place in prices, owing to the continued bad state of the trade in Manchester, have either declined purchasing altogether, or bought only sparingly to supply their immediate wants; there has in consequence been a farther decline in the prices of most descriptions of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued very languid last week; the alteration of the bounty on refined has materially affected the raw market; the trade have been deterred from purchasing, on account of the impossibility of getting the sugar manufactured and exported previously to the 5th proximo; a general opinion was also entertained that the prices of Muscovades would decline in proportion with the depression of refined Sugars.

The great inducement held out to export before the 5th of July produced no beneficial effect on the market: Refined Sugars, in place of advancing, declined from 1s. a 2s. with the exception of Lumps, which were scarce, and in some request at 110s. a 111s.—Molasses were inquired after at 25s. 6d.

In Foreign Sugars there was little business effected last week; good Guadaloupe Clayeds are inquired after, but there is little or no supply of the finer description; the stock of Brazil Sugar is reported at 800 chests.

COFFEE.—The demand for Coffee was very considerable last week, and the whole quantity brought forward by public sale, 647 casks and 966 bags, went off freely. The descriptions most in request have been good ordinary pale, fine ordinary, and middling Jamaica Coffee; these qualities have in consequence rated exceedingly high, and out of proportion to the other descriptions; good and fine ordinary Jamaica in very extensive parcels from 62s. a 70s.; ordinary middling 73s. 6d. a 75s.; middling 82s. a 84s.; the Dutch Coffee continues in limited demand, the prices rate low, middling 69s. 6d. a 75s. The prices of East India are in a great measure nominal, on account of the extensive sale (20,000 bags) tomorrow; a great proportion is stated to be damaged.

TOBACCO.—The market continues exceedingly depressed; the arrival of about 1000 hhds. Virginia Tobacco has added to the previous heavy market. By public sale last week, 10 hhds. Cuba Tobacco, of an uncommon fine quality, the prices were 17½d. a 18d. The prices of Tobacco for the Continental markets are considerably lower; cargoes of Virginia offer at 86s.; Marylands at 55s. manifest weight.

SPICES.—Several parcels of Pimento continue to be brought forward; good quality, sold at 7½d. The East India Company have again declared 4500 bags Pepper for sale 8th August. Some sound Nutmegs have been purchased at 5s. 10d. a 6s. Other Spices continue neglected.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—There is no variation in Beef and Pork; the holders of the former anticipate an advance: the consumption of Bacon is extensive, and increasing as usual at this season of the year. There are no arrivals of new Irish Butter; the supplies of Foreign continues very considerable.

OILS.—Fish Oils without variation; on account of the probable new duty, the holders of Rapa Oil are demanding a considerable advance; several are so sanguine as to expect 40l. a 50l. there have, however, been no purchasers at these rates.—Lined has fluctuated 48l. a 49l.—Galipoli Oil a shade lower.

WEEKLY STATEMENT

OF

THE LONDON MARKETS.

FROM THE 27TH OF MAY, TO THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	May 27 to June 3.	June 3 to June 10.	June 10 to June 17.	June 17 to June 24.
BREAD, per quarter.....	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Flour, Fine, per sack.....	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0	70 0 a 75 0
Do, Second.....	67 0 a 70 0	67 0 a 70 0	67 0 a 70 0	67 0 a 70 0
Do, Scotch.....	65 0 a 68 0	65 0 a 68 0	65 0 a 68 0	65 0 a 68 0
Wheat, White, per quarter.....	61 0 a 64 0	61 0 a 64 0	61 0 a 64 0	61 0 a 64 0
Do, Red.....	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0	60 0 a 64 0
Barley, English.....	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0	58 0 a 60 0
Oats, Feed.....	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0	32 0 a 34 0
Rye.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Malt.....	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0
Peas, Pigeon.....	19 0 a 21 0	19 0 a 21 0	19 0 a 21 0	19 0 a 21 0
Beans, Broad.....	18 0 a 19 0	18 0 a 19 0	18 0 a 19 0	18 0 a 19 0
Peas, Broad.....	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0
Mustard, Brown, per bushel.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Do, White.....	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0	14 0 a 16 0
Turnips, Round.....	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0	4 0 a 5 0
Turnips, Round.....	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0
Hemp, per quarter.....	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0	36 0 a 38 0
Cloves, Feol.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Clover, English, Red, per cwt.....	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0
Do, White.....	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0	12 0 a 14 0
Turnip Seed, per last.....	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0	34 0 a 36 0
Lined Cakes, per 1000.....	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0	40 0 a 45 0
Rape Seed Cakes.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Onions, per bushel.....	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Potatoes, Kidneys, per ton.....	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0	10 0 a 12 0
Do, Champions.....	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0	8 0 a 10 0
Beef.....	1 4 a 1 6	1 4 a 1 6	1 4 a 1 6	1 4 a 1 6
Mutton.....	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2
Lamb.....	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0	6 0 a 7 0
Pork.....	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2	4 0 a 4 2
Sugar, Raw, per cwt. average.....	8 13 1	8 13 1	8 13 1	8 13 1
Butter, Dublin, per cwt.....	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0
Do, Carlisle.....	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0
Do, Dutch.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Do, York, per firkin.....	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0	30 0 a 32 0
Do, Cambridge.....	35 0 a 37 0	35 0 a 37 0	35 0 a 37 0	35 0 a 37 0
Do, Dorset.....	38 0 a 40 0	38 0 a 40 0	38 0 a 40 0	38 0 a 40 0
Cheddar, Cheshire, Old.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
Do, Ditto, New.....	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0	80 0 a 84 0
Do, Gloucester, doubled.....	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0	80 0 a 90 0
Do, Ditto, single.....	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0
Do, Dutch.....	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0	60 0 a 68 0
Do, Westphalia.....	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Do, York.....	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0	90 0 a 100 0
Do, Wiltshire, per stone.....	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0
Do, Irish.....	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0	4 4 a 0 0
Do, York, per cwt.....	48 0 a 50 0	48 0 a 50 0	48 0 a 50 0	48 0 a 50 0
Do, Hard.....	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0	60 0 a 62 0
Yellow, per ditto.....	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0	8 13 0
Candles, Store, per doz.....	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Ditto, Moulds.....	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Soap, Yellow, per cwt.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Ditto, Mottled.....	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Ditto, Cured.....	108 0	108 0	108 0	108 0
Ditto, Windsor.....	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Search.....	3 10 a 3 15	3 10 a 3 15	3 10 a 3 15	3 10 a 3 15
Coals, Newcastle.....	34 3 a 47 6	34 3 a 47 6	34 3 a 47 6	34 3 a 47 6
Do, Sunderland.....	38 6 a 39 6	38 6 a 39 6	38 6 a 39 6	38 6 a 39 6
Hops, in bags.....	4 10 a 7 10	4 10 a 7 10	4 10 a 7 10	4 10 a 7 10
Do, Kent.....	4 0 a 4 6	4 0 a 4 6	4 0 a 4 6	4 0 a 4 6
Do, Kent.....	6 6 a 10 10	6 6 a 10 10	6 6 a 10 10	6 6 a 10 10
Do, Kent.....	6 0 a 8 8	6 0 a 8 8	6 0 a 8 8	6 0 a 8 8
Do, Kent.....	10 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 10 0	10 0 a 10 0
Hay.....	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6
Do, St. James's.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do, averaged.....	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Do, Smithfield.....	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6
Do, averaged.....	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Do, Whitechapel.....	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0
Do, averaged.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

PRICES of SHARES in NAVIGABLE CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, ROADS, WATER WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, and FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 25th June, 1816.

Per Share.	Per Share.
Grand Union Canal 33s.	Commercial Road 80s.
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union 93s.	Great Dover Street 281. 10s.
Kennet and Avon 131.	Highgate Hill Archway 6s.
Birmingham 730s.	Surrey Railway 4s.
Meath 800s.	Croydon Ditto 3s.
Grand Western, 70s. paid 4s.	East London Water-works 64s.
Grand Surrey 53s.	West Middlesex 22s.
Thames and Medway 8s.	South London 31s. 10s.
Croydon 4s.	Manchester and Salford 30s.
Huddersfield 10s.	Kent 31s.
Leeds and Liverpool 230s.	Portsmouth and Farlington, Old 18s.
Lancaster 18s. 10s.	Ditto, New 40s.
Ellsmere 70s.	Grand Junction 23s.
Worcester and Birmingham 29s.	London Institution 40s.
Wey and Arun 94s.	Surrey 11s.
London Dock 74s.	Russell 16s.
West India 148s.	Auction Mart 16s.
East India 156s.	London Commercial Sale Rooms 281. 10s.
Commercial 9s.	Globe Insurance 1051s.
East Country 49s.	Imperial 49s.
Southwark Bridge, 75s. paid 30s.	Albion 23s.
Strand 18s. 10s.	Hope 2s. 4s.
Vauxhall 70s.	Eagle 2s.
Strand Annuities of 8s. per annum 58s.	Atlas 2s. 4s.
Ditto of 7s. ditto 2s.	Rock 2s. 4s.
	Gas Light par

Rates of Government Life Annuities, payable at the Bank of England.

3 per cent. Stock being now 62 and under 63.

A single life of 35 receives for 100L. stock	4 13 0	average-rate 100L. money	7 18 10
40	4 19 0	.....	7 18 5
45	5 3 0	.....	8 8 0
50	5 14 0	.....	9 8 5
55	6 5 0	.....	10 0 0
60	6 18 0	.....	11 0 10
65	7 18 0	.....	12 18 10
70	9 9 0	.....	15 2 5
75 and upwards	11 17 0	.....	18 19 2

All the intermediate ages will receive in proportion.

N.B. The annexed is a short scale of some of the rates, upon which Government are now granting Life Annuities: they are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, the same as the dividends, and may be received by power of attorney. The Life Annuity Act having been amended, they may hereforward be purchased when the 3s. per cent. Consols or Reduced Annuities are at or above 50.

COURSE of the EXCHANGE, from May 24, to June 22, 1816, both inclusive.

Amsterdam, B. & U.	30—6 a 30—8	Bilboa, effective	35s a 33
Ditto at sight	30—0 a 30—2	Reville	33s
Amsterdam, c. f.	10—1 a 12—9	Gibraltar	31
Ditto at sight	11—18 a 11—10	Lisbon	47 a 47½
Rotterdam, c. f. & U.	12—2 a 12—3	Genoa	44 a 44½
Antwerp, ex money	12—9 a 12—4	Venice Italian Liv.	21—70 a 22—30
Hamburg, & U.	35—10 a 36—1	Malta	47
Altona	35—11 a 36—4	Naples	59 a 59½
Paris, 3 day's date	25—15 a 25—40	Palermo per oz.	112d
Ditto, 2 Usance	25—35 a 25—50	Lisbon	56s a 57s
Bordeaux, ditto	25—35 a 25—50	Oporto	57½ a 58
Frankfort on the Main, ex money	147½ a 147	Rio Janeiro	60
Madrid, effective	34½ a 34	Dublin	15 a 15½
Cadiz, effective	34	Cork	15½ a 15s

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

PRICES of BULLION, at per Ounce.

Portugal Gold, in coin 4l. 0s. 0d. a 0l. 0s. 0d.	New Dollars	0s. 4s. 11½d a 0l. 0s. 0d.
Gold in Bars	Silver in Bars, Standard	0l. 10s. 10d. a 5s. 1½d.
New Doubloons	New Louis, each	

The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices.

25th June, 1816.

JAMES WETENHALL, STOCK BROKER.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MAY 27, TO JUNE 24, 1816, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1816 Days.	Bank Stock.	3perCt Reduc.	3perCt Consol.	4perCt Consol.	5perCt Navy.	Long Anns.	Irish 5perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Imp. Anns.	Omnium.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	OldSo. SeaAn	NwSo. SeaAn	Ind. Bon.	Ex. Bills.	per Dy 3/4	per Dy 3/4	Consols for Ac.	St. Lot. Tick.
May 27	217 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	60 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	—	67 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	3s 2spr.	2sdi.	4s 3s pr.	64 1/2	24 1/2	64 1/2
May 28	218 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	60 1/2	2 1/2	20 1/2	—	67 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	3s 2spr.	2sdi.	4s 3s pr.	64 1/2	24 1/2	64 1/2
May 29	220	63 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	23 1/2	191 19 1/2	—	—	—	1s 2spr.	1s 2s dis	3s. pr.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
May 30	220 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	23 1/2	192	68 1/2	—	—	2s. pr	par 2di.	2spr. 1s 6s pr.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
May 31	222 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	22 1/2	191 1/2	—	—	—	1s 2spr.	par 2dis.	4spr. 2s 5s pr.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 1	3	Whits.	Holid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s 2spr.	par 2adis.	par. 5spr.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 2	4	Whits.	Holid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 3	5	223 1/2	24 63	78 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	22 1/2	191	67 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	1sdis 1spr.	3sdi.	2spr. 1dis 4spr.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 4	6	224 1/2	25 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	—	188	189	—	—	1di. 1spr.	3s dis. par 2dis.	6spr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 5	7	223 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1di. 1spr.	3s 1s dis.	1dis 5spr.	64 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 6	8	223 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	par 1spr.	2sdi.	1spr. 1dis 5spr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 7	10	222 1/2	23 62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	par 1spr.	2sdi.	1spr. par. 2s pr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 8	11	St. Barnab's	Holid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 9	12	222 1/2	22 62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	92 1/2	61 1/2	—	22 1/2	pr	—	63	—	1dis. 1spr.	par 3adis.	2dis. 2spr.	64 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 10	13	222 1/2	1 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 1spr.	par 3adis.	3pr. 1dis.	65 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 11	14	221 1/2	21 62 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	62 1/2	—	par 1spr.	2sdi	2spr. par 1dis.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 12	15	220 1/2	20 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s 2spr.	2s dis. pr.	1dis 2spr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 13	17	220 1/2	20 63	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2s 4spr.	1sdi.	1spr. 1s 4s pr.	64 1/2	—	65 1/2
June 14	18	220 1/2	19 63	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 2spr.	1s 4s pr.	—	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 15	19	219 1/2	18 1/2 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2s 4spr.	1sdi.	1spr. 2s 1s pr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 16	20	218 1/2	17 1/2 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	22 1/2	pr	—	—	—	—	2dis. par.	1dis. 2spr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 17	21	217 1/2	16 1/2 63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 2adis.	par 2s pr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2
June 18	22	—	63 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	15 1/2	—	61 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3s 4spr.	2s. d. par.	par 2s pr.	64 1/2	—	64 1/2

All Exchange Bills dated prior to June 1815 have been advertised to be paid off, and the interest thereon has ceased.

N. B. The above Table contains the highest and lowest prices, taken from the Course of the Exchange, &c. originally published by John Castaigne, in the year 1719, and now published, every Tuesday and Friday, under the authority of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, by

JAMES WETENHALL, Stock-Broker, No. 7, Capel-court, Bartholemew-Jane, London.

On application to whom, the original documents for near a century past may be referred to.

INDEX

TO VOL. LXIX. OF THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A.
ANECDOTES, 28. Respecting the Reformation, 121. East India, 407. Of Chaucer, 508. Of William III. ib. Lord Chancellor Jeffries, 509.
 Abolition, practical, of the Slave Trade, 392.
 Aches on the pronunciation of the word, 416.
 Acknowledgements to Correspondents, 28. 182. 280. 375. 470. 560.
 Advertisement, original, 319.
 Addison, character of, 20.
 Answer to Queries, 406. 410.
 Anne, Queen of Austria, 121.
 Askew, Anne, character of, 223.
 Avellaneda and Cervantes, comparison between the Don Quixote of, 302.
 Apple Trees, receipt for, 426.
 Alliteration on Greek and Latin, 212.
 Alien Act, operation of the, 517.
 Apothecary's, Regulation for the examination of, 129.*
 Aubrey's Account of Shakespeare and Johnson, 220.

B.
 Bank Notes, amount of, in circulation, 528.
 Bankrupts, list of, 88. 182. 280. 376. 470. 561.
 Barometer, variations in, 2. 98. 194. 290. 386. 482.
 Barnett, George, trial of, for shooting at Miss Kelly, 369.
 Barbary States, on the horrors of Christian Slavery in the, 501.
 Bath Abbey Church, inscription in, 296.

Berri, Duc de, marriage of, with the Duchess of Angouleme, 553.
 Bees, method of increasing, 504.
 Berentia, affecting story of, 28.
 Bertholde's Legacy to the King of France, 417.
 Births, 83. 178. 274. 372. 465. 556.
 Bible, Crown, and Constitution, account of, 6.
 Bird, elegy on the death of a favourite, 224.
 Bona, in Africa, massacre at, 554.
 Books, list of, 88. 181. 280. 375. 476. 560.
 Bounty, mutineers of the, 134.
 British and Foreign Bible Society, proceedings of, 525.
 Bulletin's of the King's Health, 82. 271. 465. 555.
 Bullion, prices of, 95. 191. 287. 383. 479. 469.
 Buonaparte, proceedings previous and subsequent to the surrender of, 60. 157.
 ———'s Carriage, 81.
 ———, chronological account of the events of, 324.

C.
 Canal Shares, 95. 191. 287. 383. 479. 569.
 Card Playing, on, 14. 231.
 Charlotte's, Princess, marriage, 228.
 Charity, 319.
 Charles XII. and Archimedes, 319.
 Classical Recreations, Observations on Mr. Barker's, 396.
 Chaucer, anecdote of, 508.
 Certificates, list of, 91. 187. 284. 379. 476. 565.

Index.

Chilblains, cure for, 32.
Correspondents, acknowledgements to, 88.
182. 280. 375. 470. 560.
Course of Exchange, 95. 191. 287. 383. 479. 569.
Chronological Events for the Year 1815,
154.
Cowper, character of, 223.
Coburg, Prince of Saxe, arrives, 270.
Crosby House, a MSS in, 296.
Conversazione Party, 299. 393. 489.
Contents of a Carthusian Cloister, 418.
Countryman's Complaint against the Game
Act, 418.
Contract, curious, 419.
Coutts, Mrs. eulogium on, 484.
Curiosities of different Countries, 27.
Culprit, on the word, 123.
———, on the derivation of the word, 208.
Church, hints respecting the service of the,
315.
Church Music, Mr. Collier's sentiments on,
418.

D.

Dangerous, on the word, 200.
Dale's, Major, essay on the study of the His-
tory of England, 294.
Ditto, extracts from, 426.
Death of the Righteous; a vision, 456.
De Beaucamp, Sir John, patriotism of, 509.
Derivation, 17.
Debt, Funded, of Great Britain, account of,
130°.
Devonshire, letter to a friend in, 321.
A second letter from the same, 319.
Dividends, list of, 91. 186. 283. 378. 475. 564.
Dry's Abraham, letter to the Editor, 221.
Domestic Intelligence, 81. 177. 270. 365.
464. 554.

E.

Eldon, Lord, memoirs of, 195.
English Worthies, character of, VIII, 20.
IX, 118. X, 223. XI, 316. XII, 419.
XIII, 512.
Equanimity, 319.
Errors, 18.
Ewart, Berjeant, gallant conduct of, 366.
Exchange, course of, 95. 191. 287. 383.
479. 569.

F.

Family, 113.
Fawcett, Mr. memoirs of, 99.
Fanaticism, 115.
Father and Son, 135.
Fragments, V, 17. VI, 113. VII, 209. VIII,
305. IX, 401. X, 497.
Fragment Sentimental, 27.
France, observations during a tour in, 34.
106.
Fragment, A, 198.
Fitzwilliam, Lord William, 370.
Fire, cautions in making and stirring, 326.

Freemasonry, 465.
Fluctuation of Exchanges, 190.
Fox, Mr., statue of, in Bloomsbury-square,
555.
Foreign Intelligence, 77. 173. 268. 363.
462. 552.
Forbes, Mr. memoirs of, 9.
Fruit Tree, 32.

G.

Gas Light, method of procuring cheap, 504.
Gas Lights, on, 15.
Garrick, character of, 118.
Grain, average prices of, 2. 98. 194. 290.
386. 482.
Gay's Fables, letters on VII, 29. VIII, 119.
IX, 218. X, 314. XI, 415.
Gazette, London Intelligence from the, 68.
169. 254. 358. 459. 551.
Gray, Lady Jane, character of, 316.

H.

Hackney Coaches, 44.
Harvey, Captain, melancholy fate of, 366.
Happiness, true, 418.
Helena, St. 326.
Hive, the, XIII, 21. XIV, 121. XV, 201.
XVI, 319. XVII, 417. XVIII, 508.
Hints given to W. D. A. on entering a public
school, 130.
Horn Cyclopædicæ, 11. 126. 213. 310. 408.
505.
Howard, character of, 20.
Horse Laugh, a, 304.
Hooping Cough, recipe for, 496.
Hydrophobia, cures for, 493, 496.

I.

Instability of Human Events, thoughts on
the, 513.
Johnson, Dr. character of, 512.
Jeffries, Lord Chancellor, anecdote of, 509.
Ignatius, St. epistle of, to the Romans, 502.
Impress, on the horrors of the, 122.
———, on the abolition of, 203.
Impressment, on the necessity of abolishing,
308.
———, thoughts on, 400.
Impress, means of reducing the cruel evils of,
404.
Improvement of the Fair Sex, remarks on
the, 416.
Intemperance, 497.
Inquiry respecting the union of friends in a
future state, 202.
Intelligence from the London Gazette, 69.
169. 254. 358. 459. 551.
———, Foreign, 77. 173. 268. 363.
462. 552.
———, Domestic, 81. 177. 270. 365.
464. 554.
———, Literary, 86. 180. 277. 373.
468. 559.
India, Deaths, Births, Marriages, 83.

Index.

Journal of the proceedings in the House of Lords, 162. 250. 344. 452. 546.

House of Commons, 164. 250. 346. 453. 547.

Inscription in the vicinity of Colchester, 304.

Indigestion, recipe for, 426.

Johnson, Aubrey's account of, 230.

Ionian Islands, prophecy respecting the, 293.

Journals, two, 316.

Joppa to Jerusalem, journal of an excursion from, 412.

Judge, the prudent, 201.

Justice, summary, 203.

K.

Kean's reading of a passage in Macbeth, remarks on, 315.

King's Evil, remedy for the, 295.

L.

Languages, a new method of learning, 494.

Laws, 498.

Laziness, thoughts on, 513.

Lazy Monks, observations on, 499.

Leeches, on the best method of applying, 488.

Lectures on Commerce, on the advantages of, 511.

Liberty, remarks on, 500.

——, thoughts on, 513.

Literary Intelligence, 86. 180. 277. 373. 468. 559.

List of Books, 88. 181. 280. 375. 470. 560.

Literary Garden, XI, 30. XII, 129. XIII, 219. XIV, 297. XV, 411.

Life Annuities, 95. 191. 287. 383. 479. 569.

Libraries, on, 204.

London Markets, 93. 188. 285. 381. 477. 567.

Loan for 1815, 95. 191.

Locke, character of, 316.

Luther, Smart, remark of, 121.

M.

Mackarel, process for curing, 294.

Malt Tax, 129.*

Marriages, 83. 178. 275. 372. 465. 556.

Market, London, 93. 188. 285. 381. 477.

Mary, II, Queen, character of, 508.

Magna Carta, translation of, 37.

Magnetism of the Earth, 129*.

Masonic Intelligence, 554.

Memoirs of H. G. White, 3. Mr. Forbes, 9.

Mr. Fawcett, 99. Lord Eldon, 195. Matthew Wood, 291. Prince of Saxe Cobourg, 387. Sir William Scott, 483.

Miscellanea, No. VII. 502.

Miscellaneous Information, XXI, 43. XXII, 136. XXIII, 231. XXIV, 326. XXV, 426. XXVI, 524.

Midshipman of the Navy, 203.

Mile End Philanthropic Society, 464.

Moon light, thoughts on, 514.

Musical Review, 49. 144. 240. 333.

Murder, thoughts on, 513.

Murdered Soldier, 514.

N.

Nash, Colonel, codicil of his will, 303.

Ney, historical notice on the life of Marshal, 131.

Nature, on, 117.

Nations, how to judge the state of, 217.

Naval Abuses, remarks on, 487.

Naval Reform, remarks on, 517.

Navy, state of, 2. 98. 194. 290. 386. 482.

O.

Obituary, 84. 178. 276. 373. 466. 557.

Observer, XI, 33. XII, 105. XIII, 197.

XIV, 298. XV, 420. XVI, 518.

Official Statements, 326.

P.

Paley, character of, 118.

Patents, new, 92. 187. 284. 380. 476. 566.

Parliamentary Journal, House of Lords, 162. 250. 344. 452. 546.

——, House of Commons, 164. 250. 346. 453. 547.

Pensions, Seaman's, on, 213.

Penn, character of, 419.

Pity, character of, 514.

Portugal, Queen, account of, 553.

Porter, brewed in London, 1813, 44.

Porter, on the high price of, 139.

Pope's Universal Prayer, remarks on, 318. 509.

Pomeranian Clergy, 418.

Precedence, a table of, 200.

Preferments, 273.

Prodigy in Spinning, 44.

Property Tax, 44.

Provident Institutions, observations on, 421.

Prosaic Effusions, 513.

Q.

Queries, 8. 196. 224. 320. 414. 502.

Query, Geometrical, 237.—Solution, 508.

R.

Recipes, IV, 32. V, 138. VI, 313. VII, 426. VIII, 495.

Recipes, valuable, for lowness of Spirits, 201.

Redmond, or the Temple of Pleasure, 399.

Reformation, Anecdote respecting the, 121.

Reformation, 221.

Refuge for the destitute, 274.

Repository, XXIII, 37. XXIV, 130. XXV, 224. XXVI, 321. XXVII, 421. XXVIII, 519.

Reply to S. W. X. Y., 441.

Remarks on a disagreeable interruption during Divine Service, 199.

Requests, court of; decision in the, 134.^a
Revenue, 133.^a

S.

Saxe Coburg, Prince Leopold of, memoirs of, 387.
Savings Bank, on the advantages of a, 432.
Sea-side, a meditation by the, 514.
Sermon on the benefits of choosing a heavenly kingdom, in preference to an earthly one, 222.
Scott, Sir William, memoirs of, 483.
Silver Coinage, official answer respecting the, 555.
State of the Navy, 2. 98. 194. 290. 386. 482.
State-papers, 62; 159.
Stage Coachmen, remarks on their inattention to outside female passengers, 111.
Stage Coach Act, 129.^a
Statement, official, 326.
Stage Coaches, hints to prevent the negligence of drivers of, 507.
Sterne, a plagiarist, 320.
Stocks, price of, 96. 192. 288. 384. 480. 569.
Stow's Monument, remarks on, 122.
Shakespeare, on the Orthography of, 111.
Shakespeare, Aubrey's account of, 220.
Sheriff appointed for 1816, 273.
Speckled Sow, king James's, 398.
Swift, Dean, anecdote of, 319.
Spirit, lowness of, valuable recipes for, 201.
Sydney, Algernon, character of, 419.
Soliloquy, 2, 514.
Slugs, on destroying them in Gardens, 434.
Sun-set, thoughts on, 513.
Stability, character of, 514.

T.

Table, shewing the produce of weekly sums, at compound interest, 4 per Cent. 434.
Theatrical Journal. Harlequin and Fanny,

of the Poet's last Shilling. Mrs. Barres, Harlequin and Fortunio, or Shing-moo and Thun-ton, revival of Midsummer Night's Dream, 51.
Accusation, of the family of Anglade. The Misses Halford. Mail Coach Passengers. Covent-garden Theatrical fund. The Port folio, of the Anglade family, 146.
Mr. T. Cooke. What next. The Duke of Milan. Guy Mannering, or the Gipsie's Prophecy. Oratorios, &c. &c. &c., 241.
Mr. Kean's Shylock. Revivals of the Chapter of Accidents. The Misers, and the Castle Spectre. Miss Eliza Murray. Fitt-carrin's Island. Mr. Cobham. Who wants a Wife. Commemoration of Shakespeare. Wroton Theatricals, 334.
Count of Anjou. Bertram, or the Castle of Aldobrand. Royal Nuptials, &c. 442.
The Man his own Master, Adelaide, Mrs. Siddons, English Opera House, &c. 537.
Theatrical Register, 92.
Festival, 100.
Timber, growth and value of, 325.
Trinity-house Corporation, remarks on Mr. Birch's motion respecting the, 515.
———, account of the re-
venue of, 515.

W.

Way to be Happy, 22.
Wasps, method of excluding, from hot-houses, 524.
White, H. G. memoirs of, 3.
Whimsical inscription, 121.
Wit, versus Illiberality, 391.
William III. anecdote of, 508.
Wood, Matthew, memoirs of, 291.
Wool, Spanish, depreciation of the quality of, 326.
Worthington, Rev. Mr. character of, 512.

BOOKS REVIEWED.

- A** **NATOMY** and Physiology of the Brain, sketch of, 352.
 Bottomley's Dictionary of Music, 534.
 Byron's, Lord, Siege of Corinth, 437.
 Ciceronis De Officiis, 533.
 Clark's Life of James the Second, king of England, 531.
 Discourses, two, designed for the use of Servants, 239.
 Eleazar and Naphtali, 145.
 Helena, St. Beaton's Tracts on, 328.
 Illustrations of Hogarth, 534.
 Musical Review, 49. 144. 240. 333. 535.
 Phillips's Speech, Aspern's Edition, 45.
 Phillips's Speech, O'Mullan, v. M'Korkill, 438.
 Portions, select, of New Version of Psalms, 49.
 Roger's Days of Harold, 435.
 Russell's Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England, 139.
 Shoberl's Historical Account of the House of Saxony, 533.
 Taylor's Mrs., present to a Young Servant, 239.
 Travels of Ali Bey, 529.
 Travels at Home, 144.
 Waterloo, Scott's Field of, 141.
 White Dog of Rylston, 237.

POETRY.

- A** **DDRESS** on opening the English Opera House, 511.
 Agricultural Aphorisms, 545.
 Birth-day Wishes, 452.
 Burne, Thomas, inscription to the memory of, 248.
 Chimney, rhyme for, 60.
 England, happy, 249.
 Entertainment, on one given at Newstead, when a human skull was presented to the guests as a drinking cup, 481.
 Fare thee Well, 342.
 Farewell to France, 451.
 Heresy, Sir Jerome, 446.
 Hood, Lord Viscount, tribute to the memory of, 249.
 Honour, D. Brown's Poem of, extracts from, 448.
 Invisible Cap, 58.
 Lavalette, Madame, by Lord Byron, 451.
 Legion of Honour, on the star of, 449.
 Magdalen, lines on the institution of, 59.
 Ode, by Lord Byron, 449.
 Poets, the, 153.
 Pupil, lines to a 545.
 Question and Answer, 242.
 Rivals, the, 151.
 Ridicule, versus Pocket, 341.
 Roderick's Dream, 544.
 Sketch from Private Life, 342.
 Son of Sorrow, 153.
 Sonnet, 153.
 Stephens, Miss, lines to, 545.
 Twilight, to, 58.
 Vincent, Dr. upon the late, 249.
 Wreath, the, 247.
 Waterloo, Scott's Field of, lines written on a blank leaf of, 249.
 Waterloo, by Lord Byron, 450.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED,

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1816, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

Ames, J.	161	Chapman, J.	280	Goodchild, J. & J.	182	Osbaldiston, J.	471	Tomkins, S. M.	28
Bourne, M.	88	Clemson, J.	280	Gaskell, T.	471	Parker, T.	58	Toledano, P.	182
Buckley, E.	182	Coll, J.	376	Houghton, E.	68	Penfold and Co.	376	Terry, J.	280
Brown, J. A.	280	Cooke and Co.	461	Hotchkin, W. L.	471	Pinnock and Co.	471	Wall, S.	192
Bulkeley, S.	1b	Clisp, J.	1b	Innman, H.	280	Quarterman, W.	561	Wheeler, W.	376
Bunner, S.	1b	Dixon, J.	280	Johnson, J.	88	Rollo, A.	88	Vaughan, D.	376
Butt, J.	1b	Evans, T.	88	Jones, T. sen.	182	Roberts, M.	182	Williams, E.	471
Croft, J.	88	Forster, W.	88	Jackson and Co.	376	Sparshott, I.	182	Wadsworth, C.	1b
Cox, T.	1b	Field, W.	471	Jackson, J.	471	Sparks, J.	280	Williams, E.	1b
Cox, T.	48	French, T.	561	Johnson, W.	561	Spence, W.	280	Young, D. A. T.	471
Clemson, J.	182	Fairless, M.	1b	Lunt, I.	182	Smethurst & Co.	376		

BANKRUPTS,

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1815, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

A SHBEY, J.	88	Barrett, T.	182	Beer, W.	471	Cooke, J.	281	Dean, R.	182
Adams & Co.	1b	Burley, J.	1b	Brown, R.	1b	Coleman, J.	1b	Deniston, J.	1b
Armistead, R.	1b	Burtenshaw, J.	1b	Bellis, E.	1b	Chapman, G. N. S.	1b	Dod and Co.	1b
Adair, S.	88	Branchwalte, A.	1b	Bishop, T.	1b	Crazer and Co.	1b	Davies, R.	1b
Allen, T. jun.	182	Bishop, J.	182	Burton, T.	1b	Cox, E. C.	1b	Davies, G.	1b
Amos, J.	1b	Benjamin, A.	1b	Bedells, J.	1b	Crattenden, E.	1b	Deut, T.	1b
Adams, T.	1b	Brown, W.	1b	Bastable, J.	1b	Cooke and Co.	1b	Davenport, J.	1b
Aburrow, W.	1b	Blow, W.	1b	Barton, A.	1b	Carter, W.	1b	Dobson, J.	1b
Adnam, E. jun.	1b	Beal, J.	1b	Bourne and Co.	1b	Cleaver, W. & E.	1b	Dunium, J.	1b
Adnam, W.	1b	Bradley, W.	1b	Brooke, J.	1b	Cooper, J.	1b	Davey, J.	1b
Adnam, R.	1b	Balla, A.	1b	Bass, P.	1b	Campbell S.	1b	Davies, T.	1b
Arbaster, I.	1b	Bond, E.	1b	Bright and Co.	1b	Collins, J.	376	Docker, J.	1b
Ashley, W.	1b	Batty, J.	1b	Neill, W.	1b	Constant, L. H. H.	1b	De Roche and Co.	376
Amos, J. and Co.	1b	Burn, E.	1b	Burton, T.	1b	G.	1b	Dallet, R.	1b
Ayre, J.	1b	Bolam, J.	1b	Bowring, J. J.	1b	Cooper, T.	1b	Debell, J.	1b
Allen, J.	1b	Budd, F.	1b	Bedford, J.	1b	Cooke and Co.	1b	Dawson, A.	1b
Audus, S.	1b	Brown, H. and Co.	1b	Brown, J. jun.	1b	Cooper, J.	1b	Davies and Co.	1b
Alcock, S.	1b	Baylis, G.	1b	Barnes, W.	1b	Clements, S.	1b	Demans, S.	1b
Allgood, J.	1b	Bates, W.	1b	Barker, J.	1b	Cartwright, J.	1b	Dry, J.	1b
Anderson, A.	280	Bracken, R. and L.	1b	Blakey, R.	1b	Coxeter, J.	561	Dyer, W.	1b
Alcock, J.	1b	Bailey, J.	1b	Brereton, J.	1b	Cleaver, J. H.	1b	Davey, T.	1b
Atkinson, E.	1b	Barnard, G.	1b	Barnard, G.	1b	Chambers, J.	1b	Davis, J.	1b
Atkinson, A.	1b	Barnett, A.	1b	Binvon and Co.	1b	Children, G.	1b	Dickinson, J.	471
Ames, R.	1b	Brine, T. H.	1b	Barber, W.	1b	Caulton, C.	1b	Davies, J.	1b
Austin and Co.	1b	Hates and Co.	1b	Browning, W.	1b	Colwell, C. V.	1b	Dunn, J.	1b
Anseley, J.	1b	Burgess, J.	1b	Briegley, W.	1b	Chamberlaine, W.	471	Duveluz, P. E.	1b
Atkinson, J.	376	Bunn, T.	1b	Bluck, C.	1b	Candlin, J.	1b	Drouet, W. L.	1b
Arnison, S.	1b	Betham, G.	1b	Beaver, J.	1b	Crosland, W.	1b	Dixon, I.	1b
Air, R.	471	Batteley, J. W.	280	Bowler, W.	1b	Cox, J.	1b	Dudley, R.	1b
Austin, J. W.	1b	Burgas, G.	281	Brown and Co.	1b	Crowley, T.	1b	Donne, J.	1b
Adlington, J.	1b	Berry, T.	1b	Bean, W.	1b	Cravan and Co.	1b	Doeg, A.	1b
Ansell, C. A.	1b	Biddlecombe, A.	1b	Barker and Co.	1b	Cutbush, J.	472	Doughty, J.	1b
Allen, W.	1b	Bullivant and Co.	1b	Bullock, T.	1b	Cutbush, J.	1b	Edwards, J.	1b
Abblitt, J.	1b	Botiveile, T.	1b	Becher, H.	1b	Chauter, E.	1b	Edmonds, R.	1b
Apsey, T. sen.	1b	Bell, H.	1b	Brychmore, T.	1b	Carlton and Co.	1b	Elliott, W.	1b
Adams, J.	561	Buckingham, R.	1b	Bunnet, J.	1b	Clay, J.	1b	Earp, G.	1b
Allanson, W.	1b	Broughton, B.	376	Biore, S.	1b	Craven, J.	1b	Elcocks, S.	1b
Andrew, M.	1b	Bowler and Co.	1b	Cohen, J.	1b	Corbould, J.	1b	Eweans, J.	1b
Andrews, W.	1b	Buckeridge, G.	1b	Chewley, H. M.	1b	Cheshire, T.	1b	Evans, P.	1b
Acton, C.	1b	Bowman, T.	1b	Chambers, G.	1b	Coleman, W.	1b	Elkington, J.	1b
Adams, T. P.	1b	Bryan, R.	1b	Crosley, J.	1b	Caunon, S. and G.	1b	Edwards, M.	1b
Arnold, T.	1b	Bodme, W.	1b	Clark, J.	1b	Caver, S.	1b	Edwards, T. C.	1b
Barthorp, B.	88	Birt, T. S.	1b	Cooke, J.	1b	Cullimore, I. and J.	1b	Emett, S. T.	1b
Botting, C.	1b	Burton, S.	1b	Croas, D.	1b	jun.	1b	Eyits, W.	1b
Bail, W.	1b	Bass, R.	1b	Cleland, A.	1b	Chesney, H.	561	Evans, T.	1b
Bignell, R. B.	1b	Bernard and Co.	1b	Clarke, T.	1b	Collier, J.	1b	Edis, M.	1b
Beck, J.	49	Barnes, J.	1b	Crosby, R.	1b	Cayzer, J.	361	Ellis and Co.	281
Black, W.	1b	Bridger, J.	1b	Cooper, W.	1b	Gowie, J.	1b	Elvin, T.	1b
Beasley, R. G.	1b	Bauks, S.	1b	Chandley, J.	1b	Cockrill, W.	1b	Evans, J. B.	376
Bolling and Co.	1b	Frame, T.	1b	Curwood, J. jun.	182	Copestick, S.	1b	Elliot, J.	472
Burton, J. & S.	1b	Batte, J.	1b	Cock, C. H.	1b	Cooper, I.	1b	Evershed, W.	1b
Bowdler, F.	1b	Beach, H.	1b	Curling, D. jun.	1b	C Chapman, H.	1b	Evans, V.	1b
Butler, J.	1b	Bland, W.	1b	Collins, R.	1b	Carlile, W.	1b	Edwards, T.	1b
Brewerton and Co.	1b	Blackmore, E.	1b	Christmas, W.	1b	Charman, J.	1b	Edwards, T.	1b
Bower, J.	1b	Bewley, J.	471	Collier and Co.	1b	Coburn, T.	1b	Farley, J.	1b
Bolling and Co.	1b	Barton, R.	1b	Cawson, J.	1b	Cobden, T.	1b	Elsworth, T.	1b
Burtenshaw, S.	1b	Dranscomb, W. jun.	1b	Cropper, T.	1b	Clarke, R.	1b	Farp and Co.	1b
Balling and Co.	1b	Butler, T.	1b	Collen, W.	1b	Carter, G.	1b	Elton, J.	1b
Brinkley, S.	1b	Buffy, S.	1b	Champney, J. B.	1b	Corless, W.	1b	Evans, R.	1b
Bravo, J.	1b	Bellis, E.	1b	Cooke, W.	1b	Carpetner and Co.	1b	Ellis, W. H.	362
Biven and Co.	1b	Butler, J. P.	1b	Cooper, R.	1b	Davis, W.	1b	Etches, W.	1b
Bury, J.	1b	Brown and Co.	1b	Clapham, J.	1b	Dawe, J.	1b	Ediss, N.	1b
Blackway and Co.	1b	Beckett, R.	1b	Crockett, J.	1b	Dixon, W.	1b	Earl and Co.	1b
Bramley, H.	1b	Bird, J. jun.	182	Chambers, J.	1b	Dixon, J.	1b	Farin, J.	1b
Birch, J.	182	Ramber, J.	1b	Curlew, S. L.	1b	Davis, E.	1b	Finch, T.	1b
Bennett, T.	1b	Bewley, J.	1b	Cox, J.	1b	Downing, R.	281	Farnworth, S. M.	1b
Brown, W.	1b	Baglehole, W.	1b	Cooke, J.	1b	Debenne, J. S.	1b	Field, W.	1b
Boss, S.	1b			Cock, J.	1b	Decouchy, L. L.	182	Fox, J.	1b

Ellows, B. S.	189	Gowen, J.	502	Hesclitue, B.	504	Lovell, W. B.	577	Neale, M.	577
Fair, C.	189	Gill, B.	1b	Hayton, T.	1b	Leader, T.	1b	Nash, T.	1b
owler, B. and Co	1b	Green, T.	1b	Hill, J.	1b	Levien, N.	473	Nash, H.	1b
Tes, L. M.	1b	Haynes, R.	89	Hudson, J.	1b	Lewis, J.	1b	Newby, W.	1b
Tora, J.	1b	Harding, R. and J.	1b	Hamilton and Co.	1b	Lawrence, R. B.	1b	Naish, J.	1b
Warr, J.	1b	Hall, R.	1b	Hill and Co.	1b	Lewis, J.	1b	North, G.	1b
Inch, J. C.	1b	Haines, R. and J.	1b	Haigh, W.	1b	Lewis, W.	1b	Newport, J. B.	473
ell, A.	1b	Hodges, I.	1b	Harrison, T.	1b	Lamin, G.	1b	Norris, T.	1b
Olwell, M.	1b	Howard, G. H.	1b	Hart, R.	1b	Lepine, J.	1b	Norris, T.	1b
ord, H. J.	154	Hearder, G.	1b	Hood, W.	1b	Leigh, J. P.	1b	Nesbitt, T.	1b
Arth and Co.	281	Hunter, W.	1b	Harrison, J.	1b	Lingham, T.	1b	Nicholson, T.	1b
ox, R.	1b	Maslam, J.	1b	Henry, I.	1b	Levi, A.	1b	Nicholls, T.	1b
and Co.	376	Harris, W.	1b	Hopkinson, W.	503	Lancefield, T. C.	163	Nelson, J.	1b
ard, J.	377	Herbert, J.	1b	Hayes, C.	1b	Lubbock, J. W.	1b	Nias and Co.	563
Rich, G.	1b	Hill, W.	1b	Herbert, W. sen.	1b	Livock, W. J.	1b	Noble, W. A.	1b
Ton, R.	1b	Higginson, C.	1b	Joseph, S.	1b	Lynnell and Co.	1b	Newey, J.	1b
Teller, J.	472	Halden, B.	1b	Jones, M. A.	1b	Lord, J. and E.	1b	Nebes, J.	1b
Whele, J.	1b	Hancock, W.	1b	James, H. F.	1b	Labrow, V.	1b	Outram, J.	184
Forester and Co.	1b	Hosking, J.	1b	Jackson, C.	1b	Manby, A.	90	Oakley, W.	252
Wicham and Co.	1b	Hiles, T.	1b	Jones, J.	1b	Machell, R.	1b	Oliver, J.	377
Post, J.	1b	Hodgson, R. and E.	1b	Jones, H.	1b	Marsden, R.	1b	Ollerenshaw, S.	473
Swicitt, J.	1b	Halter, T. S.	1b	Jones, P.	1b	Morrison, W. C.	1b	Oswin, J.	563
Rancia, P.	1b	Holden, F.	1b	Jones, E.	1b	Mossop, C.	1b	Owen, J.	1b
alkner, F.	1b	Holmes, H.	1b	Jent, T.	1b	Moorhouse, J.	1b	Porter, W.	90
out, J.	1b	Hough, J.	1b	Joy, R.	1b	Mann, S.	1b	Porter, T.	1b
airless, M.	1b	Shillad, H. E.	1b	James, J.	1b	Machin and Co.	184	Price and Co.	1b
ason, B.	1b	Harvey, S.	1b	Jenkins and Co.	1b	Metcalf, M. J.	1b	Pincock and Co.	1b
ermor, H.	1b	Huntress, H.	1b	Jones, J.	1b	Messent, C.	1b	Painter, R. W.	1b
reuch, J.	1b	Hodgson, I. R.	1b	Jells, J.	1b	Meatyard, T.	1b	Palmer W.	1b
Rancia, J.	1b	Harwood, R.	1b	Jones, S.	1b	Miles, T.	1b	Palyart, I.	1b
oster, J. and J.	1b	Hammond, J.	1b	Jackson, J.	1b	Milroy, E.	1b	Pope, H.	1b
icker, A.	1b	Holloway, W.	1b	Jessett, J.	1b	Metcalf, R.	1b	Pyne, T.	1b
urnies, J.	562	Hamilton, G.	1b	Jones, J.	1b	Mugrovi, J.	1b	Plumb, S.	182
ell, H.	1b	Harris, A.	1b	Jay, E.	1b	Mussey, W. & J.	1b	Page, J.	1b
ord, W.	1b	Higgs, J.	1b	Jackson, E.	1b	Metcalf, M.	1b	Peachey, F.	1b
isher, T.	1b	Hutton, J.	1b	Jennings, B.	1b	Misell, J.	1b	Prince, B.	1b
rest, L. J.	1b	Harwood, J.	1b	Jones, J.	1b	Mugrovi, J.	1b	Price, I.	1b
Idgeon and Co.	1b	Rekner, R.	1b	Johnson, C.	1b	Manwell, W.	1b	Pocock, R.	1b
orster, W.	1b	Newitt and Co.	1b	Jackson, H.	1b	Medwin, W. W.	282	Palmer, S.	1b
Arthing, J.	1b	Houghton, P.	1b	Jenkinson, T.	1b	Medic, J.	1b	Phillips, J.	1b
orster, W.	1b	Hughes, B.	1b	Johnson, R. S.	1b	Milroy, J.	1b	Pering, R.	1b
Atton, G.	29	Holt, W.	251	Jackson, A.	1b	Mine, A. G.	1b	Plumley, G.	282
Withe, S.	1b	Harris, W.	1b	Johnson, P.	1b	Mears, J.	1b	Pacey, J.	1b
ore, S. V.	1b	Hickson, B.	1b	Jones, T.	1b	Mayou, R.	1b	Palgrim, J.	1b
askell, J.	1b	Moole, S.	1b	Jefferies, T.	1b	Morgan, C.	1b	Phapp, M.	1b
Yde, T.	1b	Haddock, B.	1b	Jennings, E. W.	1b	Moake, J.	1b	Patford, W.	1b
reen, B.	184	How, J.	1b	Kirk, D.	1b	Mayou, R.	1b	Pearse, J.	1b
ound and J.	1b	Haswell, P. T.	1b	Kithero, S.	1b	Millichap, T.	1b	Pullen, D.	1b
ell, T.	1b	Hutchins, J.	1b	Kirkman, R.	1b	Murrell, A.	1b	Phillips, A.	1b
reenwood, J.	1b	Hutton, W.	1b	Kentish, T. H.	1b	Moore, M.	1b	Patterson, W.	1b
erman, R.	1b	Hewden, W.	1b	Kidd, W.	1b	McNeillie and Co.	577	Pocock, G.	1b
artin, W.	281	Helt, T.	1b	Keary, W.	1b	McKnight, W.	1b	Penfold and Co.	1b
reen and Co.	1b	Hool, W.	1b	King, W.	1b	Murphy, S.	281	Penn, J.	1b
Hyde, J.	1b	Hacen, J.	1b	King, W.	1b	Martin, J.	1b	Parves, J.	1b
Abbon, W.	1b	Hammond, H.	1b	Kohler, J.	1b	Mason, J.	1b	Park, J.	377
Albert, E.	1b	Penshaw, T.	1b	Kendle, T.	1b	Manwell, J.	282	Poppewell, F.	1b
Mooh, E. W.	1b	Halford, T.	1b	Kershaw, W.	1b	Noore, J.	1b	Pearson, J.	1b
ould, J.	1b	He-man and Co.	1b	Kay, J.	1b	Martin, C.	473	Price, J.	1b
Jenny, J.	1b	Harrison, G.	1b	Kingsall, S.	1b	Marques, D. G.	473	Phillips, J.	1b
Abbon, J.	1b	Harvey and Co.	377	King, T.	1b	Marques, D. G.	473	Penny, W.	1b
ibbons, B. & T. J.	1b	Hewlett, J.	1b	King, J.	1b	Mason, J.	1b	Penfold and Co.	1b
ledge, W.	377	Howell, J.	1b	Knight, W.	1b	Matlin, C.	1b	Pebberdy, J.	1b
ordon, A.	1b	Ruish, H.	1b	Laucely, E.	1b	Mac Camley, P.	1b	Palmer, J.	1b
Griffiths, W.	1b	Hardy, W.	1b	Lee, T.	1b	Mathias and Co.	1b	Page, G.	1b
ay, J.	1b	Harby, J.	1b	Lisseter, T.	1b	Merctor and Co.	1b	Phillips, E.	378
ibbon, B. jun. and	1b	Hickson, R.	1b	Lush, J. and W.	1b	Mawman, R.	1b	Pope, G.	1b
Co.	1b	Huggerston, W.	1b	Lansdown, W.	1b	Witner, T.	1b	Parson, W.	473
Brubb, W.	1b	Hutty, R.	1b	Lapton, J.	1b	Musion, C.	90	Penn, W.	1b
ould, W.	1b	Higgs, J.	1b	Lowie, J.	1b	Minner and Co.	1b	Pocock, J.	1b
oudy, J.	1b	Hamlyn, R. & Co.	1b	Lander, J.	1b	Middlehurst, J.	1b	Peet, T. and J.	1b
lood, W.	1b	Holland, C.	1b	Lawrinson, P.	1b	Matthews, T.	1b	Phillips, M.	1b
oodyear, J.	1b	Hole, K.	1b	Lloyd, E.	1b	Morse, J.	1b	Peat and Co.	1b
reen, T.	473	Halstead, J.	1b	Lucombe, N.	1b	Masterman, J.	1b	Price, D.	1b
reen, J. O.	1b	Holwell, T.	472	Laycock, T.	1b	Medland, W.	1b	Parks, T.	1b
ooding, J.	1b	Herbert, T.	1b	Lates, G.	1b	Mitchell, D.	1b	Pearson, B.	1b
ibson, J.	1b	Howells, H.	1b	Lee, E.	1b	Murrell, R.	1b	Pailthorpe, S. H.	1b
Himmon, W.	1b	Heyworth, J.	1b	Long, W.	1b	Matthews, W.	1b	Parker, S.	474
omson, S.	1b	Huaper, T.	1b	Lob, S. J.	1b	Müller, J.	1b	Piyor, S.	1b
hipin, J.	1b	Hill, W. C.	1b	Leven, A. J. G.	1b	Moore, J.	1b	Pincock, T. D.	1b
Mory, G.	1b	Harrison, J.	473	Lloyd, J.	1b	Müller, J.	1b	Podgeon, T.	1b
raction and Co.	1b	Hardacre, H. T.	1b	Laing, G.	1b	Moore, W.	1b	Pest, A.	1b
rist, N.	1b	Heppel, T.	1b	Langton, T.	1b	Milburn, T.	1b	Pritchard, W. jun.	1b
radson, E.	1b	Houghton, M.	1b	Lob, S. J.	1b	Mooley, W. & J.	1b	Parfet, T.	1b
oundry, G.	1b	Heard, W.	1b	Lunt, J.	1b	Machin, S.	1b	Platts, J.	283
reenwood, W.	1b	Hayes, C. and J.	1b	Lockhart, P.	1b	Murt, J.	1b	Potts, E.	1b
raham, T.	1b	Hauxbury J.	1b	Luckman, J.	1b	Nicholls, T.	1b	Ramsar, E.	90
oodlad, S.	1b	How, J.	1b	Louch, W. S.	1b	Nelms, W.	1b	Rose, D.	1b
Hikman, J.	302	Heath, J.	1b	Lukyn, W.	1b	Niblock and Co.	1b	Rivers, M.	1b
lunston, J.	1b	Hall, T. jun.	1b	Levy, J.	1b	Newcomb, W.	1b	enshaw, J.	1b
ardner, J.	1b	Hirst, J.	1b	Lomas, J.	1b	Newberry, J.	282	Rivers, H.	1b
Hibs, J.	1b	Hogg, G.	1b	Lane, R.	1b	Nesbitt, W.	1b	Reader, M.	1b
Full, B. jun.	1b	Higgs, J.	302	Lingford, T.	1b	Nash, J. and W.	1b	Richards, G.	1b

Index.

Redford, A.	50	Saul, T.	50	Small, W.	474	Towser, J.	474	Wilkinson, J.	28
Renshaw, J.	ib	Smith, J.	ib	Staggs, H.	ib	Tucker, J.	ib	Welman, S.	ib
Reithwell, J.	ib	Smith, G.	183	Scott, W.	ib	Tarleton, J.	ib	Warrington, T.	ib
Remmie, G. F.	183	Slater, T.	ib	Steel, J.	ib	Turner, R.	ib	Wood and Co.	ib
Reynolds, W.	ib	Sharp, C.	ib	Stokes, J.	ib	Tripe, J.	ib	Watkins, J.	ib
Robson, J.	ib	Smith, T.	ib	Stuckey, W.	ib	Taylor and Co.	ib	Weightman, T.	ib
Russell, A. and J.	ib	Smith, W. & W.	ib	Shoubridge, & Co.	ib	Tomlinson, J.	ib	Williams, E.	ib
Ross, D. W.	ib	Spow, J.	ib	Stansbie, A.	ib	Taylor, J. sen.	563	Whiteman, T.	ib
Reynolds, W. J.	282	Swain, S.	ib	Shore, J. E.	ib	Taylor, G. R.	ib	Williams, W.	ib
Rand, W.	ib	Smith, G.	ib	Smith, H. G.	563	Tucker and Co.	564	Wise, S. and C.	31
Richardson, W.	ib	Spence, W.	ib	Sutton, D. jun.	ib	Tomlinson, T.	ib	Williams, T.	ib
Reed, M.	ib	Seaward, I. B.	ib	Smith, J.	ib	Truman, J.	ib	White, J.	ib
Roberts, M.	ib	Solomon, M.	ib	Stunt, T.	ib	Thomas, M.	ib	Williams, G.	ib
Radford, J.	ib	Saunders, J.	ib	Sharpe, J.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib	Worthy, R.	ib
Rooke, E.	ib	Sowerby, J.	ib	Smith, A.	ib	Tabor, R. W.	ib	Williams, N.	ib
Radcliffe, J.	ib	Spence and Co.	ib	Sargam, D.	ib	Turner, J. S.	ib	Wilson, R.	ib
Randall, T.	ib	Sanderson, R.	ib	Simeon, S. A.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib	Ward, R.	ib
Roper, J.	ib	Snell, W.	ib	Sweet, W.	ib	Tyler, P.	ib	Webber, J.	47
Richmond, E. jun.	ib	Saltonstall & Co.	ib	Settle, J.	ib	Vaughan, D.	90	Welsh, G.	ib
Robinson, T.	ib	Snow, W.	ib	Swift, J.	ib	Vincent, J.	183	Walker, G.	ib
Radcliffe, J. N.	ib	Sach, S.	ib	Smith, J.	ib	Venables, H.	ib	Wood, W.	ib
Radford, J. H.	378	Sheath, J.	ib	Slivester, H. P.	ib	Vile, W.	378	Wardle, R.	ib
Randall, E.	ib	Sykes, J.	ib	Stackard, J.	ib	Vipond, G.	474	Wells, T.	ib
Rush, E.	ib	Stevens, J.	ib	Smyth, J.	ib	Von Harten, G.	564	Worrall, W.	ib
Rush, W. S.	ib	Shayle, T.	378	Scott, B.	ib	Vise, W.	ib	Weakley, R.	ib
Rushfort, W.	ib	Salmon and Co.	ib	Stocks, J.	ib	Warner and Co.	90	Wharton, J. W.	ib
Rawle, C.	474	Scott, S.	ib	Tazewell, S.	ib	Welford, J.	ib	Ward, G.	ib
Robins, J. H.	ib	Shorter, G.	ib	Trowman, J.	ib	Watts, W.	ib	Wiggins, W.	ib
Rawlinson, S.	ib	Stephens, S.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib	Walker and Co.	ib	Wood, J.	ib
Reeve, W.	ib	Smith, W.	ib	Thompson, J. sen.	ib	Wick, D.	ib	White, M. A.	ib
Rogers, W.	ib	Stewart, T.	ib	Tipton, E.	ib	Wilson, M.	ib	Walker and Co.	ib
Roberts, R.	ib	Smith, J.	ib	Tyler, S.	183	Walker, J.	ib	Wells, J.	475
Read, A.	ib	Smart, J.	ib	Thompson, C.	ib	Wade, J.	ib	Woodbridge, G. jun.	ib
Reed, G.	ib	Stanthurst and Co.	ib	Taylor, S.	ib	Winsor, W.	ib	Wiggins, W.	ib
Ring, J.	ib	Shaw, T.	ib	Terry, J.	ib	Wakeley and Co.	ib	Whitaker, J. H.	ib
Richardson, J. & J.	ib	Stocks, J.	ib	Tece, J.	ib	Watt, S.	ib	Weston, M. & M. E.	ib
Royal, B.	563	Spencer, E.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib	Worrall, T.	ib		ib
Robson, E.	ib	Sherley, W. R.	ib	Tazewell, W.	ib	Whitford, R.	183	Wilsher, T.	ib
Roberts, R.	ib	Sharp, J.	378	Tucker, W.	ib	Woodward, W.	ib	Wilson, J.	ib
Ranney, J.	ib	Salisbury, Sir R.	ib	Tidmarsh, B.	283	Westwood, C.	ib	Whitford, T.	ib
Robertson and Co.	ib	Shaw, H.	ib	Tyndall, J.	ib	Wilkinson, J.	ib	Williams, J.	264
Radcliffe, A.	ib	Sims, L.	ib	Tucker, J.	ib	Wilson, G.	ib	Walker, J.	ib
Ryke, W.	ib	Soper, J.	ib	Thorpe, J.	ib	Weston, S.	ib	Weeks, J.	ib
Reid, J.	ib	Storer, J.	ib	Tristram, J.	ib	White G.	ib	Walford, T.	ib
Robinson, W.	ib	Strafford, T. & G.	ib	Thomas, B.	ib	Worts and Co.	ib	Wood, W.	ib
Rothery, J.	ib	Scowcroft, W. and S.	ib	Tukson, A. H.	ib	Willment, J.	ib	Walton, R.	ib
Randall, E.	ib	and Co.	ib	Tomlinson, W.	ib	White, J.	ib	Wigglesworth, T.	ib
Sykes and Co.	90	Salter, J.	ib	Taylor, G.	378	Wainwright & Co.	ib	Wynde, J.	ib
Sparrhott, T.	ib	Stephenson, A.	ib	Tuplis, R. J.	ib	Williams, W.	ib	Wilkinson, J.	ib
Silver, W.	ib	Sandevell, F. C. A.	ib	Tattersall, J.	ib	Woodgate, W. F.	ib	Ward, J. S.	ib
Sewell, M.	ib	L.	ib	Thompson, J. jun.	ib	Walker, R.	ib	West, C.	ib
Smart, W.	ib	Skillecorn, G.	ib	Thorpe and Co.	ib	Williams, E.	ib	Worley, C.	ib
Soper, J.	ib	Spiera, J. jun.	474	Tyrer, J.	ib	Wilkinson, H.	ib	Wyche, H.	ib
Sanders and Co.	ib	Slee, J. jun.	ib	Thorpe, J.	ib	Wheeler, W.	183	Wheeler, W.	ib
Simcox, W.	ib	Sicklen, H.	ib	Thomas, W. H.	ib	Warren and Co.	ib	Wright, J.	ib
Smith T.	ib	Smith and Co.	ib	Tollett, W.	ib	Williams, E.	ib	White, G.	ib
Solomon, M.	ib	Stokes, J.	ib	Townley, S. E.	ib	Woolfenden, J.	ib	Yandall, W.	283
Sly, R.	ib	Scott, W.	ib	Tolson, J.	ib	Whitehouse & Co.	ib	Young and Co.	378
Spitta and Co.	ib	Stanbrough, W. jun.	ib	Taylor, J.	474	Waugh, G.	283	Young and Co.	475
Schroder, H.	ib	Scott, T.	ib	Taylor W.	ib	Wilcox, W.	ib	Young, T.	564
Serjeant, B.	ib		ib	Trassier, G.	ib	Willett, J.	ib		ib

DIVIDENDS.

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1815, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

A LDEBART and Co.	21	Ansell, J.	263	Altham, W.	564	Broadbent, W.	ib	Butler and Co.	283
Abrahams, M.	ib	Allen, J.	ib	Annetta, J.	ib	Blackburn and Co.	ib	Butler and Co.	ib
Armstrong, J.	ib	Abermethie, J.	and	Anderson, W.	ib	Bown and Co.	ib	Bulfinch, R.	ib
Abby, E.	ib	B.	ib	Anderson, D.	ib	Bickerdike, W.	ib	Bate, E.	ib
Adcock, J.	ib	Atkins and Co.	378	Ackerley, S.	ib	Bentley, W.	ib	Billing, R.	ib
Adderton, A.	ib	Armitage, W.	ib	Blackburn, P.	91	Barley, J. jun.	ib	Bath, R.	ib
Abbott, J.	ib	Arnall, D.	ib	Bradshaw and Co.	ib	Blackburn, B.	ib	Barry and Co.	ib
Altham, W.	ib	Ashwell, J. W.	ib	Baglehole and Co.	ib	Boyes, R.	ib	Beavan, J. H.	ib
Anderson, D.	ib	Adams, E.	ib	Bickerdike, W.	ib	Baker, R.	ib	Beer, W.	ib
Adams, E.	187	Ayre, E.	ib	Best, E. jun.	ib	Bunn, T.	ib	Baamin, B.	ib
Arpshorpe, C. W.	ib	Annetta, J.	ib	Bryant, J.	ib	Bolton, W.	ib	Barehard, E.	ib
Ayton, P.	ib	Allen, J. H.	ib	Barnett, D.	ib	Bellairs, G.	ib	Blacklock, S.	ib
Alderson, E.	ib	Adam, G.	ib	Bloant, J.	ib	Bennister, J.	ib	Birch and Co.	ib
Angove, E.	ib	Ashbey, J.	475	Blackmore, W. H.	ib	Bingham, W.	ib	Beale, T.	ib
Almebert and Co.	ib	Ansell, G.	ib	Bristow, J.	ib	Barker, P.	ib	Buckle, B.	ib
Andrews, E.	ib	Adeock, J.	ib	Barnard, S.	ib	Brown, J.	ib	Burvenshaw, J.	564
Adderton, A.	ib	Anderson, A.	ib	Bolton, W.	ib	Bowden, J.	ib	Burkert and Co.	ib
Adams, S.	283	Abraham, E.	ib	Blackledge, E.	ib	Blackock, H. S.	ib	Beakley, J.	ib
Abel, M.	ib	Annetta, J.	564	Barton, J.	ib	Butcher, J.	ib	Barrington, J.	ib
Andrews, W. S.	ib	Ashwell, J. W.	ib	Brown, E.	ib	Bransdon, J.	ib	Banks and Co.	ib
Ansell, J.	ib	Amhurst, S.	ib	Brassington, S.	ib	Bransford, E.	ib	Birch, W.	ib
Ansell, G.	ib	Aburrow, W.	ib	Bayly, H.	ib	Bargher and Co.	ib	Badger, J. and J.	ib
Abbey, N.	ib	Ashbey, J.	ib	Badcock, H. N.	183	Barnes, W.	ib	Byrn, C.	ib
	ib	Ackerman, E.	ib	Boe, J.	ib	Baker, E.	ib	Barnett, D.	ib

Index.

378	Goodshaw, J.	283	Cecil, J.	564	Gardner, T. jun.	186	Hamilton, R.	186	
ib	Good, T.	ib	Carter, J.	ib	Goodhew, W.	ib	Harvey, M. B. & Co.	ib	
ib	Grickwood, T. N.	ib	Clarkson, G.	ib	Gates, N.	ib	Hamerton, C.	ib	
ib	Blakey, E.	ib	Clarke, W.	ib	Grainger, J.	ib	Husband, J.	ib	
ib	Badger, J.	ib	Chadwin, G.	ib	Gummer and Co.	ib	Hall, J.	ib	
ib	Black, A.	ib	Collinson, E.	ib	Gosling, S. J. and A.	ib	Halliday, W.	288	
ib	Barns, W.	ib	Carson, A.	ib	George, J.	ib	Hamilton, W.	ib	
ib	Barber, R. W.	ib	Cooke, W.	ib	Gibson and Co.	ib	Hill and Co.	ib	
ib	Barrowclough, J.	ib	Crassier, E. G.	ib	Gowar, S.	ib	Hughes, J.	ib	
ib	Birt, E.	ib	Cuthbert and Co.	ib	Greaves, A.	283	Hislop and Co.	ib	
ib	Becket, O.	ib	Crowley, D.	378	Greenwood, G.	ib	Herbert, T.	ib	
ib	Bird, S.	ib	Clebatch, G.	ib	Gregory, G.	ib	Heather, W.	ib	
ib	Blackburn, J.	ib	Carter, J.	ib	Goldney, F. B.	ib	Hinckley and Co.	ib	
ib	Balford, D.	ib	Constable, J.	ib	Gutch, W.	ib	Haycock, G. S.	ib	
ib	Brown, J.	ib	Cuff, G.	ib	Greaves, J. P.	ib	Hookham, T.	ib	
ib	Brooksbank & Co.	ib	Christopher, T.	ib	Gammes, C.	ib	Hamerton, C.	ib	
ib	Bullen, P.	ib	Crafton and Co.	ib	Gosling and Co.	ib	Howell and Co.	ib	
ib	Bayly, J.	ib	Carter, J.	ib	Graves, R.	379	Humphreys, R.	ib	
ib	Bowdler, W.	ib	Clark, W.	ib	Gray and Co.	ib	Hislop and Co.	ib	
ib	Blackledge, E.	ib	Champion, J.	ib	Gosling and Co.	ib	Hodgson, W.	ib	
ib	Bash, C.	479	Cox, J.	ib	Gordon and Co.	ib	Hardwick, J.	ib	
ib	Barber and Co.	ib	Cuthbert and Co.	ib	Gray, J.	ib	Haford, J.	ib	
ib	Bentham, J.	ib	Cocher and Co.	ib	Gordon, J.	ib	Hicks, G. E.	ib	
ib	Buckley, D.	ib	Cowley, G.	ib	Goodacre, R.	ib	Hesketh, R.	ib	
ib	Becher, C. C.	ib	Carter, J.	ib	Goodsall, J.	ib	Hay, J.	ib	
ib	Barker and Co.	ib	Cowell and Co.	473	Gayard, R. P.	ib	Harrison, C.	ib	
ib	Brazier, T.	ib	Capsin, J.	ib	Gray, G.	ib	Hall, E.	ib	
ib	Brook, N.	ib	Caplin, W.	ib	Gurney, T.	473	Herbert, J.	ib	
ib	Brown, J. H.	ib	Cooke, T.	ib	Gompertz, A.	564	Handley, T.	ib	
ib	Bugby, J.	ib	Cottrell and Co.	ib	Greaves and Co.	ib	Hale, J.	ib	
ib	Brooke, T.	ib	Camper, M. D.	ib	Grey, J.	ib	Hinde, J.	379	
ib	Bransden, J.	ib	Crokat and Co.	ib	Gillies, W.	ib	Hardy, W.	ib	
ib	Buckmore, T.	ib	Clark, S.	ib	Geddes, A.	ib	Handley, A.	ib	
ib	Baker, E.	ib	Cox, G. jun.	ib	Greaves, M.	ib	Harris, J.	ib	
ib	Bingley and Co.	ib	Cooper, E.	ib	Goodhall, T.	ib	Hicks, M.	ib	
ib	Bayly, C.	ib	Chissall and Co.	ib	Gibb, J.	91	Hoare, J.	ib	
ib	Bowdley, W.	ib	Clegg, J.	ib	Gurney, T.	ib	Hamann, J. H.	ib	
ib	Brown and Co.	ib	Cross, C.	ib	Godwin, J.	ib	Hoolboom, J. E.	ib	
ib	Becher and Co.	ib	Coles and Co.	564	Guild, J.	ib	Humphries, H.	ib	
ib	Borman, J.	ib	Cottrell, W.	ib	Groundrill, J.	ib	Hayne, J.	ib	
ib	Brown and Co.	ib	Clarke, S.	ib	Greaves, J.	ib	Hind, J.	ib	
ib	Budge, E.	ib	Coles, A.	ib	Gardner, M.	ib	Hallett and Co.	ib	
ib	Wramley, H.	ib	Cook, E.	ib	Gibb, J.	186	Herman and Co.	473	
ib	Bowler, J.	564	Cansdell, W.	ib	Grylls, T.	ib	Hilbers and Co.	ib	
ib	Bennett, J. M.	ib	Curling, D. jun.	ib	Gairdner and Co.	564	Harrison, J.	ib	
ib	Baker, C. T.	ib	Crace, A.	ib	Goodyear, W.	ib	Halmarack, J.	ib	
ib	Barnard and Co.	ib	Collinson, E.	ib	Grave, W.	ib	Hodgson, A.	ib	
ib	Bird, S.	ib	Cowling and Co.	ib	Gaskell, J.	ib	Hardy and Co.	ib	
ib	Broomhead, W.	ib	Coar, F.	ib	George, B.	ib	Harwood, J.	ib	
ib	Blackford, D. & R.	ib	Cornish, D.	ib	Gledhill, W.	ib	Harding, T.	ib	
ib	Boutell, T.	ib	Cook, W.	ib	Godfrey, J.	ib	Henriques, J.	ib	
ib	Bickerton, W.	ib	Carson and Co.	ib	Grylls, T.	ib	Harris, W.	ib	
ib	Brandon, T. W. H.	ib	Cox, J.	ib	Gregory, J.	283	Hilditch, J.	ib	
ib	Balla, A.	ib	Cooke and Co.	ib	Gower, T.	ib	Haslam, J.	ib	
ib	Barrington, W.	ib	Dempsey, J.	91	Goodlake, J. H. and	ib	Hanse, W.	ib	
ib	Ball, J. B. jun.	ib	De Joachim, L. R.	91	W. H.	ib	Heald, J.	ib	
ib	Bravan, J. H.	ib	Driver, J.	ib	Hopkins, R.	91	Hayne, J.	ib	
ib	Barrowclough, T.	ib	Davis, G.	ib	Hervey, W.	ib	Hind, J.	ib	
ib	Bayly, J.	ib	Duckham and Co.	ib	Harvey, J. W.	ib	Halmarack, J.	ib	
ib	Bovill, B.	ib	Dempsey, J.	ib	Hodgson, R.	ib	Hewitson, J.	ib	
ib	Bellmer, J.	186	Darker, P.	ib	Higgins, W.	ib	Hughes, R.	ib	
ib	Browne, J.	ib	Davidson, J.	ib	Holmes, S.	ib	Hawkes, T.	ib	
ib	Christopher, J.	91	Dorington, W.	ib	Hutchings, J.	379	Helmers, H.	ib	
ib	Carill, J. and B.	ib	Dodd, J.	ib	House, W.	ib	Hopkins, J.	ib	
ib	Coward, T.	ib	Del Campo, M.	ib	Hill, J.	ib	Hameson, W.	ib	
ib	Chix, P.	ib	De Metz, A. L.	ib	Harvey and Co.	ib	Harris, J.	ib	
ib	Cooper, J.	ib	Davidson, J.	283	Hayne, J.	ib	Hoar, E.	264	
ib	Cartels, E.	ib	Dewer, J.	ib	Hamper, J.	ib	Hodgson, J. jun.	ib	
ib	Carter, O.	ib	Dawson, W.	ib	Harper and Co.	ib	Harrison and Co.	ib	
ib	Crilly, B.	ib	Dixon, S.	ib	Hall, T.	ib	Homer, H. A.	ib	
ib	Cartis, E.	ib	Dole, J.	ib	Harre and Co.	ib	Hoar, E.	ib	
ib	Christopher, T.	ib	Davidson, T. jun.	ib	Hetty, W.	ib	Herman and Co.	ib	
ib	Cozen, P.	ib	Darnell, J.	ib	Hilditch, T.	ib	Hodgson, J.	ib	
ib	Chapman, T.	ib	Darmer, M.	ib	Harman, J.	ib	Heald, J.	ib	
ib	Carrington, J.	ib	Dawes, J.	ib	Hodshon, F. L.	ib	Hallett and Co.	ib	
ib	Cox, J.	ib	Dodson, R.	ib	Hudson, H.	564	Bullett, W.	ib	
ib	Cross, W.	ib	Dawson, W.	379	Hughes, J.	ib	Hardeburg, F.	ib	
ib	Cook, B.	186	Davey, M. jun.	ib	Hardy, W.	ib	Hoare and Co.	ib	
ib	Cobb, G.	ib	Doid, J.	ib	Hodgson, R.	ib	Hughes, D.	ib	
ib	Cooper, J.	ib	Dickinson, O.	ib	Haigh, W.	186	Holden, T.	ib	
ib	Cooper, T.	ib	Daniel, R.	ib	Holmes, S.	ib	Hamerton, C.	ib	
ib	Collier, J.	ib	Davis, J.	ib	Higgins, W. G.	91	Holcroft and Co.	ib	
ib	Carey, E. M.	ib	Deschamps, J. A.	ib	Hackworth, J.	ib	Heard, G.	ib	
ib	Cox, T.	ib	Dormer, M.	473	Harcott, P. jun.	ib	Hight, J.	565	
ib	Coombes, J. & J.	ib	Dunkin, J.	ib	Hamilton, W.	ib	Higgs, W.	ib	
ib	Carter, J.	ib	Drape, J.	ib	Hemington, J.	ib	Hamilton, G.	ib	
ib	Carter, O.	ib	Duhamel, L.	ib	Hemington and Co.	ib	Hawk-cy, W.	ib	
ib	Cutting, J.	ib	Dean, J.	ib	Heliwell, J.	ib	Holt, D.	ib	
ib	Clive and Co.	ib	Deschamps, J. A.	ib	Han, W.	ib	Holt, R. W.	ib	
ib	Champion, J.	ib	Dudlow, N.	ib	Flornor, R.	ib	Helmers, H.	ib	
ib	Charrington, B.	ib	Du Bois, J.	ib	Barden, W.	ib	Harvey, J.	ib	
ib	Chapman, W.	ib	Del Campo, M.	564	Guild, J.	ib	Hannam, T.	ib	
ib	Chaboe, P.	283	Dawson, W.	ib	Gibson and Co.	ib	Isaacs and Co.	24	

Johnson, J.	21	Land, J.	285	Mavor and Co.	185	Price, W.	285	Stacey and Son	285
Johnson, J.	21	Lemoine, L. J.	285	M'Craith, A.	185	Palmer, J.	285	Stain, J. B.	285
Johnson, R.	21	Latham, T. D.	285	M'Master, W. J.	185	Quick, J.	285	Smith, R.	285
Johnstone, J.	21	Law, J. W.	285	Matthews, J.	185	Quartermaster, W.	285	Sturges, J. T.	285
James, S.	21	Lathbury, W.	285	M'Cabe, J.	185	Rawlins, J.	285	Savage, W.	285
Jarvis, J. H.	21	Langton, T.	285	Mullett, F.	185	Rose, H.	285	Sayer, T. jun.	285
Jones and Co.	21	Leat, T.	285	Mackenzie, A. K.	185	Moyston, W. E.	285	Simcoe, P.	285
Jackson, W.	21	Latham, T. D.	285	Maitland, D.	185	Riddick, B.	285	Silver, N.	285
Joseph, S. N. & B.	21	Ludlow, H.	285	Marsh and Co.	185	Ross, A.	285	Sanders, S.	285
Jones, C.	21	Lewis, J.	285	Moorehouse, J.	185	Riordan, J. G.	285	Street and Co.	285
Johnstone, J.	21	Luddington, W.	285	Mayne, H.	185	Roe, R. J.	285	Spitta and Co.	285
Johnstone, P.	21	Leonard, J.	285	Martin, H.	185	Meay, J.	285	Stephenson, W.	285
Jackson, W.	21	Latham and Co.	285	Ness and Co.	185	Richardson, W. J.	285	Steele, and Co.	285
Joseph E.	21	Low, J. and W.	285	Naylor and Co.	185	Rindesig, F.	285	Smith, A.	285
Joseph, S. N.	21	Luke, and Co.	285	Nunney, J.	185	Robinson, C.	285	Spooner, W.	285
Jackson and Co.	21	Lightoller, T.	285	Nowell and Co.	185	Robins, W. T.	285	Stanley, N.	285
Jennings E.	21	Law, W.	285	Nash, W.	185	Richards and Co.	285	Stephens and Co.	285
Jones and Co.	21	Leckier, T.	285	Nichol and Co.	185	Richardson, E.	285	Steebridge, R.	285
Joseph, E.	21	Laddell, R.	285	Noad, J.	185	Ramsay and Co.	285	Stout, J.	285
Joseph, E. N.	21	Lees, C.	285	Nowell and Co.	185	Ray, S.	285	Swaine and Co.	285
Jam, S.	21	Levy, S. A.	285	Nicholas, J.	185	Robinson, S. S. and	285	Silver, R. N.	285
Johnson, J.	21	Lake, W.	285	Newman, A.	185	Read, W.	285	Smith, J.	285
Joseph, S. N. and B.	21	Luddington, W.	285	Nicholson, J.	285	Reed, W.	285	Stevenson, J.	285
Jawsey, W.	21	Luke, J.	285	Nowell and Co.	285	Rolla, R. L.	285	Stenston, J. M.	285
Johnson and Co.	21	Lewellyn, W.	285	Newill and Co.	285	Reed, W.	285	Smith, J.	285
Judd, W. and W.	21	Lewis, A. and T.	285	Nunn and Co.	285	Riordan, J.	285	Spiggs, W.	285
Innis, R.	21	Luscombe, P.	285	Nunney, J. F.	285	Rankar, C.	285	Spinks, J.	285
Johnson, J.	21	Laudale, T.	285	Nix, W.	285	Ramsar, E.	285	Sumonds, E. jun.	285
Johnson, J.	21	Lloyd, R. W.	285	Nach, J.	285	Robert, J.	285	Swabrooke, J.	285
Jones and Co.	21	Lamb, G.	285	Neal, J.	285	Riddick and Co.	285	Swan, and Co.	285
Jones, S.	21	Lander, G.	285	Neale and Co.	285	Rogers, B.	285	Sharp and Co.	285
Jones, S.	21	Lawinson, P.	285	Niema, H.	285	Richards, J. S.	285	Smithers and Co.	285
Jones and Co.	21	Lewellyn, W.	285	Nix, W.	285	Rowley, R.	285	Saltfield and Co.	285
Jones, S.	21	Land, J.	285	Noyes, J.	285	Rowley, R.	285	Smith, W.	285
Jones, S.	21	Linder, J. J.	285	Outwin, J.	285	Robinson, R.	285	Shepherd, J.	285
Jones, S.	21	Loe, S. I.	285	Osborne, E.	285	Robins, W.	285	Sylvester, P.	285
Illingworth, A.	21	Lewis, T.	285	Ogilvie, W. and J.	285	Roberts and Co.	285	Shoel, R.	285
Jeffs, J.	21	Miall, D. jun.	285	Ogle, J.	285	Roberts, J.	285	Silver, R. N.	285
Joseph, J.	21	Mitchel, J.	285	Oake, G. R.	285	Reed, J.	285	Scott, J.	285
Kirkman, G.	21	Atcham, G.	285	Orebeck, J. J.	285	Richards, J. G.	285	Swan and Co.	285
Knott and Co.	21	McCallie, W.	285	Oswaldston, J.	285	Rymill, J.	285	Solomon, S. M.	285
Kelly, E.	21	McMichael & Co.	285	Oldfield, T.	285	Head, J.	285	Sparkes and Co.	285
Minon, J.	21	McBarn, H. jun.	285	O'Brien, J.	285	South and Co.	285	Sykes, W.	285
Mirky, W.	21	M'Craith, A.	285	Ogilvie and Co.	285	Rowney, R.	285	Stanley, J.	285
Herr and Co.	21	Mans, E.	285	Ogle, J.	285	Rugg and Co.	285	Smith and Co.	285
Kennett, H.	21	Maltby and Co.	285	Outridge, R.	285	Rymill, J.	285	Stake, J.	285
Killick, J. S.	21	Walaine and Co.	285	Owtram, F.	285	Raincock, G.	285	Slade, W.	285
Kene, S.	21	Morton, J.	285	Oakley and Co.	285	Reeves, D.	285	Stapley, J.	285
Kent and Co.	21	Maud, J.	285	Phillips, D.	285	Kickman, T.	285	Smith and Co.	285
Ketcher, E.	21	Manning, J.	285	Pink, A.	285	Robinson, H.	285	Shrapnell, J. J.	285
Kirkham, G.	21	Morris, W.	285	Parsons, B.	285	Richardson, J. J.	285	Spooner, R.	285
Kugitley, J.	21	Moore, W.	285	Port, G.	285	Rowton, W.	285	Simcoe, A.	285
Knight, J.	21	Wair, R.	285	Pett, D.	285	Robson, G.	285	Surr, J.	285
Kent, E. and F.	21	M'Brat, R.	285	Pycroft and Co.	285	Rece, W.	285	Stokes and Co.	285
Kahn, J. N.	21	Mallaleu, J.	285	Parap, H.	285	Robinson and Co.	285	Staley, B.	285
Knight, W.	21	Murray, J.	285	Pring, J.	285	Rudall, H.	285	Silver, R. N.	285
King, R.	21	Munn, B.	285	Powney, W. F.	285	Robson, J.	285	Satcliffe, F.	285
Kearsey, G.	21	Mason, E.	285	Penfold, J.	285	Rawlins, C. E.	285	Sharpley, C.	285
Knightley, T.	21	Neale, J.	285	Phillips, D.	285	Ridsdale, F.	285	Sparr, W.	285
Kelly and Co.	21	Meller, J. G.	285	Pearson, P.	285	Rugg, H.	285	Stacey and Co.	285
Knight, W.	21	Morris, W.	285	Penfold, J.	285	Shillode, J.	285	Sandus, C.	285
King, J.	21	M'Kenzie, W.	285	Parker, G.	285	Shillode, J.	285	Sandus, G. J.	285
Kelly and Co.	21	Merryman, J.	285	Presbury, W.	285	Strong and Co.	285	Sanders, S.	285
Keunon and Co.	21	Miller, W.	285	Palmer, J.	285	Smith, H.	285	Stow, W.	285
Kirby, T.	21	Mason, J.	285	Powell and Co.	285	Sykes and Co.	285	Sharp, A.	285
Kirkpatrick, T.	21	Marley, W.	285	Tennell and Co.	285	Stephens and Co.	285	St afford, D.	285
Kemp, A. F.	21	Mortimer, J.	285	Pierce, W.	285	Smith, J.	285	Schroder, J. F. jun.	285
Low and Co.	21	Mason, E.	285	Penford, J.	285	Shepherd, J.	285	Sciffe, E.	285
Lewis, W.	21	Mayer, J.	285	Pugh, T.	285	Saddington, T.	285	Spring, W.	285
Lowell, T.	21	M'Cawley, P.	285	Pfett and Co.	285	Saltfield and Co.	285	Song, J.	285
Locker, J.	21	McCollin, J.	285	Parker, J.	285	Sandus, C.	285	St. Barck, C.	285
Lindner, J. J.	21	Morris, E.	285	Pilgrem, J.	285	Stokes, J.	285	Street and Co.	285
Le Roy, E. and T.	21	Mackenzie and Co.	285	Partridge, A.	285	Sykes, J.	285	Sherbrooke, T.	285
Lewis, A.	21	Mackgale, M.	285	Perry, J.	285	Senger, S. P.	285	Southey, W.	285
Livatt, J. S.	21	Mullett, F.	285	Pfett and Co.	285	Sanders, S.	285	Shepherd, J.	285
Leonard, J.	21	McClare, R.	285	Pullen, W.	285	Spear, W.	285	Spiggs, W.	285
Lewis, J.	21	Malcom, W.	285	Preston, W.	285	Story, T.	285	Staley, B.	285
Laxton, W. R.	21	Winton, S.	285	Powell and Co.	285	Southcott, J.	285	Stevens and Co.	285
Luddington, W. R.	21	Moorehouse & Co.	285	Peters, J.	285	Saddington, T.	285	Sandeman, A. M.	285
Lowes, J.	21	Willer, W.	285	Postans, W.	285	Sanford, T.	285	Spale, W. jun.	285
Latham and Co.	21	Marsh and Co.	285	Pilley, M.	285	Schollie, J.	285	Stade, W.	285
Redger, C.	21	Mavor, J. jun.	285	Parry, J. jun.	285	Steele, T.	285	Stoke, G.	285
Livermore, J. sen.	21	Morgan and Co.	285	Page, W.	285	Silver, R. N.	285	Swan and Co.	285
Ludlow, H.	21	M'Castny, J.	285	Pratt, R.	285	Stuart, R. J.	285	Spurrier, W. A.	285
Lewis, T.	21	Mitchel, J.	285	Potter, W.	285	Springett, J.	285	Seymour, W.	285
Lewis, R.	21	Millie, J.	285	Peate, W. P.	285	Seward, T.	285	Stephens and Co.	285
Lewellyn, W.	21	Moffatt, R.	285	Parnell, J.	285	Sheppard, R.	285	Sawell, E.	285
Laugher, A.	21	Manning, J.	285	Phillips, P.	285	Small, J.	285	Swell, M.	285
Leonard, T.	21	McConnell, J.	285	Peters, J.	285	Springer, P.	285	Stickland, R.	285
Lewis, A. and T.	21	Morris, W.	285	Pinkerton, T.	285	Shuttleworth, H.	285		
Leonard, J.	21	Morrall and Co.	285	Panter, W.	285				

Index.

Sept, B.	106	Perney and Co.	405	Willis, W.	27	Wickham, C.	200	Ward, J.	495
Shuggs, S. S.	ib	Thompson, J.	ib	Wellington and Co.	ib	Wilkerson, J.	ib	Webster and Co.	ib
Shroubom, J.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib	Willoughby, J.	ib	Walton, W.	ib	Warner, J. and N.	ib
Saint, J.	ib	Trovey, C.	ib	Wilson, T.	ib	Winbalt and Co.	ib	Wells, R.	ib
Thorn, H.	91	Taylor, S.	ib	Wilsons and Co.	ib	Whittington, R.	ib	Whittle, J.	ib
Townsend, S.	ib	Taylor, B.	ib	Wright, M.	ib	Williams, J.	ib	Weldon, L.	ib
Taylor, W.	ib	Trott, D.	ib	Wright, C.	ib	White and Co.	ib	Walker, C. W. F.	ib
Tenstrom, T.	ib	Thompson and Co.	ib	Woodward and Co.	ib	Waters, B.	379	Wild, M.	ib
Todd, J., jun.	106	Tyctman, J.	ib	Woodward, J.	107	Watts, G.	ib	Walker, J.	ib
Tate, J.	ib	Thomas, D.	ib	Waters, E. T.	ib	Wade, G.	ib	Williams and Co.	ib
Taty, S.	ib	Throckmorton, J. F.	ib	Walton, G.	ib	Wilson, J.	ib	White and Co.	ib
Tenstrom, J.	ib	Tagg, J.	ib	Weston and Co.	ib	Woodcock, F.	ib	Wheatley, J.	ib
Tebbut, R.	204	Truquhart, W.	ib	Waker, W. F.	ib	Williams, W.	ib	Wightman, G.	ib
Tweedale, J.	ib	Valack, R.	91	Wittington, R.	ib	Wilson, R.	ib	Wiseley, W.	ib
Thompson, L.	ib	Voss and Co.	106	Watenough, J.	ib	Willis, J.	ib	Wise, J. B.	ib
Thompson, F.	ib	Vallance, W.	ib	Wright, J.	ib	Wilson and Co.	ib	Wirth, R.	ib
Tee, S.	ib	Vince, W.	879	Warren, J.	ib	Wray, A.	ib	Williamson, W.	ib
Taylor, T.	379	Vaughan, J.	ib	Wellington, M.	B	Wright, W.	ib	Wray, A.	ib
Taylor and Co.	ib	Vince, W.	ib	Williams, R.	ib	Wautner, J.	ib	Woodhouse, J.	ib
Tyerman, J.	ib	Volley, J.	91	Wood, T.	ib	Wright, R.	ib	Whitney, J. & N.	ib
Tongue, W.	ib	Wray, H.	ib	Wilson and Co.	ib	Wilmot, H.	ib	Williamson, T. G.	ib
Tiemann and Co.	ib	West, G.	ib	Weddell and Co.	ib	Waghorn, J.	ib	Wright, S. sen.	ib
Tucker, W.	ib	Woolhatch, J. F.	ib	Wolby, C. C. E.	ib	Wilms, J.	ib	Whitaker, J.	ib
Tate, J.	ib	Waugh, J.	ib	Wild, R.	ib	Wilmot, R. E.	ib	Wreford, K. V.	ib
Tollervey, W. H.	ib	Wye, G. W.	ib	Wilkinson, J.	ib	Wrigley, B.	476	Yerke, J.	107
Tappenden, J.	ib	Whitton, J.	ib	Wilson, J. sen.	ib	Ward, J.	ib	Young and Co.	ib
Tappenden and Co.	ib	Webb, J.	ib	Wilson, W.	ib	Walter, W.	ib	Young, A.	ib
Tory, C.	476	Weaver, W.	ib	Waddington, J.	ib	Willey and Co.	ib	Yates, J.	200
Tubbs, J.	ib	Wrigley, W.	ib	Ward, W.	204	Wilson, R.	ib	Yates and Co.	ib
Taylor, W.	ib	Webb, J.	ib	Williams, W.	ib	Wyatt, F.	ib	Yates, T.	400
Thompson and Co.	ib	Welton, W.	ib	Wright, J.	ib	Wilson, J.	ib	Young, W.	ib
Townsend, E.	ib	Whately, J.	ib	Weston and Co.	ib	Ward and Co.	ib	Young, A.	ib
Throckmorton, J. F.	ib	Walmatey, J.	ib	Wray, A.	ib	Wood, W.	ib	Young, A.	ib
Turner, S.	ib	Waddington, J.	ib	Wilmot, T.	ib				
Tuxton, J. and T.	ib								

CERTIFICATES.

FROM TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1815, TO SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816.

ABBOTT, J.	187	Bramley, R.	384	Carruthers, J.	187	Downs, G.	163	Greenwood, H.	379
Anthony, R.	ib	Bramley, H.	ib	Charles, S.	ib	Debell, J.	ib	Garth, W.	476
Abrahams, G.	204	Cravo, J.	ib	Collins, J.	244	Dry, J.	ib	Giannelli, J. D.	ib
Adams and Co.	ib	Burt, shaw, J.	379	Cleland, A.	ib	Dean, J. J.	ib	Garrand, W.	ib
Ash, J.	379	Beal, J.	ib	Clegg, J.	ib	Sinery, G.	187	Gordon, A.	ib
Aldred, W.	ib	Burley, J.	ib	Cockack, T. B.	ib	Ewen, J. jun.	379	Glenney, J.	360
Anderson, A.	ib	Blackledge, E.	ib	Cooper, J.	ib	Eley, J.	ib	Goyard, R. P.	ib
Anthony, G.	476	Budd, P.	ib	Cousin, J.	ib	Knott, S. T.	ib	Gould, W.	ib
Acock, T. H.	ib	Bissel, J.	ib	Clarke, T.	ib	Elwick, J.	ib	Grieve, T. and J.	ib
Appleton, J.	ib	Barrington, C.	ib	Collier, R. and J.	ib	Edwank, J.	ib	Giffiths, W.	ib
Ansell, J.	ib	Barnett, A.	ib	Cooper, W.	ib	Edmonds, D.	476	Howe, J.	94
Ansten and Co.	ib	Barlow and Co.	ib	Coles, A.	ib	Edgar, K.	ib	Headlam, J.	ib
Acock, S.	ib	Barton, J. S.	ib	Curling, D. jun.	379	Foster, M.	91	Heather, T.	ib
Acock, J.	ib	Brace, J.	ib	Crosley, J.	ib	Field, R. C.	92	Hoare and Co.	ib
Amos, K.	363	Muney, J.	476	Cuff, G.	ib	Fremman, W.	ib	Hares, W.	ib
Air, K.	ib	Harrow, J.	ib	Curlew, S.	ib	Frost, E. jun.	187	Henriques, J.	ib
Armstrong, R.	ib	Ringley, T.	ib	Cushing, J.	ib	Fowler, F. M.	ib	Harris, W.	ib
Ansell, A.	ib	Beicner, J.	ib	Cook, J.	ib	Farrall, T.	ib	Heoboom, J. E.	ib
Blunt, W.	91	Bradley, W.	ib	Cleever, H. M.	ib	Flower, G.	ib	Hutton, W. jun.	107
Battye, D.	ib	Benjamin, A.	ib	Cooper, J.	476	Feyster, J.	ib	Hodgson, A.	ib
Bowler, E. R.	ib	Barnett, C.	ib	Collins, J.	ib	Fayerman, A. T.	ib	Hall, J.	ib
Biggs, J.	ib	Bacheiour, D.	ib	Cock, J.	ib	Finch, T.	ib	Hart, S.	ib
Bingley, W.	ib	Betham, G.	ib	Clapham, J.	ib	Fisher, J.	ib	Hoare, J. jun.	ib
Beake, J.	ib	Bell and Co.	ib	Chapman, G. N. S.	ib	Fowler and Co.	ib	Hancock, J. S.	ib
Barler, R. W.	ib	Brine, T. H.	ib	Clutenden, E.	363	Fraser and Co.	284	Hardcastle, W.	ib
Niddle, N.	ib	Burton, S.	363	Cooper, G.	ib	Fool, J.	ib	Holbin, J. jun.	ib
Bealey, J.	187	Bourne, W.	ib	Cambeil, F.	ib	Fearnlead, P.	ib	Holmes, T.	ib
Hickerton, W.	ib	Brown, W.	ib	Cohen, J.	ib	Foster, R.	379	Harris, J.	204
Bartlot, W. A.	ib	Blackford, P.	ib	Children, G.	476	Ford, K. J. jun.	ib	Hilton, R.	ib
Rutler, W.	ib	Biddlecombe, A.	ib	Cartwright, J.	ib	Ford, A.	ib	Holten, T.	ib
Ilurkett, W.	ib	Burt, T. C.	ib	Crosland, W.	ib	Firth and Co.	ib	Hill, W.	ib
Bishop, A.	ib	Hurill, B. E.	ib	Crawley, T.	ib	Fowler and Co.	ib	Hellwell, J.	ib
Barnard and Co.	ib	Brape, T.	ib	Dalby, J.	363	Flids, W.	ib	Humphries, H.	ib
Bassett, S.	ib	Hanks, W.	ib	Daniel, R.	91	Forrester and Co.	ib	Haynes, T.	ib
Bennett, J.	ib	Hames, K.	ib	Dodd, J.	187	Godwin, D. jun.	94	Hall, T.	ib
Badderky, J.	ib	Bury, J.	ib	Dod, C. S.	ib	Gregory, J.	ib	Herbert, J.	ib
Boulton, W.	ib	Fall, A.	ib	Domin, J.	ib	Gray, J.	ib	Hill, R.	ib
Bell, U.	204	Brown, W.	ib	Cochrane, J. G.	204	Goodyear, W.	ib	Hearder, G.	ib
Byrn, C.	ib	Clarke, J.	ib	Decont, L. L.	379	George, J. G. N.	ib	Haslam, J.	ib
Baceley and Co.	ib	Cropley, J.	ib	Duckworth, H. jun.	ib	George, G.	187	Helmiers, H.	ib
Boyes, B.	ib	Cumberlege, J.	ib	Dowding, E.	ib	Grace, T.	379	Hebert and Co.	379
Bowser, J.	ib	Cole, J. B.	ib	Dolan, B.	ib	Green, R.	ib	Hughes, D.	ib
Blowe and Co.	ib	Cotton, K.	ib	Darwin, J.	ib	Gill, R.	ib	Hagreen, J.	ib
Barul, D.	ib	Cockedge, J.	ib	Davidson, J.	476	Gayton, G.	204	Hauener, W.	ib
Berkeley, W.	ib	Clarke, J.	ib	Dennis, H. B.	ib	Gardner, M.	ib	Handley, T.	ib
Beasley, R. G.	ib	Cook, J.	ib	Dallett, R.	363	Galpin, T.	379	Heald, J.	ib
Brentnall and Co.	ib					Gonun, J.	ib	Handy, T.	ib
Beck, J.	ib							Haywood, J.	ib
Biven, H. and T.	ib							Hammond, J.	ib

Index.

Moore and Co.	379	Lesh, J. and W.	476	Phillips, J. B.	187	Ward, C.	327
Huntress, H.	ib	Lewis, C.	ib	Pattinson, J.	ib	Wedding, D.	ib
Hathaway, E.	ib	Laws, W.	ib	Pice and Co.	ib	Wholey, R. C.	187
Hiles, J.	ib	Lowe, H.	ib	Phillips, P.	ib	Strutt, T.	ib
Hill, J.	ib	Loxter, J.	ib	Pain, P.	ib	Stanley, N.	ib
Halden, E.	ib	Law, W.	ib	Painter, R. W.	ib	Short, E. G.	ib
Harris, W.	ib	Lerry, J.	ib	Pugh, R.	284	Stead, G.	ib
Haswell, F. T.	ib	Lender, T.	563	Pyne, T.	ib	Shaw, H. A.	ib
Holland, H. L.	ib	Lob, S. I.	ib	Parker, G.	ib	Stephens and Co.	ib
Hodge, R.	476	Moyses, J. & Co.	92	Pix, W.	ib	Shaw, R. S.	ib
Holt, W.	ib	Marks, J.	ib	Pierce, W.	383	Senders, T.	ib
Higgs, W.	ib	Minton, S.	ib	Palzart, J.	ib	Smith, G.	ib
Hamilton, G.	ib	Miall, D. jun.	ib	Pyne, T.	ib	Seymour, W.	ib
Henshaw, T.	ib	Mitchell, J.	ib	Partridge, A.	ib	Seywell, W.	ib
Howden, W.	ib	Munn, G.	187	Prince, J.	ib	Sillick, A.	ib
Harrison, G.	ib	Macleton and Co.	ib	Pittman, J. M.	ib	Smith, J.	ib
Hannington, C. M.	ib	Milnor, E.	ib	Page, J.	ib	Snell, J.	284
Hyman, S.	ib	Mansfield, W.	ib	Porter, T.	ib	Slater and Co.	ib
Harwood, J.	ib	Mason, W.	ib	Peerse, W.	ib	Spita and Co.	ib
Howell, J.	ib	Marks, W. H.	284	Phipp, M.	ib	Southcott, J.	ib
Horton, T.	303	Manby, A.	380	Poynton, J. and T.	478	Sly, R.	ib
Hewlett, J.	ib	Manning, J.	ib	Pearse, J.	ib	Smith, T.	ib
Hammond, H.	ib	Macmichael & Co.	ib	Pigram, J.	ib	Saul, T.	ib
Hole, R.	ib	Metcalf, E.	ib	Plumley, G.	ib	Smith, E.	ib
Holland, C.	ib	Mesgrove, J.	ib	Palmer, S.	ib	Schroder, H.	ib
Hancocks, W.	ib	Meadwin, H. W.	ib	Proctor, J. H.	ib	Solomon, M.	ib
Halford, T.	ib	Milne, A. G.	476	Poole, J.	ib	Smith, G.	ib
Humphreys, J.	ib	Macmichael, J. W.	ib	Park, T.	ib	Stow, J.	ib
Jameson and Co.	92	Morgan, R.	ib	Pace, G.	ib	Seabrooke, J.	380
Jackson, J. and W.	ib	Messent, C.	ib	Ping, J.	ib	Shuttleworth, H.	ib
Jamieson, W.	ib	Morgan, C.	ib	Potter, H.	ib	Sharpey, C.	ib
Johnstone, J.	147	Machin and Co.	ib	Price, D.	ib	Sack, S.	ib
Jones, C. E.	ib	Moxson, N. S.	ib	Ross, J.	92	Shoel, J.	ib
Jones, C.	ib	Mutton, J.	ib	Roberts, E.	ib	Scarratt, R. R.	ib
Jackman, T. sen.	ib	Meatyard, T.	563	Redgrave, W.	ib	Saxon, M.	ib
Johnson, W.	304	Metchell, R.	ib	Raincock, G.	ib	Butcliffe and Co.	ib
Joseph, S.	ib	Mullett, J. and J.	ib	Richards, J. S.	ib	Smith, T.	ib
James, H. T.	ib	Martin, E.	ib	Richardson, J. J.	ib	Smith, J. J.	ib
Jenks, J.	3, 2	Newman, M.	187	Robinson and Co.	ib	Stackly, R.	ib
Jacob, B.	ib	Neville, R.	ib	Renton, W.	ib	Snell, W.	ib
Jones, J.	ib	Neate, J.	ib	Rodger, J.	ib	Stevens, G. M.	ib
Jones, R.	ib	Noyce, R.	ib	Rolley, J.	127	Sussex, E.	ib
Jeffs, J.	476	Noben, S.	ib	Robinson, H.	ib	Shenah, J.	ib
Jay, E.	563	Newman, T.	ib	Rushbury, G. jun.	ib	Stevens, C.	ib
Joy, R.	ib	Nicholson, W.	284	Wing, W.	ib	Smith, W.	ib
Kent, E.	92	Newstead, J.	ib	Rushbury, G. sen.	ib	Stephenson, A.	ib
Kirkby, T.	187	Newton, W.	ib	Rose, J.	ib	Stuart, W. R.	ib
Krimbkaar, G. F.	ib	Nelson, A.	ib	Ramsay, E.	ib	Sturtin, J.	ib
Kirkham, R.	284	Norris, W. M.	ib	Richardson, E.	284	Stevens, J.	ib
Kieckhefer, G.	ib	Norman, J.	380	Ramsay, J.	ib	Sykes, W.	ib
King, W.	476	Newcomb, W.	ib	Reminie, F.	ib	Shayle, J.	ib
Keary, W.	563	Newton, W.	ib	Rogers, G.	ib	Spence, W.	ib
King, R.	ib	Nesbitt, W.	476	Revis, T.	ib	Storer, J.	ib
Levy, M.	92	Nicholson, J.	563	Roskell, J.	ib	Slater, T.	ib
Leigh, T.	ib	Neal, M.	ib	Rose, R.	ib	Sewell, M.	380
Loft, W.	ib	Neufeld, W.	ib	Read, W.	ib	Sullivan, Sir R.	ib
Kent, E. and F.	ib	Norman, H.	ib	Ramsay, J.	ib	Squire and Co.	ib
Iane, J.	387	Nesbit, J.	ib	Reader, M.	ib	Skillecorn, G.	ib
Levie, R.	ib	Oakley, F.	187	Reynolds, W. J.	ib	Stokes, T.	ib
Lowes, J.	ib	Orme and Co.	ib	Ring, S.	476	Spiggs, W.	ib
Lloyd, H.	ib	Ozward, W.	284	Richards, G.	ib	Nichols, H.	ib
Lee, W.	ib	Owen, N.	476	Raphael, M.	ib	Sowerby, J. W.	ib
Laidlaw, A.	ib	Outram, J.	ib	Richmond, R. jun.	563	Stratford and Co.	ib
Lloyd, R. W.	ib	Oakley, W.	563	Radcliffe, J. N.	ib	Stokes, J.	ib
Lamb, G.	284	Orton, T.	ib	Rothwell, S.	ib	Mims, L.	ib
Lakeman, W.	ib	Potts, R. and J.	92	Robb, W. S.	ib	Sowerby, J.	ib
Levett, W.	ib	Pearson, J. N.	ib	Rawlinson, S.	ib	Slee, J. jun.	ib
Laycock, T.	370	Palmer, M.	ib	Rackham, S.	ib	Taylor, J.	ib
Landen, J.	ib	Pitman, J.	ib	Snap, J.	92	Tibbs, T.	ib
Lander, J.	ib	Powis, T. jun.	187	Smith, W.	ib	Twemlow, W.	ib
Lemoine, L. J.	ib	Phillips, J.	ib	Scott, C. S.	ib	Tagg, J.	187
Long, W.	ib	Prickett, T.	ib	Smith, A.	ib	Thoroughgood, W.	ib
Lloyd, J.	ib	Prosser, W. jun.	ib	Salmon, T.	ib	Taunton, W. D.	ib
Le Cappelain, E.	380	Pay, E.	ib	Staveley, R. H. T.	ib	Thomas, S.	ib

BIRTHS.

ANSON, 372	Darby, 556	Logge, 556	Payne, 556
Abbott, ib.	Erskine, 375	Lucas, ib.	Quin, 372
Blair, 178	Ely, 566	M'Mahon, 83	Read, 178
Bedford, ib.	Fenton, 275	Monck, 275	Ruckard, 372
Butterworth, ib.	Gurney, 178	Masarene, 372	St. Leger, 83
Butler, 275	Hawke, 83	Merewether, 556	St. John, 178
Bell, ib.	Halifax, 372	Millington, ib.	Souernot, 556
Bantyre, 372	Hartwell, ib.	Middleham, ib.	Shuttleworth, ib.
Bouverie, ib.	Hare, 556	Nichols, 465	Tancred, 372
Burch, 556	Halford, ib.	Orleans, duchess of,	Torrens, 556
Bedford, ib.	Ilchester, 83	373	Wiseman, 178
Barker, ib.	Kay, ib.	Rossonby, 178	Wiseman, 225
Cole, 372	Kaiper, 372	Paget, ib.	Wilson, 372
Cowper, 556	Knatchbull, 465	Powlett, 275	Willoughby, ib.
Don, 372	Lindsay, 83	Pollington, ib.	

MARRIAGES.

- A** **SMBURNE**, 83
 Auben, 83
 Archer, 84
 Addison, 84
 Anderson, 275
 Albans, S., 276
 Austin, 372
 Arnett, 556
 Abercrombie, 463
 Burke, 84
 Bolton, ib.
 Brinkley, ib.
 Boaltree, 275
 Bainbridge, 372
 Beaver, ib.
 Beechy, ib.
 Bury, 466
 Baunister, ib.
 Burgon, 83
 Buckle, 466
 Browne, 556
 Boak, ib.
 Bennett, ib.
 Bishop, ib.
 Brooke, ib.
 Burles, ib.
 Brittain, ib.
 Barber, ib.
 Bowsword, ib.
 Bourdier, 557
 Bloxham, ib.
 Boucherett, ib.
 Churchill, 178
 Clonmore, ib.
 Cecil, 275
 Cromel, 372
 Chapman, ib.
 Colebaugh, ib.
 Conally, 466
 Charley, ib.
 Croston, ib.
 Cuming, 556
 Collingwood, ib.
 Callendar, 557
 Du Bourg, 276
 Dublin, 372
 Dickson, ib.
 Dallas, ib.
 Drummond, ib.
- Davidson, 556
 Duberley, ib.
 Dodsworth, 557
 Dunn, ib.
 Ellis, 83
 Elliott, ib.
 Edmonds, ib.
 Eyre, 275
 Euke, 466
 Ellison, 556
 Eyre, 557
 Flower, 83
 French, 84
 Fisher, ib.
 Fletcher, 372
 Frere, ib.
 Gretton, 178
 Grey, 275
 Gill, 372
 Godfrey, ib.
 Greenwood, 466
 Graham, 556
 Gonne, ib.
 Grant, ib.
 Grenfell, ib.
 Hume, 83
 Harper, 84
 Hamilton, 178
 Hulst, 276
 Hamilton, 372
 Howard, ib.
 Harvey, ib.
 ———, 465
 Heathcote, 556
 Hardinge, 557
 Hunt, ib.
 Heathcote, ib.
 Holcomb, ib.
 Hervey, ib.
 Hardinge, 557
 Holme, ib.
 Hardolph, ib.
 Jerningham, 84
 Jones, 372
 James, 466
 Jarret, 557
 Kirby, 83
 Kirkpatrick, 556
 Lawrence, St. 275
- Limerick, 276
 Leader, 372
 Law, 465
 Legge, 466
 Lockwood, 557
 Murdock, 83
 Moore, 84
 Morland, ib.
 Manning, 275
 Montague, 372
 Miller, 465
 Mirly, ib.
 Manners, ib.
 Montgomery, 556
 Miles, ib.
 Marsh, ib.
 Mason, ib.
 Morris, ib.
 Macklew, 557
 Mylius, ib.
 Mennett, ib.
 Nugent, 83
 ———, 466
 Neville, ib.
 Normanton, 556
 Newham, ib.
 Orde, 372
 Ouchterlony, 557
 Pownall, ib.
 Perceval, 84
 Pigott, ib.
 Page, 275
 Putman, 276
 Peters, 372
 Phipps, ib.
 Patterson, 466
 Pemberton, ib.
 Pembroke, 557
 Pellew, 556
 Pigou, ib.
 Penrice, 557
 Palleyan, ib.
 Russel, 83
 Rears, ib.
 Robins, ib.
 Ruggles, 84
 Rose, ib.
 Rendlesham, 372
 Ricardo, 372
- Richards, 372
 Russel, ib.
 Ruley, 372
 Ross, 465
 Russell, 466
 ———, 556
 Rooke, 372
 Sterling, 83
 Sanders, ib.
 Smedley, ib.
 Sheridan, 84
 Stutter, 275
 Sligo, 276
 Sherard, ib.
 Stephens, ib.
 Sinclair, 465
 Simpson, ib.
 Steer, 466
 Shawe, 556
 Shakerly, ib.
 Talbot, 83
 Taylor, ib.
 Tatnall, 372
 Tweedale, ib.
 Tayler, 465
 Tatham, 466
 Todd, ib.
 Thelwall, ib.
 Thoroton, 556
 Thresher, 557
 Vaux, 465
 Watson, 83
 Wollop, 178
 Williams, ib.
 Wellesley, 27
 Ware, 465
 Whitcomb, 465
 Winckworth, 556
 Winstanley, ib.
 Wilder, ib.
 Walcott, ib.
 Williams, ib.
 Webster, ib.
 Warren, ib.
 Waldegrave, 557
 Wood, ib.
 Waterhouse, ib.
 Young, 465

OBITUARY.

- A** **SPENALL**, 178
 Antrobus, 179
 Allen, ib.
 Acland, 276
 Atkins, 372
 Abington, ib.
 Aubert, ib.
 Arthrop, ib.
 Austria, Empress of,
 466
 Adams, 467
 Astle, 568
 Agill, ib.
 Almeida, ib.
 Burmeter, 85
 Cananster, ib.
- Blicke, Sir C. 85
 Broadley, ib.
 Blake, ib.
 Bennett, ib.
 Bruce, ib.
 Bathurst, 86
 Blackburn, 178
 Bennett, ib.
 Birtwhistle, ib.
 Bates, ib.
 Bush, ib.
 Barclay, ib.
 Bellamy, 179
 Brown, ib.
 Berrington, 180
 Brewer, 276
- Betty, 276
 Brookenbury, ib.
 Bishop, ib.
 Brummell, ib.
 Bacon, ib.
 Buckinghamshire, ib.
 Braokenbury, ib.
 Barnard, 372
 Bertham, ib.
 Barker, 557
 Bastard, ib.
 Belhaven and Stanton,
 ib.
 Bate, ib.
 Barnfield, 558
 Browne, ib.
- Bowra, 558
 Brydges, ib.
 Cole, 85
 Cuyler, ib.
 Campport, 178
 Carey, 276
 Creasey, ib.
 Cornish, 372
 Callaway, ib.
 Chapman, ib.
 Cooke, ib.
 Collier, 373
 Chapman, 466
 Cochrane, ib.
 Croft, ib.
 Cleaver, 467

- Crawford, 538
 Chalmers, ib.
 Campbell, ib.
 Crutchfield, ib.
 Conyngham, 559
 Dellwyn, 85
 D'Aranda, ib.
 Dobee, ib.
 Dodd, ib.
 Dampier, 179
 De Broke, 276
 Durham, ib.
 Decamp, ib.
 Devey, ib.
 Dewall, 372
 Druce, ib.
 Davison, ib.
 Deugenan, ib.
 Dumater, 460
 Dixon, 701
 Diggle, ib.
 Davis, 467
 Dixon, ib.
 Dobree, ib.
 De Valengen, ib.
 Dayrell, ib.
 Dormer, 538
 Drummond, 550
 Dutch San, ib.
 Eladen, 85
 Edwards, 276
 Elwyd, 466
 Esmer, 558
 Forbes, 84
 Fraser, 85
 Fawcett, 178
 Fitzwilliam, 160
 Fossatt, ib.
 Ferguson, 276
 Finch, 372
 French, 467
 Fox, ib.
 Franckland, 536
 Fisher, ib.
 Garrow, 85
 Gardner, ib.
 Graves, 179
 Grant, ib.
 Goode, 372
 George, 558
 Hudson, 84
 Hurdia, ib.
 Hodgson, 85
 Henley, ib.
 Hall, 85
 Heath, ib.
 Harrington, ib.
 Herbert, 178
 Hood, ib.
 Harvey, 179
 Hodgson, ib.
 Hobart, ib.
 Hamblair, 276
 Holmes, ib.
 Hulbrook, ib.
 Heam, ib.
 Hamilton, ib.
 Hutchings, 372
 Honie, ib.
 Harford, ib.
 Home, ib.
 Hudson, ib.
 Hartwell, 466
 Hedgely, 467
 Horden, 557
 Holmes, ib.
 Hobbs, 538
 Harrison, ib.
 Hall, ib.
 Higgins, ib.
 Ingram, 85
 Johnson, 276
 Jenkin, 372
 Johnstone, 467
 Johnstone, 538
 Kent, 85
 Kempe, 372
 Kent, 466
 Lang, 85
 Laird, ib.
 Layton, 179
 Lumden, 180
 Lottrell, 276
 Lubbock, ib.
 Llewellyn, 372
 Le Blanc, ib.
 Littlewood, 468
 Lighter, 467
 Longden, 557
 Lewson, 558
 Lane, 558
 Metcalfe, 85
 Matthews, 178
 Mills, ib.
 M'Namara, 276
 Millet, ib.
 Mitchell, ib.
 Minnathorpe, 372
 Marchant, 372
 Manesty, ib.
 Matthews, ib.
 Meare, ib.
 M'Lean, 466
 Mahon, 467
 Martlock, ib.
 M'Manus, ib.
 Milne, ib.
 Mills, 557
 Macpherson, ib.
 Mastall, ib.
 Maclean, 538
 Manvers, 539
 Napleton, 85
 Nesbitt, 372
 Neate, ib.
 Naylor, ib.
 Nicholls, 373
 Newman, 467
 Newton, 557
 Newell, 557
 Quchterlony, 372
 Omerod, 557
 Prevost, 84
 Patten, 85
 Purling, ib.
 Perry, 86
 Pinder, 179
 Price, ib.
 Pourcin, ib.
 Peyton, 372
 Parry, ib.
 Peppin, 466
 Parkinson, ib.
 Percy, 467
 Primold, 557
 Popham, 538
 Pearson, 559
 Parker, 559
 Richardson, 85
 Rios Menilozu, 270
 Reyba, 276
 Roberts, 277
 Robins, 372
 Ribblesdale, 557
 Ruding, 558
 Sotterthwaite, 85
 Smith, 178
 St. Albans, 180
 Smith, 276
 Slingsby, ib.
 Siles, 372
 Smyth, 466
 Schellie, ib.
 Somerset, ib.
 Spencer, 467
 Stourton, ib.
 Soutag, ib.
 Storker, ib.
 Simms, 557
 Sykes, 558
 Spooner, 558
 Seare, 558
 Teissier, 179
 Townsend, 276
 Thompson, ib.
 Thornbury, ib.
 Tighe, 372
 Tucker, ib.
 Thomas, ib.
 Tomline, 466
 Tyers, 467
 Thompson, 558
 Tawke, ib.
 Thomas, 558
 Tillbrook, ib.
 Tagg, ib.
 Vyse, 276
 Vanderherst, 467
 Vaughan, 557
 Valpy, 558
 Warner, 85
 Ward, ib.
 Watersford, 85
 Wright, 85
 Watson, 178
 Waldegrave, 179
 Worthy, ib.
 Wilton, ib.
 Walmsley, 277
 Widdman, 372
 Woodruffe, ib.
 Warren, ib.
 White, ib.
 Westley, 468
 Wilson, 467
 Warwick, ib.
 Whiteman, ib.
 Whitehead, ib.
 Wheelwright, ib.
 Walpole, 557
 Warren, ib.
 Wo dsworth, 558
 Webb, ib.
 Whitcombe, ib.
 Wright, ib.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Frontispiece—Bible, Crown, and Constitution, Cornhill, to face the Title-page	
Portrait of the Rev. H. G. White	3
Portrait of James Forbes, Esq.	9
Portrait of John Fawcett, Esq.	99
Portrait of Lord Eldon	195
Portrait of the Right Hon. Matthew Wood	201
Portrait of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg	357
Portrait of Sir William Scott	468

